

Montana Department of Revenue Biennial Report

July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2020



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Governor Steve Bullock

Director Gene Walborn

Letter of Transmittal

December 15, 2020

Governor Steve Bullock
Members of the 67th Montana Legislature

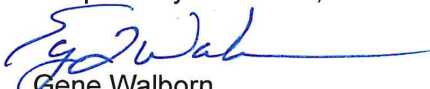
I am transmitting the Biennial Report of the Department of Revenue for the period July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2020, as required by 15-1-205, MCA.

The Biennial Report has five primary sections. The first section focuses on an overview and makeup of Montana's tax system and how it generally compares to other states. The second section provides a detailed review of the individual taxes administered by the department. The detail includes a brief description and history of each tax, tax rates, revenue generated, and how that revenue is distributed. The third section discusses the department's oversight of Montana's alcoholic beverage system. The next section provides a detail description of tax expenditures. The final section discusses state revenue transfers to local governments.

I also wanted to take this opportunity to express my sincerest appreciation to the department's employees who work diligently each day to ensure Montana's tax system is successful.

The department greatly appreciates any comments that you or the public may wish to provide. Comments can be sent to Ed Caplis at EdCaplis@mt.gov or by calling the Director's Office at (406) 444-1900.

Respectfully submitted,



Gene Walborn
Director

About the Agency



What is the Department of Revenue?

A department with many parts.

In 1972, the Montana Legislature ratified the state's new Constitution, creating the Montana Department of Revenue.

This reorganization of state government brought alcoholic beverage control, property valuation, and the assessment and collection of state taxes into one agency.

Today, the department:

- Administers more than 40 state taxes and fees, including income taxes, natural resource taxes, corporation taxes and miscellaneous taxes;
- Determines values for all taxable property, including agricultural land, residential real estate, commercial real estate, forest land, business equipment, railroads and public utilities;
- Administers agency liquor store franchise agreements, manages the state's wholesale alcoholic beverage operations, and administers laws governing the sale, taxation and licensing of alcoholic beverages; and
- Returns unclaimed property to its rightful owners.

A discussion of the department's organizational structure and responsibilities can be found in the Administrative Rules of Montana.

Tax Structure and Trends

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Introduction

The Department of Revenue collects state taxes and values property for state and local property taxes. These taxes provide funding for state and local governments, local schools, and the state university system. This section puts the department's tax-related activities in context by giving an overview of state and local government finance in Montana, and by comparing Montana's tax system to those of other states.

This section starts with a brief introduction to state and local government finance in Montana. It gives a breakdown of spending by state and local governments, including school districts, and it shows the sources of funds for that spending. Next, it summarizes all the taxes the Department of Revenue collects or administers. This is followed by a history of tax collections with taxes combined into four broad groups. The section ends with information comparing state and local taxes in Montana to taxes in other states.

Government Functions and Revenue Sources

Governments provide services to individuals, businesses, and other entities in their jurisdictions. Governments raise the revenue to pay for those services in a variety of ways.

In the United States, private businesses and non-profit groups provide many of the goods and services that people want. Businesses provide goods and services that can be sold to their customers at a profit. Nonprofit groups provide goods and services that donors and customers are willing to pay for or volunteers are willing to provide. Governments provide other services that lawmakers have concluded their constituents want and are willing to finance. Governments provide services, such as police and fire protection that are designed to benefit everyone in the community. Governments also provide services like road systems where the costs of charging individual users and excluding those who don't pay are prohibitive. In other cases, governments provide services such as sewer systems, where benefits, such as public health, are obtained only if everyone participates. Governments also provide services, such as the education of children, to ensure that they are available to everyone regardless of their ability to pay.

Governments pay for the services they provide by raising revenue from sources, such as the collection of taxes, user fees, interest, the selling of property and transfers from other governments.

Taxes are payments to a government that are not made in exchange for a good or service. Examples are income and property taxes. The amount of the tax generally depends on characteristics of the taxpayer, such as the taxpayer's income or the value of the taxpayer's property. Tax revenue may be earmarked for specific uses or deposited in the government's general fund.

Fees are payments that are made in exchange for goods or services. Tuition at a state college and charges for filing legal documents are fees. The amount of the fee generally depends on the service received, not on the person receiving it.

Governments also receive revenue from normal business transactions. For example, governments earn interest on investments and sell surplus property. Local governments operate utilities that may sell water, electricity, or natural gas.

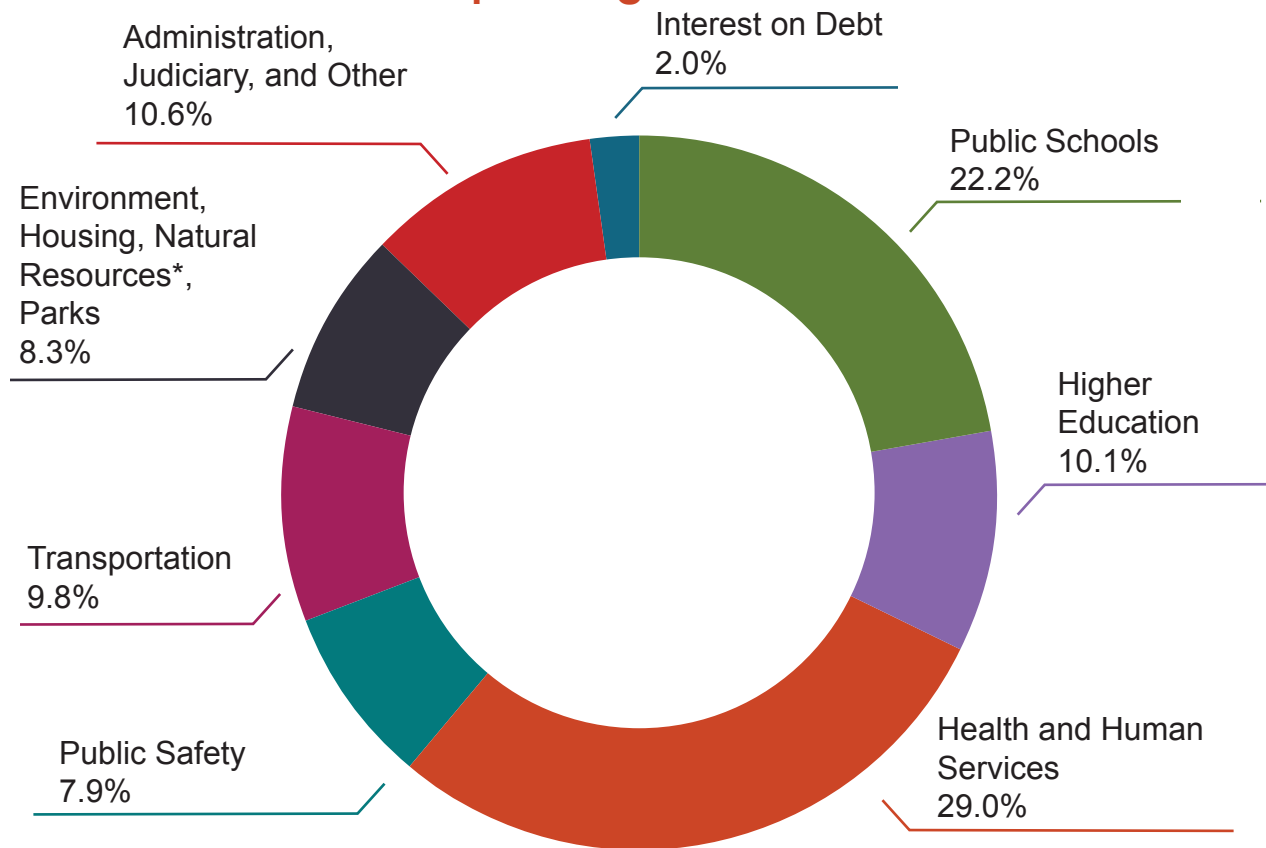
State and local governments also receive intergovernmental transfers from the federal government, and local governments receive transfers from state governments. These transfers include federal payments to states for Medicaid and state support for local school districts. In Montana, transfers include entitlement share payments from the state to local governments.

State and Local Government Finance in Montana

State and Local Spending

The chart below shows the percentage of state and local spending in Montana in each of eight general categories for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018.¹ Education, including public schools and the university system, accounted for one-third of total spending. Health and human services accounted for a little less than one-third of total spending. This includes Medicaid, public health programs, and income support programs. Other categories account for smaller shares of total spending.

Detailed State and Local Spending in Montana - Fiscal Year 2018



**Natural Resources are aid for forests and grasslands; soil, water, and energy conservation; flood prevention and drainage; fish and wildlife management; and mine reclamation and safety.*

¹ In this section, information on combined state and local spending, and state and local revenue from all sources is from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual survey of state and local governments. This is the only source for combined state and local data that is collected consistently across states. For comparisons between states, it is important to use combined state and local data because taxing and spending are divided between state and local governments differently in different states. The most recent fiscal year for which the Census Bureau has compiled data is 2018. Information on Montana state and local tax collections through Fiscal Year 2020 is from the state accounting system and Department of Revenue records.

Somewhat more than half of total state and local government spending occurs at the state level, and somewhat less than half at the local level. The table on the next page shows the breakdown for Fiscal Year 2018. It shows direct spending to provide government services. It excludes state transfers of funds to local governments and school districts because those amounts are included in local spending.

State and Local Government Direct Expenditures on Government Services* - Fiscal Year 2018

	\$ million	% of Total
State Direct Expenditures (Excludes Transfers to Local Governments and School Districts)	\$5,482	57%
Local Expenditures	\$4,167	43%
Total	\$9,649	100%

**Excludes local government utilities and state liquor enterprise.*

The next two charts on the following page show state and local spending separately. The first chart shows state spending including transfers to local governments and school districts as well as direct spending. The second chart shows local spending.

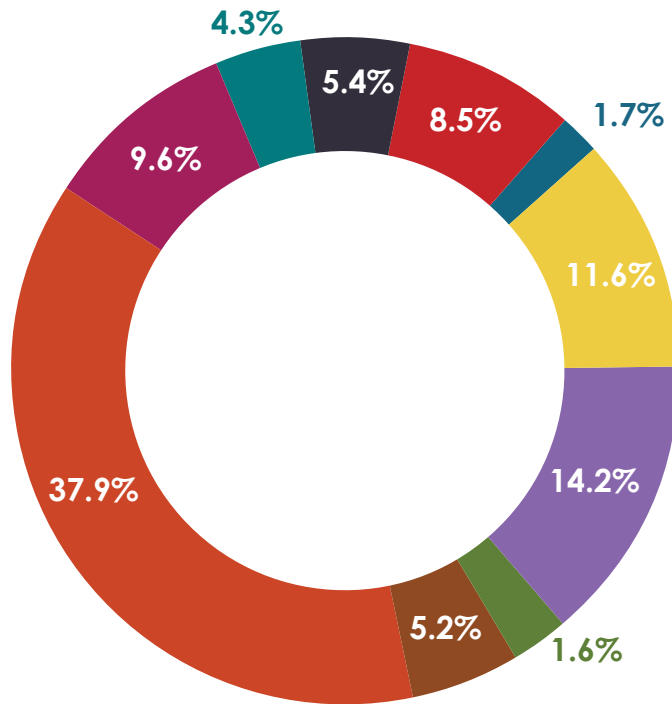
Almost 20 percent of state spending is transfers to local governments, school districts and public schools.

The transfers to local governments include the local share of state-collected taxes, primarily the oil and gas production tax and Entitlement Share payments. The local share of oil and gas tax was originally a local tax. In the 1990s, the Legislature combined state and local taxes on oil and gas production into a single state collected tax with revenue split between the state and local taxing jurisdictions. Before 2001, many revenue sources, including gambling taxes and motor vehicle license fees were divided among the state and local governments. HB 124, passed by the 2001 Legislature, moved collection of almost all these taxes and fees to the state and replaced the local revenue with formula-based Entitlement Share payments.

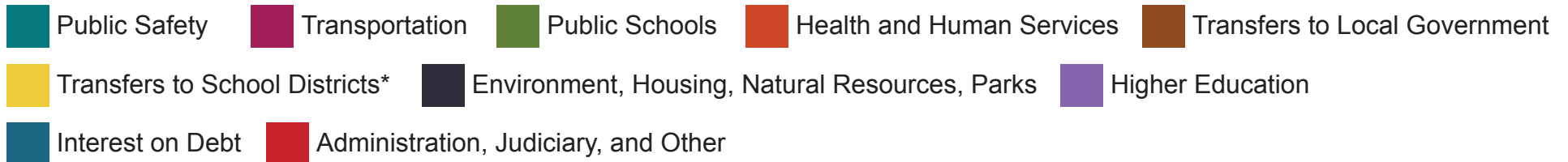
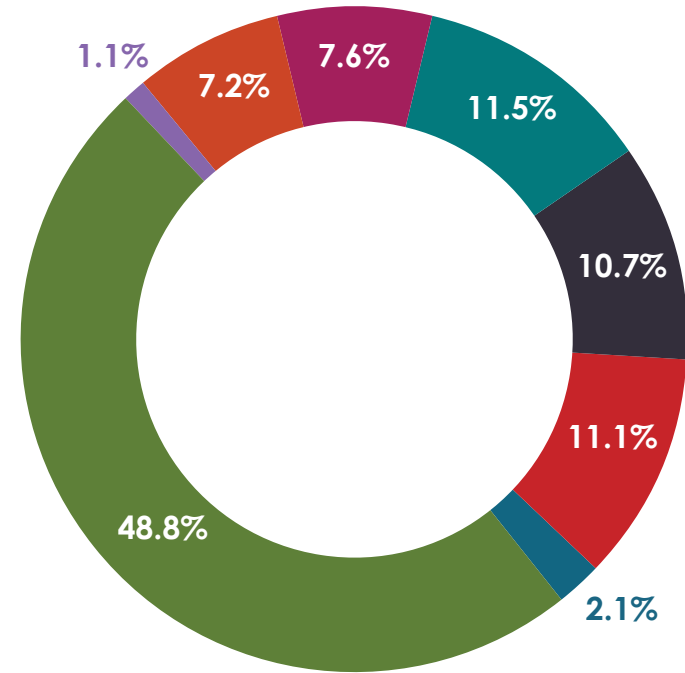
The transfers to school districts include direct state payments for education, along with school districts' shares of state-collected taxes and Entitlement Share payments.

Direct spending for public schools is primarily local accounting for almost half of local spending. Higher education spending is almost all at the state level accounting for about 14 percent of state spending. Health and human services spending is significant at both the state and local level accounting for 37.9 percent of state spending and 7 percent of local spending. Spending on other functions also occurs at both levels. This includes transportation, public safety and general government administration.

State Spending in Montana Fiscal Year 2018

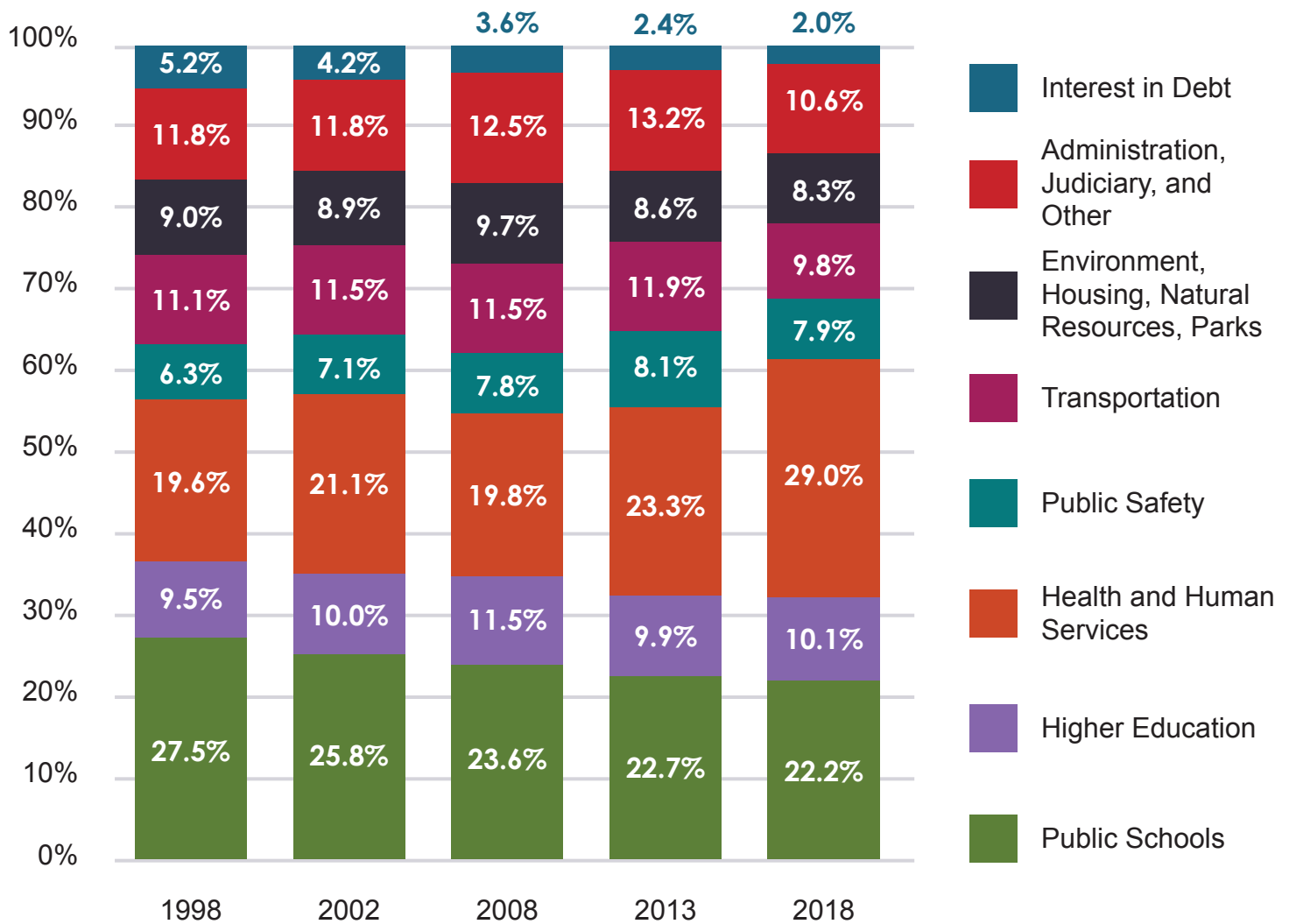


Local Spending in Montana Fiscal Year 2018



*Transfers include local share of state-collected taxes, which is primarily oil and natural gas production tax.

Trends in Types of State and Local Spending in Montana Fiscal Years 1998-2018



**Census records for 2003 are unavailable.*

Over the past 20 years, spending at the state and local levels has shifted in several areas. The share of spending on public schools has declined from 27.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1998 to 23.6 percent in Fiscal Year 2008 and to 22.2 percent in Fiscal Year 2018. At the same time, the share of state and local government spending on public safety, and health and human services has increased, from 25.9 percent in Fiscal Year 1998 to 36.9 percent in Fiscal Year 2018. The chart above shows the percentage of state and local spending in Montana for each of the eight general spending categories for fiscal years 1998, 2002, 2008, 2013, and 2018.

State and Local Revenue

Governments provide several types of services to individuals, businesses, and other entities in their jurisdictions. The charts on the following page show the sources of funds to pay for state and local spending. The top left-hand chart shows state government revenue. The bottom left-hand chart shows revenue for local governments and school districts.

Transfers from the federal government are the largest source of state revenue, making up 44 percent of the total. This includes federal funding for Medicaid and other state programs and federal education funds that are passed on to school districts. State collected taxes at 42 percent of the total are the next largest source of state revenue.

Charges and fees make up 8 percent of state revenue. Of the 8 percent, approximately 85 percent of the charges and fees are university system tuition and fees. This category also includes income from state lands.

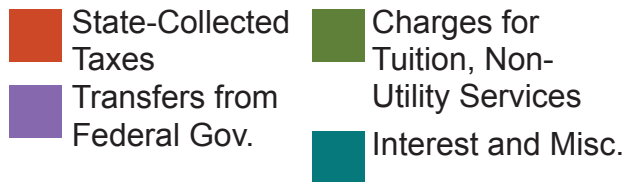
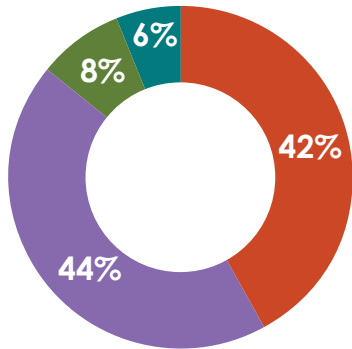
The remaining 6 percent is made up of interest earnings on trust funds and other state accounts totaling about 3 percent of state revenue, and 3 percent is from miscellaneous sources.

All additional transfers from the state government and local taxes make up 32 percent and 39 percent of local revenue respectively. Charges for local services make up 17 percent of local revenue. Transfers from the federal government and revenue from miscellaneous sources each account for 6 percent.

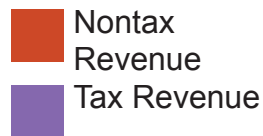
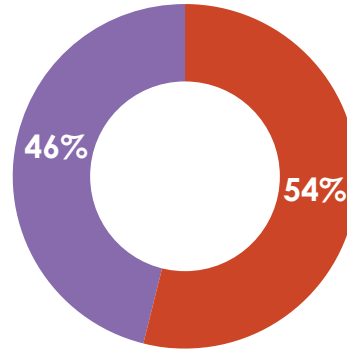
The remaining four charts show combined state and local revenue. Because state and local governments and school districts are combined in these charts, transfers between levels of government are not shown. The chart on the top middle of the page shows that revenue is almost evenly split between taxes and all other sources. The chart below shows total revenue with taxes broken down into five types and other revenue sources broken down into three types.

The charts on the right-hand side of the page show non-tax revenue on the top, and state and local tax revenue on the bottom.

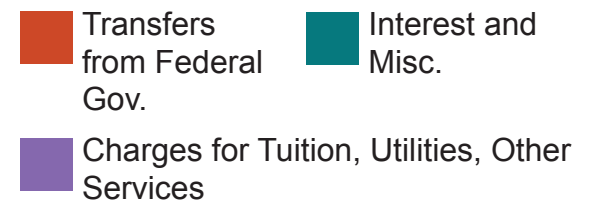
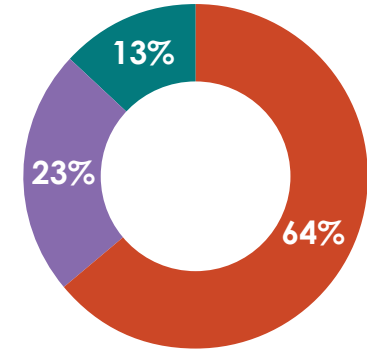
FY 2018 State Revenue in Montana



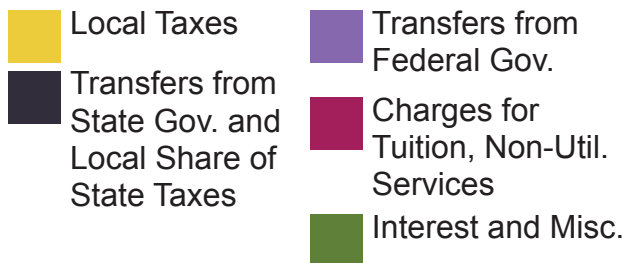
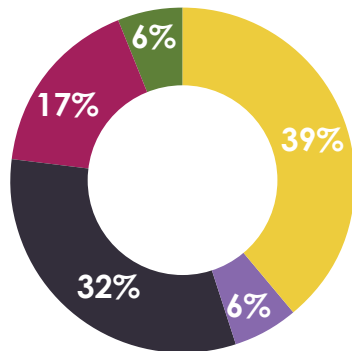
FY 2018 Tax and Nontax State and Local Revenue in Montana



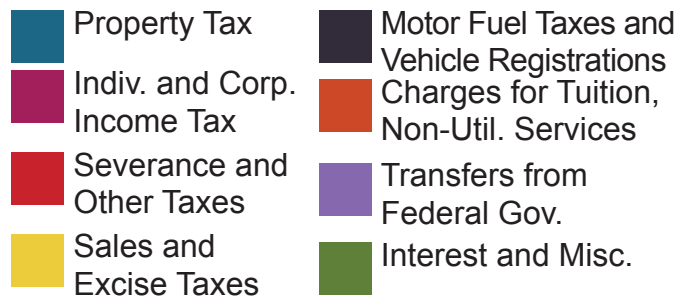
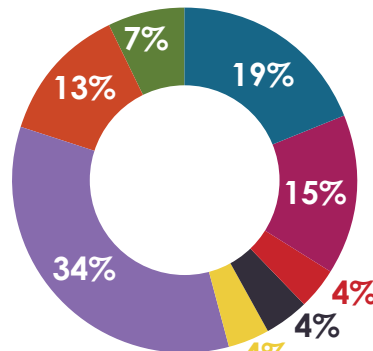
FY 2018 State and Local Nontax Revenue in Montana



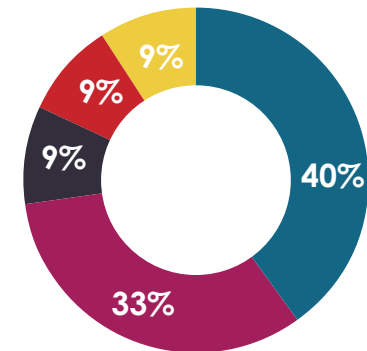
FY 2018 Local Revenue in Montana



FY 2018 Detailed State and Local Revenue in Montana



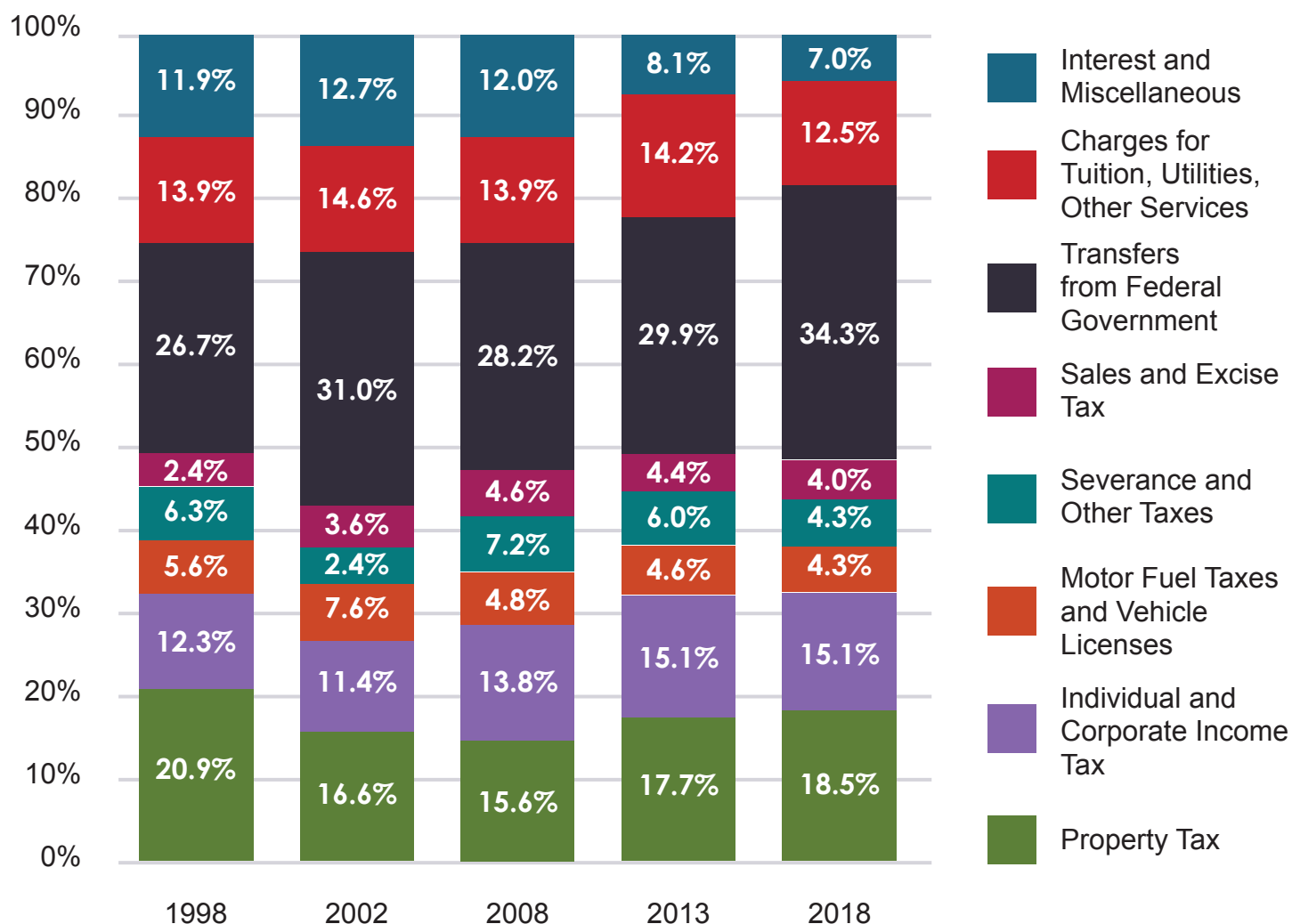
FY 2018 State and Local Tax Revenue in Montana



The sources of state and local revenue have changed in relative importance over time. This is shown in the following graph. Transfers from the federal government have varied over time, partly because state revenue tends to grow slowly, or even fall in a recession. At the same time, the federal transfers to state and local governments remain unchanged or are even increased. From 1998 to 2018, the share of state and local revenue coming from the federal government increased from 26.7 percent to 34.3 percent.

Changes in the other shares reflect both changes in the state economy and state and local legislative actions. For example, the share of severance and other taxes decreased from 1998 to 2002 as low oil and gas prices led to falling production. This share increased from 2002 to 2008 as higher prices and new technology led to increased production. As another example, the share of sales and excise taxes increased between 1998 and 2018, due in part to new taxes on lodging and rental cars.

Trends in State and Local Revenue Sources Fiscal Years 1998-2018



*Census records for 2003 are unavailable.

Department of Revenue Tax Collections

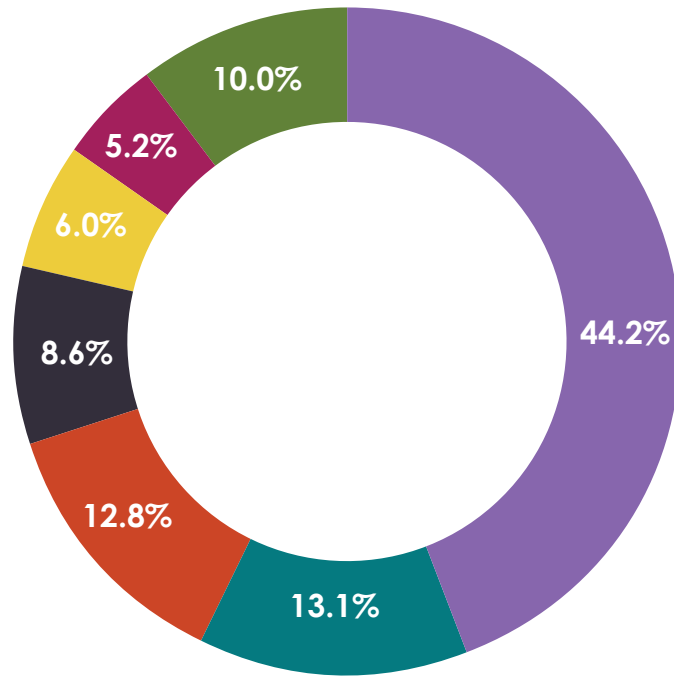
State and Local Taxes

The two pie graphs on the next page show state and local tax revenue.

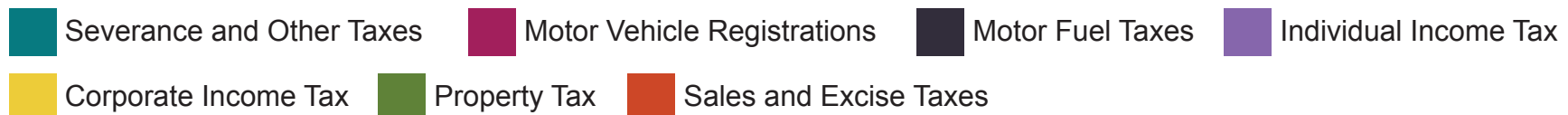
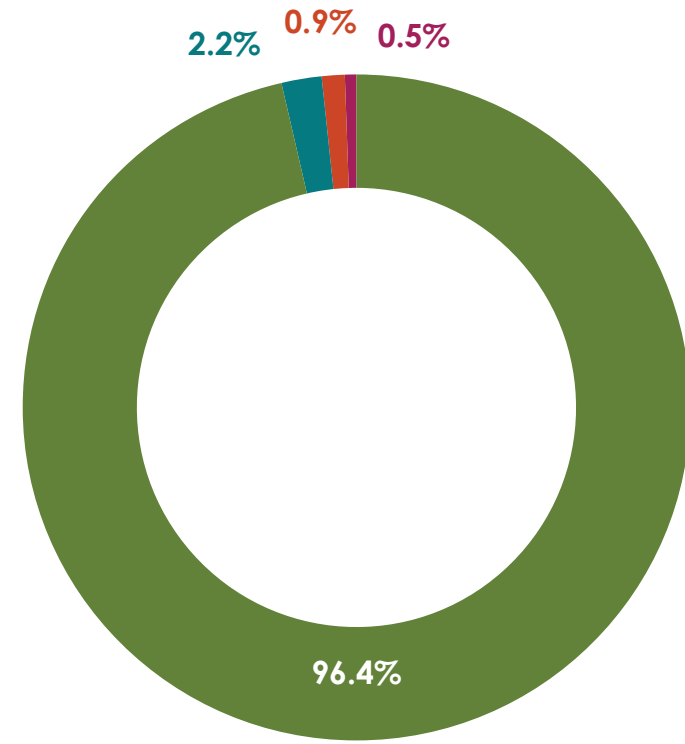
The state collects a wide variety of taxes. The largest source of state tax revenue is the individual income tax. In Fiscal Year 2018, severance and other taxes made up the second largest category, generating more than 13 percent of state tax revenue. The share of state taxes generated by sales and excise taxes decreased from 14.3 percent in 2016 to 12.8 percent in 2018. Statewide property taxes, which comprised 10 percent of revenue in 2018, are earmarked for public schools and the university system. Revenue from the 95 mills levied for schools (see the State Mill Rates section in the Property Tax chapter of this report) is deposited in the state general fund, where it covers about one-third of state funds transferred to school districts. Motor fuel taxes are earmarked for the highway system and other related uses.

Local government and school district tax collections come almost entirely from property taxes. Local option sales taxes collected by resort communities and local option vehicle taxes are each less than 1 percent of local tax collections.

State Taxes in Montana Fiscal Year 2018



Local Taxes in Montana Fiscal Year 2018



The following table shows how each type of tax was allocated between state and local governments in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020. For the state share, it shows the allocation between the state general fund and earmarked uses. Each column shows the allocation of one type of tax. The bottom row shows the percentage of total state and local tax revenue from each type of tax. The rest of each column shows the percentage of collections of each type of tax that went to local governments, school districts, the state general fund, and various earmarked state funds in Fiscal Year 2020.

For taxes collected by the state, the table shows the share distributed to local governments and school districts. However, it does not reflect the fact that half of revenue going into the state general fund is distributed to local governments and school districts.

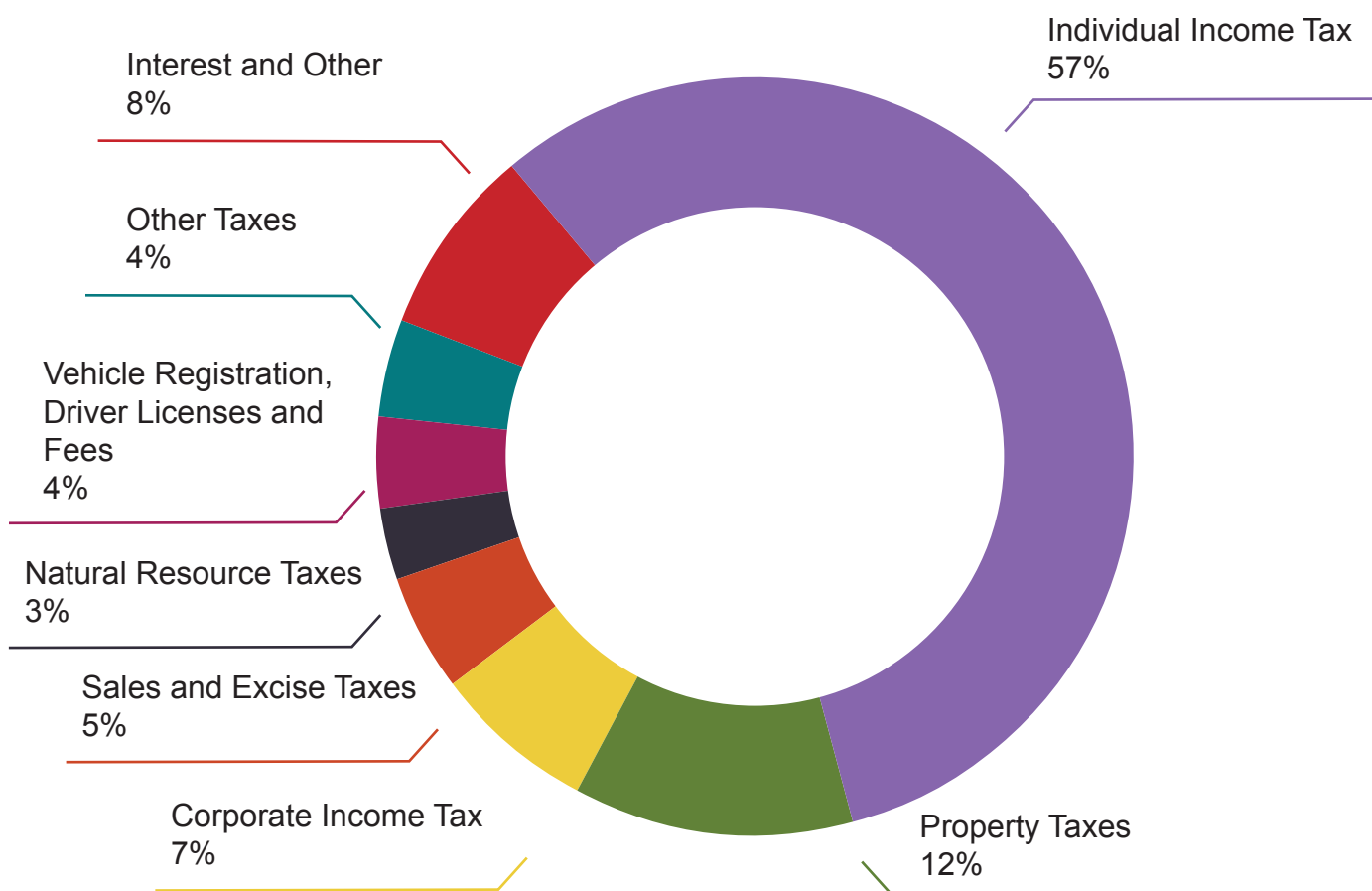
Allocation of Montana State and Local Taxes - Fiscal Year 2020

	Property Tax	Individual Income Tax	Severance and Other Taxes	Sales and Excise Taxes	Motor Fuel Taxes	Corporate Income Tax	Motor Vehicle Licenses
Local							
Governments and Special Districts	41.19%	-	15.80%	0.73%	-	-	-
Schools	41.00%	-	16.87%	-	-	-	-
State							
General Fund	16.75%	100.00%	38.41%	43.75%	-	100.00%	69.28%
University System	1.07%	-	0.79%	1.19%	-	-	-
Health and Human Services	-	-	-	20.90%	-	-	-
Regulation and Agency Operations	-	-	1.90%	14.77%	-	-	4.29%
Public Safety	-	-	2.12%	0.30%	0.05%	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	0.39%	95.80%	-	23.24%
Environment	-	-	5.40%	0.31%	4.14%	-	-
State Buildings	-	-	3.51%	0.26%	-	-	-
Trust Funds (incl. Retirement)	-	-	15.19%	0.26%	-	-	0.15%
Parks, Recreation, Tourism	-	-	-	17.14%	-	-	3.04%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
% of Total from Each Tax	40.67%	31.20%	3.78%	13.12%	3.83%	4.06%	3.34%
Total From Each Tax (\$ millions)	\$1,868.578	\$1,433.756	\$173.492	\$602.614	\$176.158	\$186.680	\$153.430

The graph below shows the breakdown of general fund revenue for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020, including taxes and non-tax revenue. Individual income tax is by far the largest single source of revenue for the general fund, accounting for over half of state general fund revenue. The second largest source is property tax from the 95 mill statewide school equalization levy, which accounted for 12 percent of general fund revenue.

All other revenue categories each accounted for less than 10 percent of general fund revenue. The Department of Revenue collects about 80 percent of state tax revenue. Other agencies that collect at least 1 percent of state tax revenue are the Department of Transportation (motor fuel taxes), the Commissioner of Securities and Insurance (insurance taxes), and the Department of Justice (gambling taxes).

State General Fund Revenue (Fiscal Year 2020) Total = \$2.529 Billion



The table on the next page shows Department of Revenue collections of state taxes for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020. This table only shows the state share for taxes where revenue is split between the state and local governments. Details on each tax can be found in later sections of this report.

Department of Revenue State Collections - Fiscal Years 2014-2020

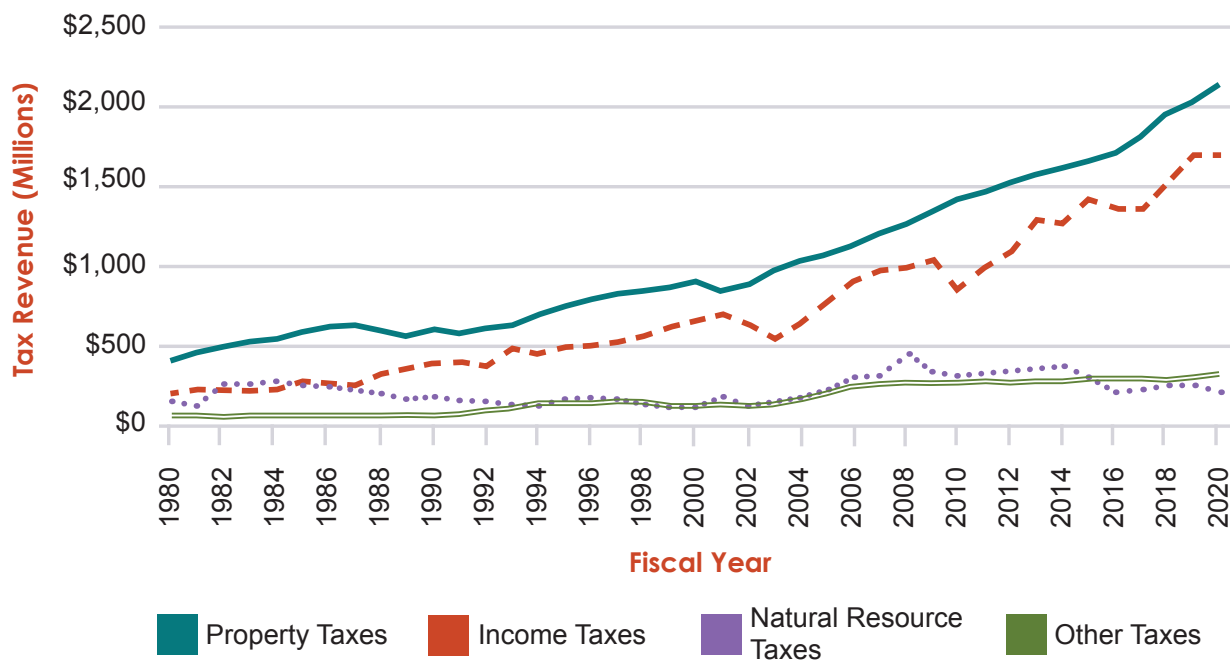
Individual Income Tax	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income Tax Withheld	\$904,652,951	\$941,987,699	\$998,390,078	\$1,063,441,499	\$1,122,338,145
Income Tax All Other	280,174,810	226,236,943	299,386,508	365,568,934	312,901,852
Subtotal	1,184,827,762	1,168,224,644	1,297,776,586	1,429,010,433	1,435,239,997
Corporate Income Tax	118,386,603	125,991,635	167,099,816	186,535,598	187,358,214
Property Tax	266,347,130	269,659,548	282,963,084	299,376,892	319,479,315
Natural Resources Taxes (State Portion)					
Bentonite Tax	286,081	266,623	291,255	261,049	180,636
Coal Severance Tax	60,358,548	58,808,035	60,097,399	60,028,161	46,754,498
Oil and Gas Production Tax	45,537,806	54,846,008	65,514,847	66,044,561	46,407,318
Resource Indemnity Trust Tax	2,335,153	2,622,658	2,531,336	2,923,403	2,269,192
Metalliferous Mines License Tax	5,691,074	6,698,782	8,700,599	9,551,676	12,065,538
Subtotal	114,208,662	123,242,105	137,135,436	138,808,850	107,677,182
Other Taxes, Licenses and Services					
Cigarette Tax	73,219,123	71,872,218	65,495,811	64,496,884	63,447,053
Telecommunications Excise Tax	16,774,868	15,602,798	13,725,924	13,223,885	11,788,418
Lodging Facility Use Tax	27,910,664	29,539,381	32,805,856	36,297,514	33,679,511
Inheritance/Estate Tax (Net)	62	-	-	-	735
Sales Tax - Accommodations	21,492,606	21,780,133	24,091,089	26,703,268	28,110,048
Nursing Facility Bed Tax	13,232,878	13,109,763	16,959,437	23,200,576	22,088,780
Hospital Utilization Fee	22,667,834	22,282,214	22,619,596	22,578,403	32,681,387
Emergency Telephone 911 System	13,120,489	13,020,367	13,003,639	13,558,898	13,752,387
Electrical Energy Production Tax	4,536,484	4,313,577	4,301,551	4,184,978	3,910,294
Abandoned Property	9,554,713	12,068,348	13,868,626	11,775,074	14,316,177
Tobacco Products Tax	13,131,013	13,268,717	12,864,522	12,702,208	12,185,252
Wholesale Energy Transaction Tax	3,516,131	3,463,834	3,628,180	3,490,244	3,350,982
Public Service Commission Tax	2,897,229	4,745,981	3,936,916	2,460,333	5,239,599
Sales Tax - Rental Vehicles Tax	4,269,438	4,536,234	4,958,598	5,907,633	5,572,444
Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax	2,397,493	3,078,111	4,266,687	3,597,205	6,728,555
Rail Car Tax	3,594,460	3,790,195	3,648,993	3,593,860	4,293,652
Consumer Counsel Tax	1,002,553	1,365,518	919,347	768,265	1,736,461
TDD Telecommunications Service Fee	1,334,146	1,352,174	1,365,782	1,386,037	1,421,675
Intermediate Care Utilization Fee	1,036,982	743,617	614,244	397,440	323,293
Other Taxes and Licenses	160,547	152,789	225,566	178,154	154,938
Subtotal	235,849,713	240,085,969	243,300,363	250,500,859	264,781,641
Liquor Taxes, Profits, and Licenses					
Liquor Profits and License Fees (to GF)	11,373,175	12,034,865	12,459,988	13,492,341	18,079,825
Liquor, Beer, and Wine Taxes	34,706,138	35,545,414	36,450,544	37,829,198	40,543,368
Subtotal	46,079,313	47,580,279	48,910,532	51,321,540	58,623,194
Total Collections	\$1,965,699,183	\$1,974,784,180	\$2,177,185,818	\$2,355,554,171	\$2,373,159,543

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

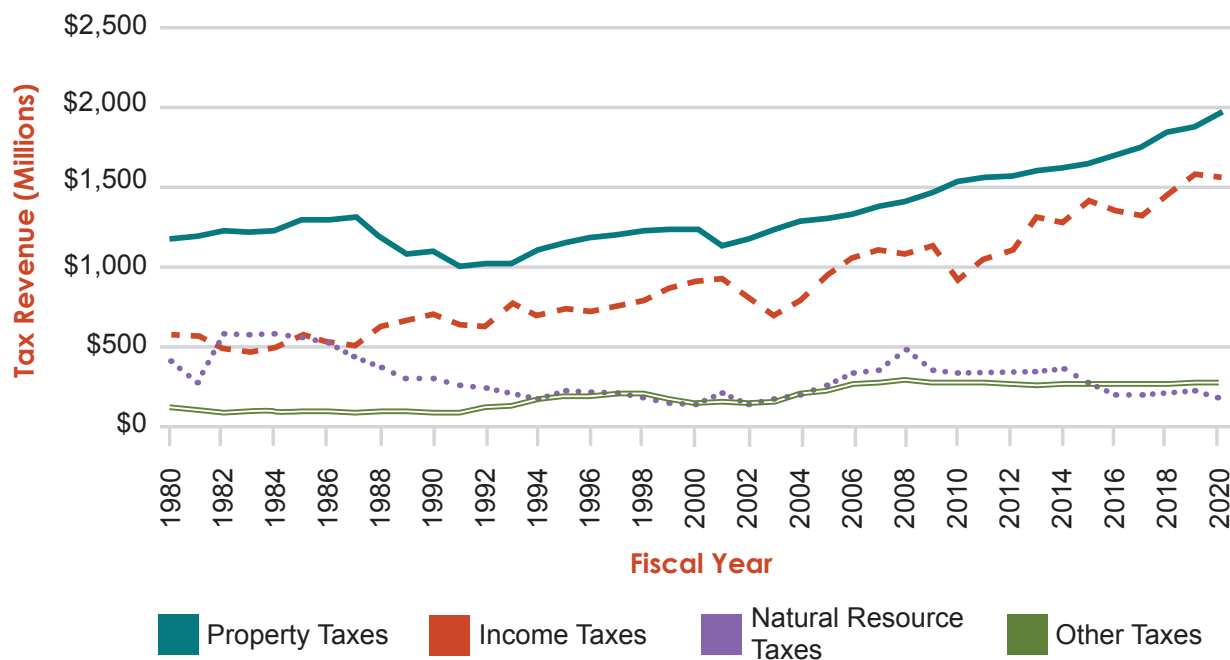
Montana Tax Trends

The two graphs below show total collections of taxes, divided into four categories, for Fiscal Years 1980 through 2020. The first shows the actual amount of collections each year. The second shows collections adjusted for inflation, with each year's collections shown in terms of their value in 2020.

DOR State and Local Taxes in Montana (1980-2020) Four Types of Taxes Reported Separately



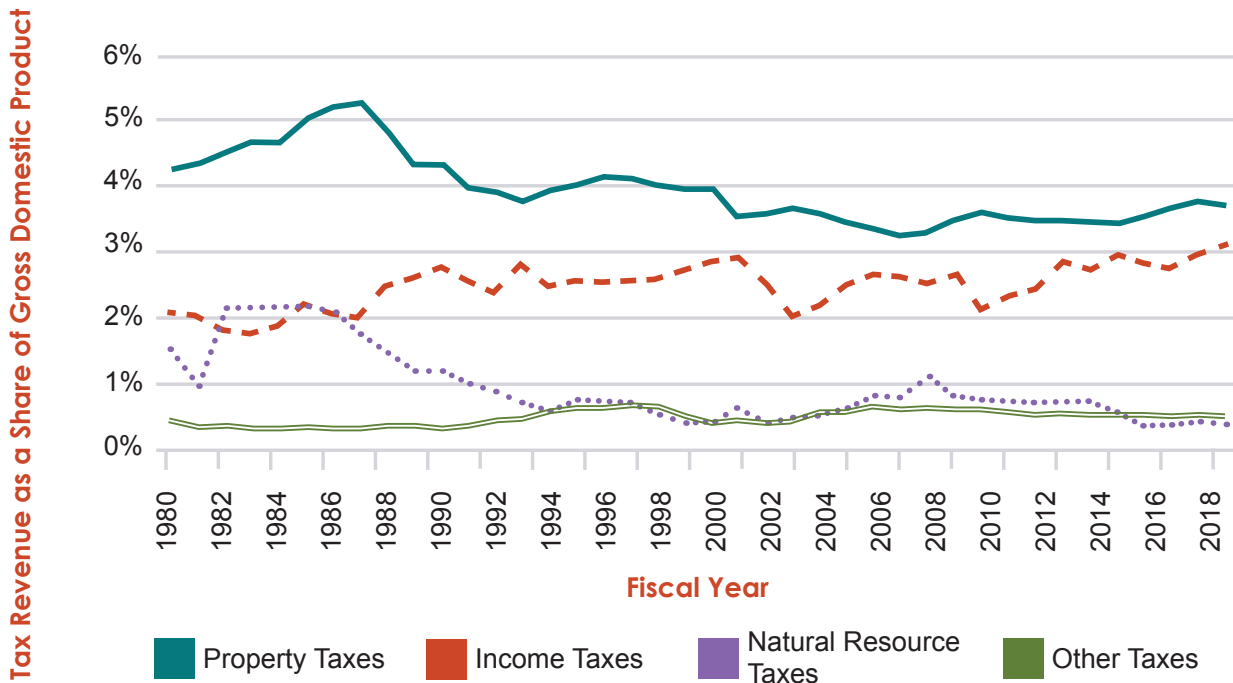
DOR State and Local Taxes in Montana (1980-2020) Four Types of Taxes Reported Separately - Adjusted for Inflation



The two graphs below show total collection of taxes in Montana, divided into the same four categories, for Fiscal Years 1980 through 2020. The first graph shows the amount of collections for each tax type as a share of Montana's gross domestic product for the same period. The second shows the amount of revenue collected on a per capita basis. The second chart is also adjusted for inflation, with each year's collections shown in terms of their 2020 value.

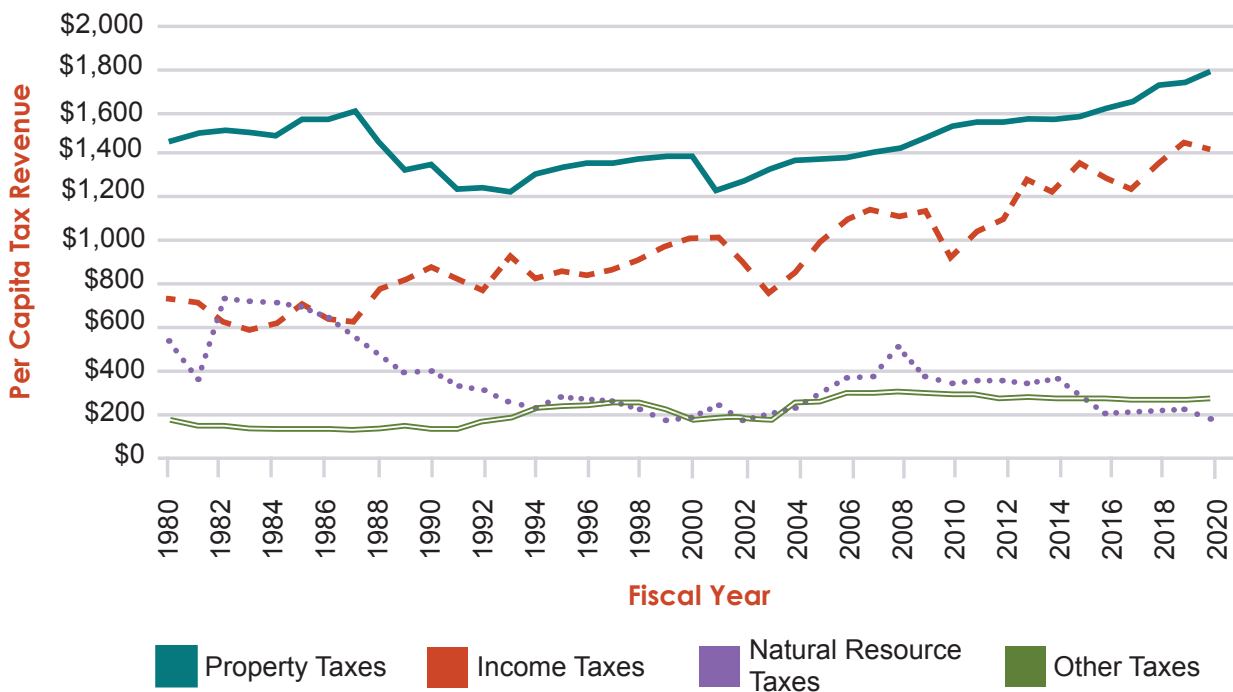
DOR State and Local Taxes as a Share of GDP in Montana (1980-2019)

Four Types of Taxes Reported Separately



Per Capita DOR State and Local Taxes in Montana (1980-2020)

Four Types of Taxes Reported Separately - Adjusted for Inflation



Taxes and Spending in Montana and Other States

The following tables show how taxes are grouped in the graphs on the previous pages:

Property Tax

Taxes Based on Mill Levies

Special Improvement Districts (SID)

Rural Improvement Districts (RID)

Other Fees

Income Taxes

Individual Income Taxes

Corporate Income Taxes

Natural Resource Taxes

Coal Severance Tax

Coal Gross Proceeds Tax

Metal Mines License Tax

Metal Mines Gross Proceeds Tax

Resource Indemnity and Groundwater Assessment Tax

Miscellaneous Mines Net Proceeds Tax

Bentonite Tax

Oil and Natural Gas Severance Tax

Cement and Gypsum Taxes

Other Taxes

Lodging Facility Use Tax

Accommodations Sales Tax

Rental Vehicle Tax

Cigarette Tax

Tobacco Product Tax

Cigarette Seller Licenses

Liquor License Tax

Liquor Excise Tax

Beer Tax

Wine Tax

Alcoholic Beverage License Fees

Marijuana Tax

Opioid License Fee

Telephone Company Tax and
Retail Telecommunication Tax

Emergency Telephone System
Fee

TDD Telecommunications Fee

Electrical Energy Producers' Tax

Wholesale Energy Transaction
Tax

Consumer Council Tax

Public Service Commission Tax

Unclaimed Property

Public Contractor's Gross
Receipts Tax

Inheritance and Estate Tax

Nursing Facility Bed Tax

Intermediate Care Facility
Utilization Fee

Invasive Species Fee

Hospital Facility Utilization Fee

Rail Car Tax

The charts on the next page show the mix of taxes in Fiscal Year 2018 for Montana, for the average of all 50 states, and for Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The charts on the following page show the mix of state and local spending for the same states.

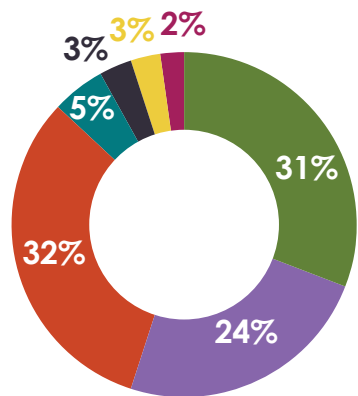
The chart in the upper left corner of the next page shows the average percentage of tax revenue from each tax type for all states. Property taxes, sales taxes, and individual income taxes together account for 87 percent of state and local tax revenue. This combination of taxes is often referred to as the “three-legged stool” of state and local taxation.

Compared to the average, Montana gets a much smaller share of tax revenue from sales and excise taxes and a somewhat larger share from each of the other types. Of the four neighboring states, only Idaho looks like the average state. In North Dakota, severance and other taxes were over 39 percent of total collections in Fiscal Year 2018. North Dakota’s share of revenue from sales and excise taxes and property taxes were a little less than the 50-state average. South Dakota and Wyoming do not have individual income taxes and Wyoming does not have a corporate income tax. South Dakota compensates by receiving a somewhat higher proportion of tax revenue from property taxes and a much higher proportion from the sales tax. Wyoming receives a much higher-than-average proportion of tax revenue from the severance and other categories.

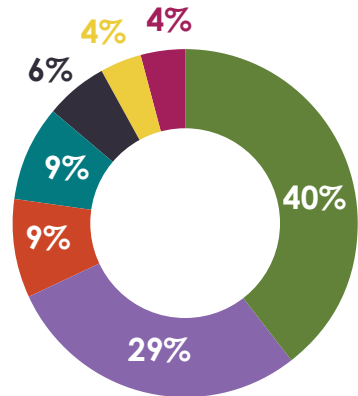
The mix of spending shows much smaller differences between states. All the states in the region devote an average share of spending to public schools. Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming devote the same proportion to higher education as the average state, while the proportion is slightly higher in North Dakota and South Dakota. Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas devote a smaller-than-average share of spending to health and human services while Idaho is close to the average. Transportation’s share of spending is higher than average in all the states in the region.

State and Local Taxes in Fiscal Year 2018

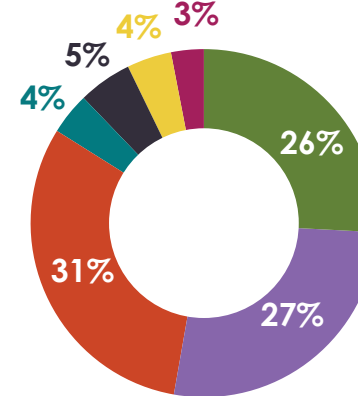
Average of all Fifty States



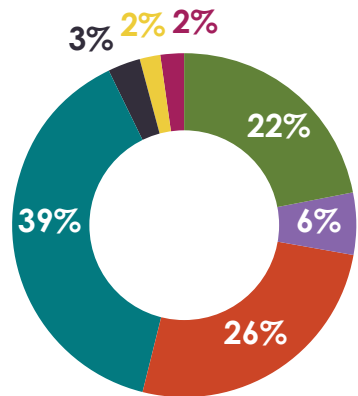
Montana



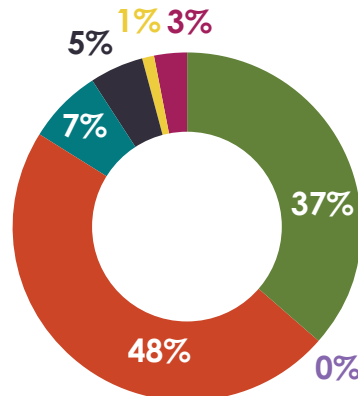
Idaho



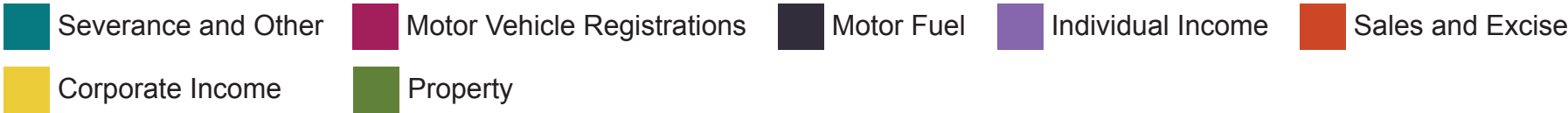
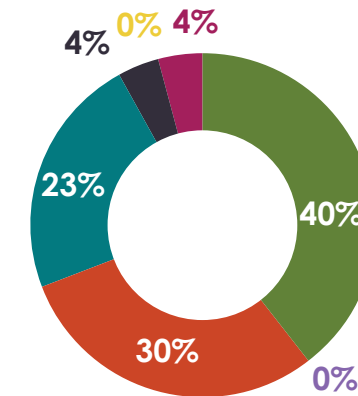
North Dakota



South Dakota



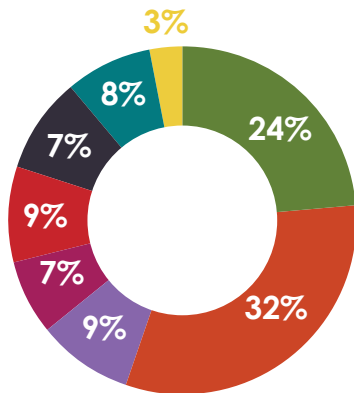
Wyoming



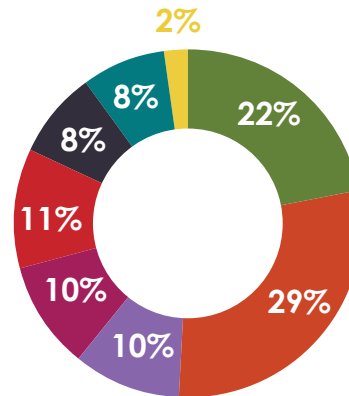
Comparison of State Taxes

State and Local Spending in Fiscal Year 2018

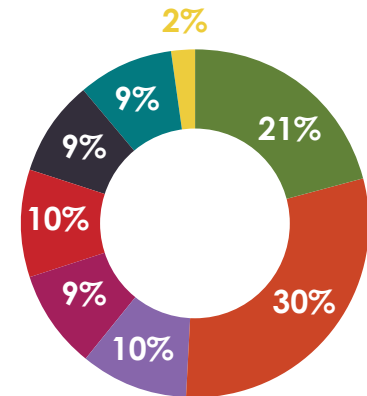
Average of all Fifty States



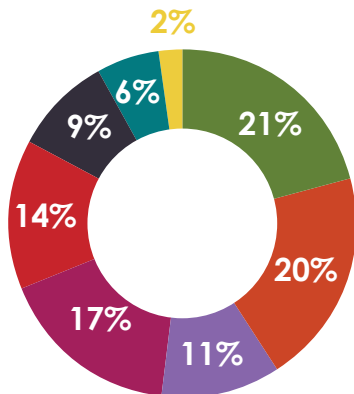
Montana



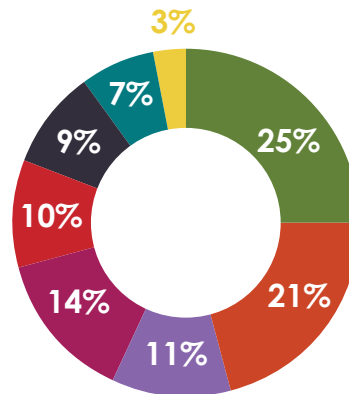
Idaho



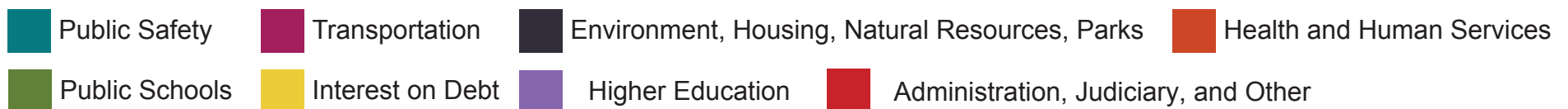
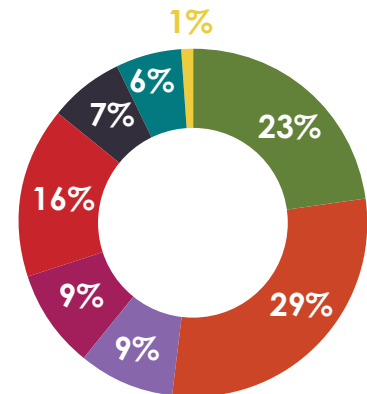
North Dakota



South Dakota



Wyoming



How Does Montana's State and Local Revenue System Measure Up?

There are many ways to evaluate state and local revenue systems. People and businesses care about different aspects of revenue systems because state and local taxes affect them differently. For example, a family with a large mortgage may benefit from itemized deductions for property taxes and home mortgage interest, while a family who live in an apartment would not. A business with large investment in buildings and fixed equipment may prefer a location with low property taxes even if it has a high sales tax, while a business with few fixed assets but large expenses for supplies may prefer the opposite.

To evaluate Montana's tax system, this report examines Montana's tax structure based on 10 principles that are generally considered important components of a high-quality tax system. The 10 principles are:

1. The elements of a tax system should be complementary to each other. This means individual state taxes should harmonize with each other, and state and local taxes should complement each other rather than conflict.
2. Revenue should be reliable at the state, local and individual level. At the state and local level, revenue should be adequate to government functions. There should not be wide fluctuations in government revenue from one year to the next. Taxpayers should not face frequent and significant changes in tax rates, structures or tax liabilities.
3. There should be a balanced mix of revenue sources. All taxes have strengths and weaknesses, and a system with multiple taxes is more likely to be able to offset the weaknesses of one with the strengths of another. Multiple taxes also allow lower rates for each tax.
4. Taxpayers in similar circumstances should pay similar taxes, a concept known as horizontal equity.
5. Lower-income taxpayers should not pay more in taxes than higher-income taxpayers, a concept known as vertical equity.
6. Taxes should be easy to understand and easy to comply with.
7. Taxes should be easy to administer in a fair, efficient, and effective manner.
8. A state's taxes should be competitive with taxes in other states and countries while financing a competitive level of infrastructure and public services. Competitiveness should be measured by the state's entire package of taxes and public services not by the special treatment given to specific groups of taxpayers.
9. The tax system minimizes its impacts on taxpayer decisions and state budgeting decisions and any such impacts should be explicit. Tax systems affect taxpayer decisions by imposing higher taxes on some activities than on others. Sometimes this is intentional, as with targeted tax credits, and sometimes it is a consequence of adopting certain types of taxes. Tax systems affect budgeting decisions primarily through earmarking of particular taxes.
10. The system of collecting revenue is transparent and accountable to taxpayers. The processes for setting and changing taxes should be public and accessible. Taxpayers should be aware of the taxes they pay and special provisions of the tax code should be reviewed regularly.

The rest of this section presents information on ways that Montana either conforms to or differs from each of the principles listed above. Where possible, it also compares Montana to the other states.

Complementary

There are several ways that state and local taxes can fail to be complementary: state and local governments may compete for the same tax base, the state may impose spending mandates on local governments, and the state may impose limits on local governments' ability to raise revenue.

In Montana, both the state and local governments levy property taxes, so there is some degree of competition for tax base. In the past, the state and local governments shared a variety of taxes. The 2001 Legislature replaced this with a system where these taxes are collected by the state. Local governments and school districts receive fixed entitlement share payments. The oil and natural gas production tax continues to be shared. Before 2003, the state and local shares were partly determined by property tax mill levies, but the 2003 Legislature made state and local shares fixed percentages.

The state mandates minimum and maximum spending levels for school districts, but also provides state funding.

The state imposes a limit on annual property tax revenue growth, but allows voter-approved levies to exceed the limit.

The state limits local government taxing authority to property taxes, a local sales tax in communities that qualify as resort areas, a local option gasoline tax, and a local option vehicle registration fee.

Reliable

For a tax system to be reliable, revenue collected should not fluctuate too much over time.

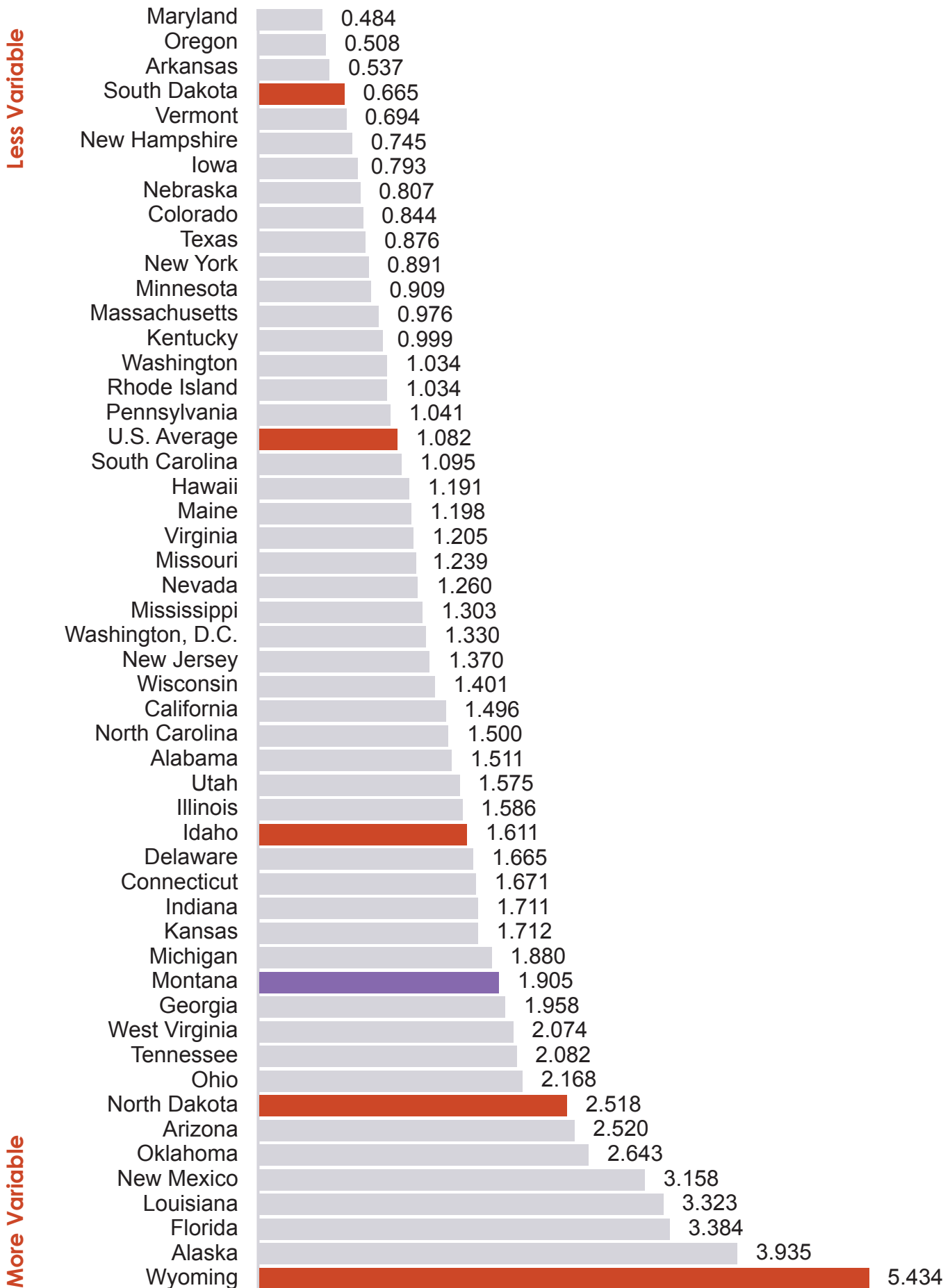
The next graph compares states on the variability of state and local tax revenue. It shows states and Washington, D.C., ranked by a measure of the relative variability² of revenue growth over the period 2009 to 2018. Montana is highlighted in purple, and the four surrounding states and the U.S. average³ are orange.

Montana ranks 39th, with higher-than-average relative variability. The stability of a state's revenue depends on its tax structure and how that structure interacts with the state's economy. In general, states with the most volatile taxes tend to have less diverse tax structures and are more dependent on volatile taxes such as corporation tax and severance taxes.

² The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative variability. A higher CV indicates that the variation in annual growth rates is a larger percent of the average growth rate.

³ In this section, U.S. averages are calculated from total revenue for all 50 states. They are not the average of the 50 state numbers.

Variability of Revenue Growth (2009-2018)

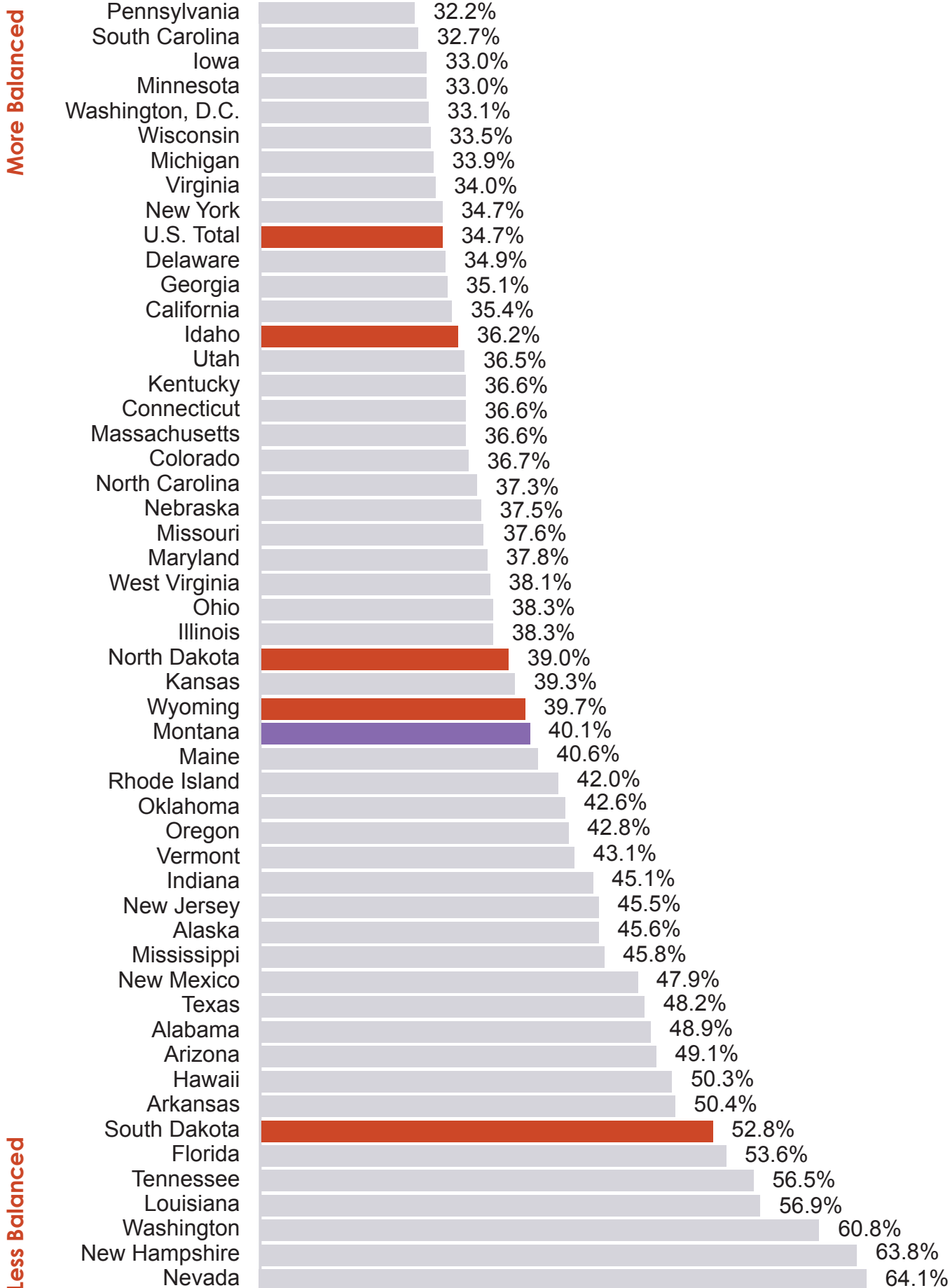


Balance

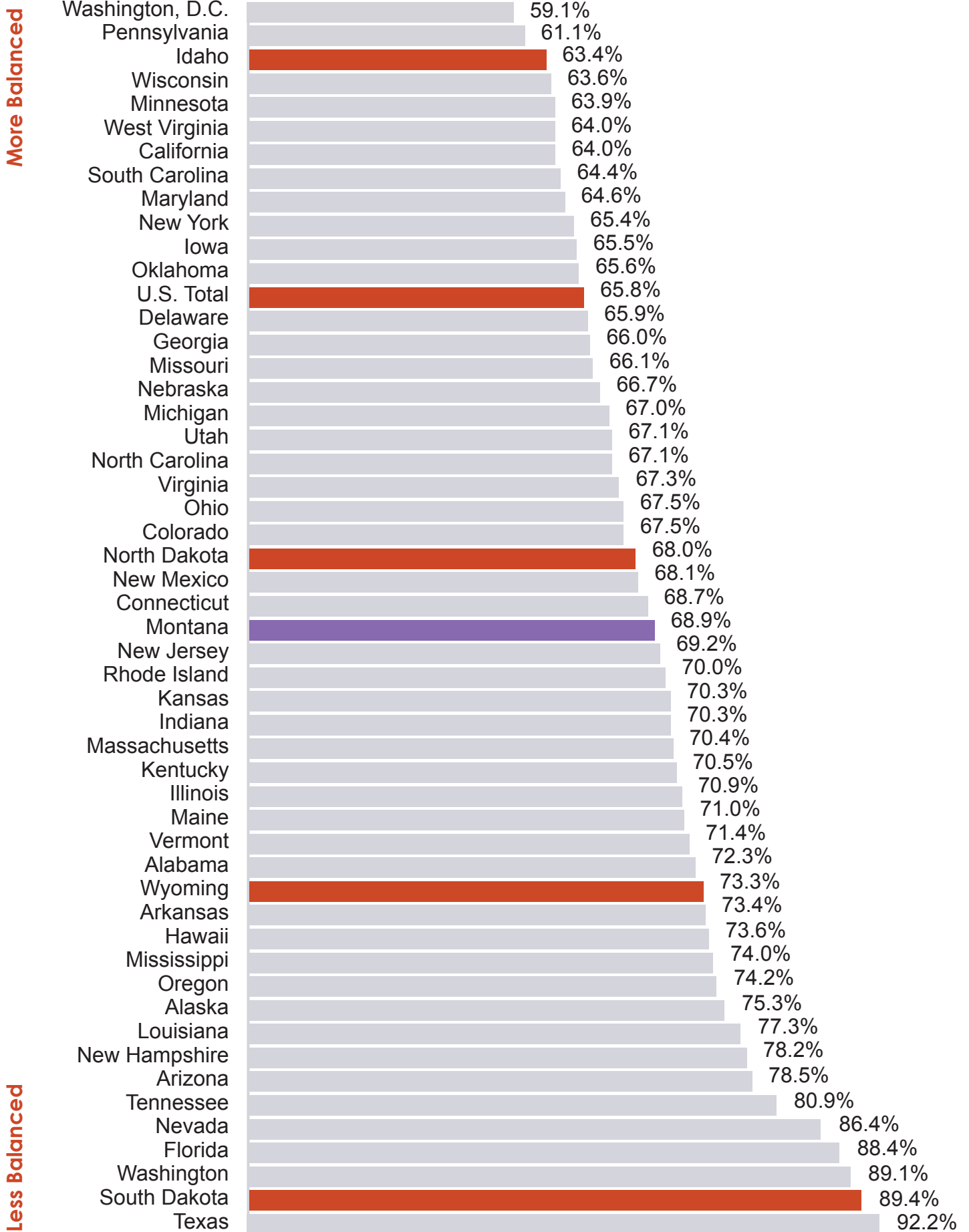
A balanced tax structure would generate revenue from multiple sources, so that the weakness of each tax can be balanced against the strengths of the other taxes. This balancing should reduce revenue volatility and minimize the economic distortions caused by each tax. An unbalanced tax system relies on one or two taxes for most of its revenue. The next two graphs compare states on their share of taxes from the largest tax type and from the two largest tax types.

The conventional view is that a balanced tax system would get most of its revenue from the “three-legged stool” of income, property, and sales taxes, but balance can be achieved in other ways. Despite not having a general sales tax, Montana has a relatively balanced tax system, as measured by the percent of revenue from one or two taxes with 40.1 percent from one tax and 68.9 percent from two taxes. In the past, Montana’s selective sales and excises taxes and severance taxes together made up about the same share of revenue as general sales taxes did for other states, although this has decreased in recent years.

Percent of Revenue From One Tax



Percent of Revenue From Two Taxes



Similar Circumstances and Similar Taxes

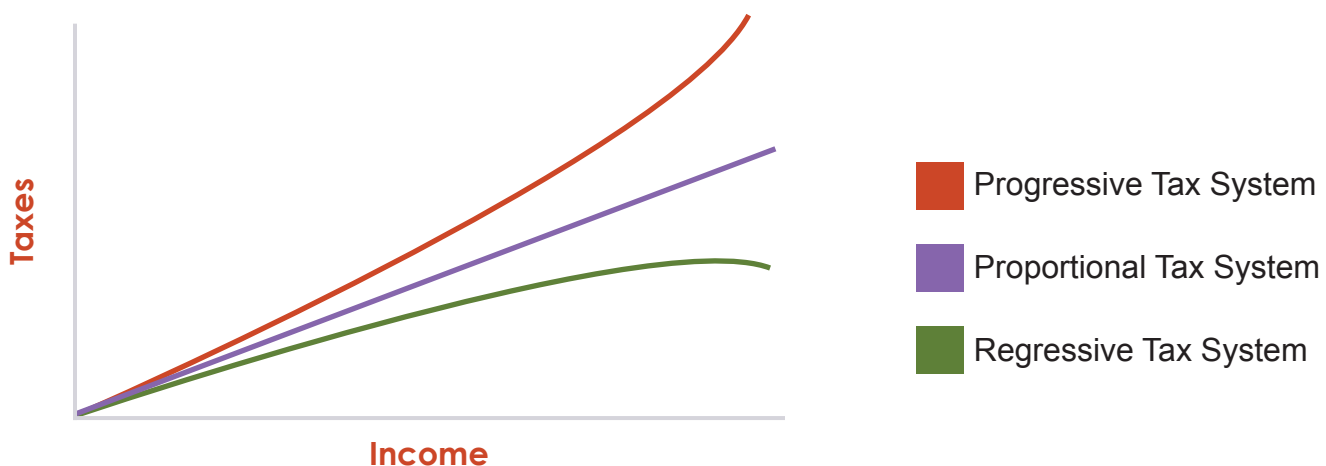
For most Montana taxes, taxpayers who have similar tax bases pay similar taxes. There are two exceptions. One is income tax where taxpayers with similar income may have very different tax liabilities if they differ in their ability to take advantage of the itemized deductions and tax credits that the state allows. For example, a taxpayer with a mortgage on a house can claim itemized deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes. This is likely to result in this taxpayer having lower income tax liability than an otherwise identical taxpayer who rents and cannot claim these deductions.

In general, the Montana property tax system is designed so that similar properties will have similar taxable values and any differences in taxes will be due to differences in local mills. In some cases, differences in local mills reflect differences in local services. For example, if residents of one town choose to have more parks and recreation facilities than residents of a similar town, the first town is likely to have higher property taxes to pay for the additional facilities. Differences in local mills may also reflect differences in the costs of providing local services. If the cost of living is higher in one area than another, school districts in the higher cost area may have to levy more mills so they can pay teachers higher salaries to induce them to live and work in the higher-cost area.

However, one of the main determinants of mill levies in a taxing jurisdiction is the amount of industrial and commercial property in the jurisdiction. Jurisdictions with large amounts of industrial and commercial property relative to the population tend to have low mill levies. Otherwise similar jurisdictions with little or no industrial or commercial property tend to have higher mill levies. This can result in similar properties with similar taxable values paying very different amounts of property tax for the same public services.

Taxes Paid Relative to Income

A tax system is defined to be proportional if the ratio of taxes to income is the same for taxpayers with different incomes. It is progressive if the ratio of taxes to income is higher for taxpayers with higher incomes and regressive if the ratio of taxes to income is lower for taxpayers with higher incomes. The graph below illustrates these concepts. The purple line shows a proportional tax system, where taxes are the same proportion of income at all income levels. The orange line shows a progressive tax system where taxpayers with higher incomes pay a higher percentage of their incomes in taxes. The green line shows a regressive tax system where taxpayers with lower incomes pay a higher percentage of their incomes in taxes.



The graph on the next page shows a measure of progressivity or regressivity, the Suits index, for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Suits index is positive for a progressive tax system, zero for a proportional tax system, and negative for a regressive tax system. A larger negative number indicates a more regressive tax system. The Suits index is always between -1 and 1. If all taxes were paid by the person with the highest income, the Suits index would be equal to 1. If all of taxes were paid by the person with the lowest income, the Suits index would be equal to -1.⁴

As the graph shows, most state tax systems are regressive—taxpayers with higher incomes pay a smaller portion of their income in taxes. While state income taxes often are progressive, property and sales taxes together generate more revenue than the income tax in all states except for Delaware and Oregon.

Property taxes are regressive because, while higher-income individuals typically have more expensive houses, taxpayers' personal real estate holdings generally do not increase proportionally with their income. Taxpayers with higher incomes are more likely to own business property, but property taxes, like other costs, generally are passed along to customers.

Sales taxes generally are regressive because services and other non-taxable purchases make up a larger percentage of higher-income taxpayers' spending, and because higher-income taxpayers typically spend a smaller fraction of their income. Higher-income taxpayers are more likely to be accumulating wealth by spending less than they receive, both in any year and over their lifetimes.

Montana has one of the least regressive tax systems as measured by the Suits index due in part to our lack of a general statewide sales tax.

The second graph compares the percentage of income going to state and local taxes for the fifth of taxpayers with the lowest incomes to the same percentage for all taxpayers. The number for a state is less than one if low-income taxpayers pay a smaller share of their income in state and local taxes than other taxpayers. It is more than one if low-income taxpayers pay a larger share of their income in state and local taxes.

Montana low-income taxpayers pay 1.18 times as large a share of their income in state and local taxes as taxpayers as a whole. This is one of the lower ratios, and well below the national average of 1.29. There are nine states where the ratio is 1 or less.

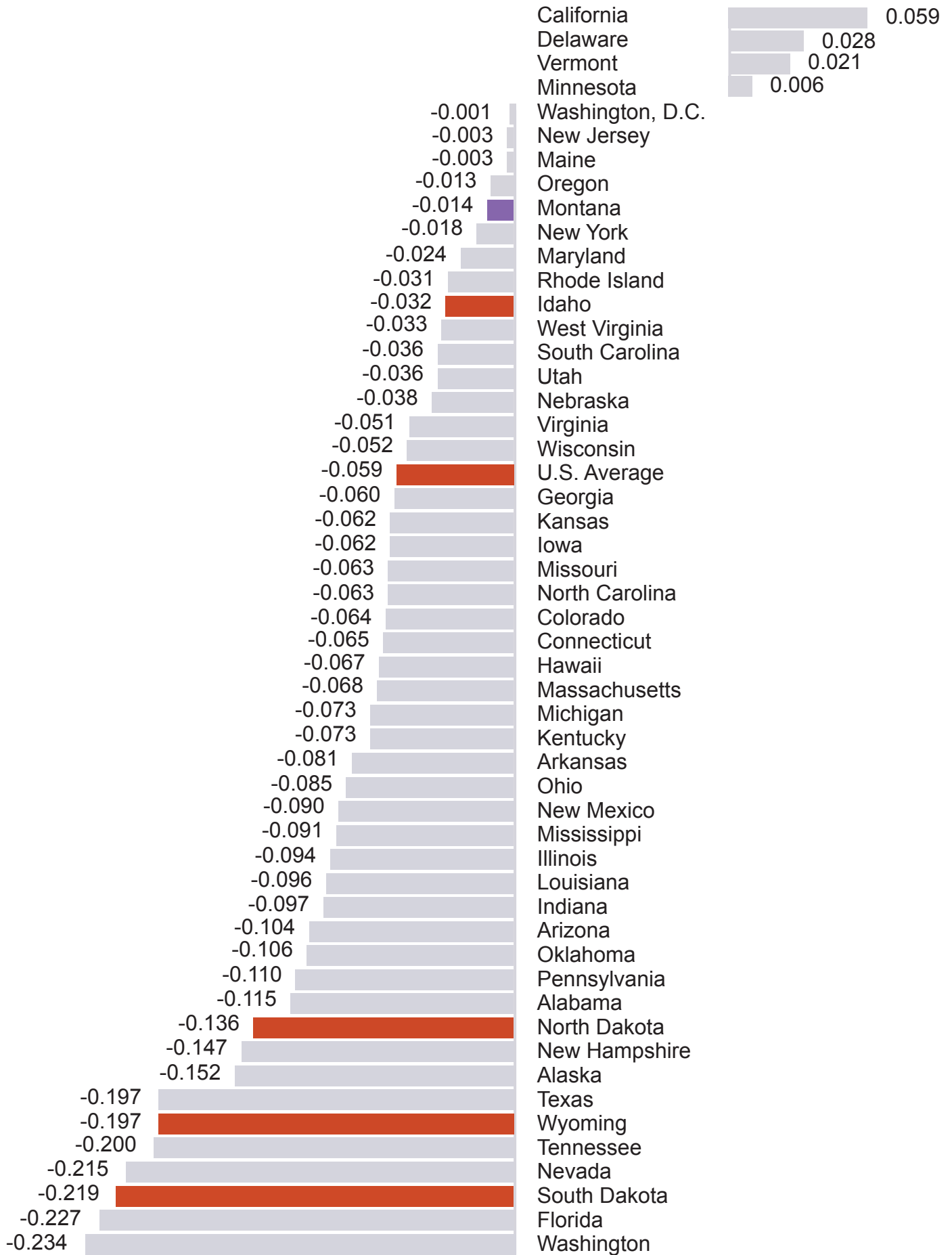
⁴ *Suits Indices in the graph are calculated from information in Meg Wiehe, Aidan Davis, Carl Davis, Matthew Gardner, Lisa Christensen Gee, and Dylan Grundman, Who Pays: A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States, 6th ed, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2018*

Regressivity of State Tax Systems

Less Regressive

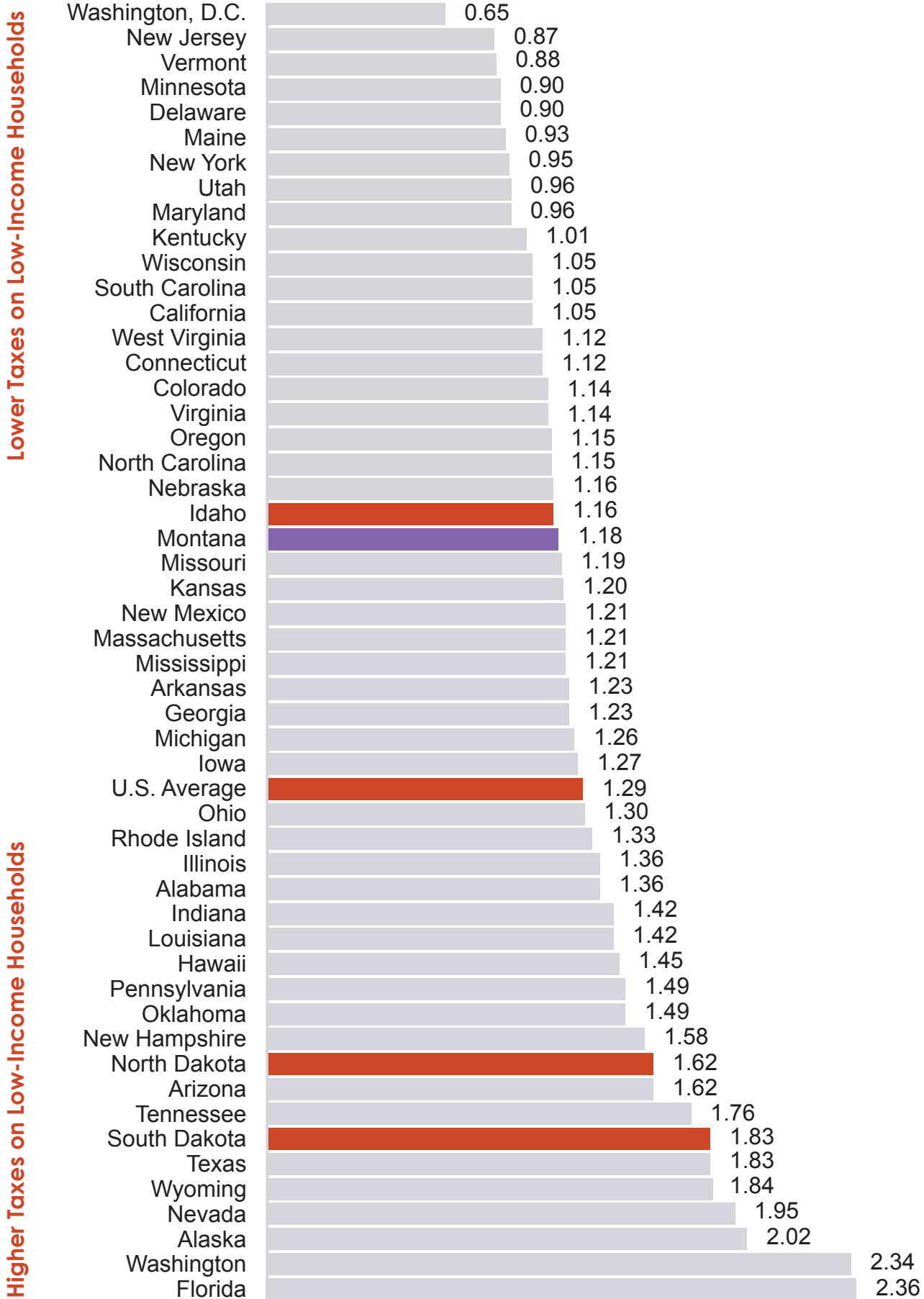
Suits Index: More Negative = More Regressive

More Regressive



Taxes as Percent of Income

Low-Income Households Compared to All Households



Easy to Understand and Comply

Ideally, paying for public services would be as simple and straightforward as possible. The taxpayer would receive a bill, would easily be able to verify that the amount was correct, and would have a convenient way to pay.

Whether a state's tax system is easy to understand and easy to comply with depends on the types of taxes collected and on the details of the specific taxes. Some taxes are inherently harder to understand or harder to comply with. The way a tax is implemented can also make it easier or more difficult to understand and comply with. A state that relies more on taxes that are more complex will have a tax system that is harder to understand and comply with than a state that relies more on taxes that are less complex.

Characteristics of a tax that influence whether it is easy to understand and comply with include:

- Whether the taxpayer receives a bill or self-assesses (files a return),
- If the tax is self-assessed, the ease or difficulty of the process,
- If tax is billed, whether the taxpayer can easily verify that the tax assessment is correct, and
- How the tax is paid.

The process for resolving disputes between the taxpayer and the taxing jurisdiction also affects the ease of complying with a tax, but is generally similar between taxes and across states. In general, the taxpayer can request an informal review, proceed to a formal review with the department, an appeal before a quasi-judicial body such as the Montana Tax Appeals Board, and ultimately an appeal before state, and possibly federal courts.

One difference between taxes is who initiates the process. With taxes that are billed, the process generally begins with the taxpayer disagreeing with the taxing authority's assessment. With taxes that are self-assessed, the process generally begins when the taxing authority audits the taxpayer's return, disagrees with the self-assessed tax, and assesses additional tax.

Billed or Self-Assessed

Property taxes are generally billed to taxpayers, though some types of property are self-reported.

Sales taxes and excise taxes generally are assessed by the vendor as part of the ultimate taxpayer's bill for the taxable good or service.

Individual and corporate income taxes are self-assessed. So are the severance taxes and most business taxes.

Unlike most states, Montana does not have a general sales tax. Because of this, a taxpayer in Montana self-assesses a larger proportion of tax transactions than a taxpayer in the typical state. However, the effort required to self-assess taxes depends on the number of returns a taxpayer must file and the effort each return requires, not on the tax due with each return. A taxpayer in a state with a sales tax in addition to income and property taxes will have to file about the same number of returns as they would in Montana.

Ease or Difficulty of Self-Assessment

How difficult it is for taxpayers to file returns for a tax depends on the length and complexity of the return and on additional record-keeping the tax requires.

Personal Income Tax

The income tax is self-assessed. Taxpayers are required to complete and file an annual return. This requires some record-keeping, organization and planning. The ease of filing returns differs between taxpayers. Filing a return is simple for taxpayers with only wage and interest income reported on Forms W-2 or 1099, claiming a standard deduction, and claiming no credits. However, for taxpayers who have business income, itemize deductions, or claim a credit, there is a greater need to keep records, and completing a return takes more time and effort.

Like most states, Montana has tied its income tax closely to the federal income tax. For taxpayers who are required to file a federal income tax return, the closer the state return is to the federal return, the easier it is for taxpayers to file their state return. For many taxpayers, all the information on income and deductions used in calculating their state income tax is the same information they used on their federal returns. All states have some differences from federal law, such as in the income exemptions, itemized deductions, and credits allowed. Montana has more differences from federal law than its surrounding states.

One significant difference is that Montana is one of a few states that do not require married couples to make the same choice between a joint return and separate returns that they made for the federal income tax. Federal law provides different rate tables for joint and separate returns, and almost all married couples have lower federal tax liability if they file a joint return.

Montana has one rate table for all taxpayers. Most married couples with two incomes have lower state tax liability if they file separate returns, while married couples with one income generally have lower state tax liability if they file a joint return. Many couples file a joint federal return and separate state returns, making the process slightly more complex. In addition, many couples calculate their state tax both ways because it is not immediately obvious which will result in lower tax liability. This can significantly increase the time and effort required to file a state return.

Federal law prohibits states from taxing some types of income that the federal government taxes and many states have chosen to exempt some other types of income. States are also allowed to tax some income that the federal government has chosen to exempt. All state income taxes have a definition of taxable income that has some differences from the federal definition. As the following table shows, Montana has more differences than its surrounding states.

State Income Tax Components (Tax Year 2019)

	Idaho	Montana	North Dakota	South Dakota	Wyoming
Federal Income Type Used	Federal Taxable Income	Federal Adjusted Gross Income	Federal Taxable Income		
Additions to Federal Income	6	14	3		
Subtractions from Federal Income	22	37	17	No Income Tax	No Income Tax
Itemized Deductions	Federal Itemized Deductions	Additional Deductions Allowed	Federal Itemized Deductions		
Credits	16	29	25		

Taxpayers who itemize deductions must keep track of deductible expenditures and fill out additional schedules on their tax returns. States that either allow the same itemized deductions as federal law or do not allow any itemized deductions impose the smallest costs for additional record keeping and filing returns. A majority of states that have itemized deductions have at least one difference from federal law; they do not allow the itemized deduction for state income tax that federal law allows. Some states have more differences from federal law, either allowing additional deductions or not allowing some federal deductions. As the previous table shows, Montana has more differences from federal itemized deductions than its surrounding states.

Montana law also provides for a smaller standard deduction than federal law, which results in more taxpayers itemizing deductions on their state returns than on their federal returns. Forty-nine percent of Montana income tax returns itemize deductions while only 9 percent of federal returns filed from Montana itemize.

Tax credits reduce taxes for eligible taxpayers but require them to keep track of expenditures that are the basis of a credit and to fill out additional schedules. As the previous table shows, Montana has more credits than the other states. The additional work can vary greatly between credits. Only a subset of taxpayers claim any one credit, so the number of credits measures only one aspect of the additional compliance cost from tax credits.

For taxpayers who do not use them, these provisions do not make complying with the income tax more difficult. However, a majority of Montana taxpayers are affected by one or more of the differences from federal law. A little more than half of Montana married couples file separate returns on the same form while 95 percent of married couples file joint federal returns. A little more than half of Montana returns are subject to at least one of the state additions to or subtractions from Federal Adjusted Gross Income. About 51 percent itemize deductions and 22 percent claim at least one tax credit.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporate income tax also is tied to federal law. The Montana return begins with federal taxable income from the taxpayer's federal return. Montana has some adjustments to federal taxable income and most taxpayers are affected by at least one. In particular, taxpayers must add back any Montana corporation tax deducted in calculating federal taxable income. Montana also has a large number of tax credits for corporations but only about 2 percent of corporate returns claim a credit.

The most difficult state-specific aspect of the Montana return is the apportionment of the income of multi-state corporations to Montana. The form itself is not difficult but filling it out requires keeping records of the location of the corporation's sales, payroll, and property. However, a multi-state corporation has to make an apportionment calculation for each of the states where it pays corporation tax so the extra record-keeping is not all attributable to Montana.

Selective Sales and Excise Taxes and Severance Taxes

The returns for Montana's sales and excise taxes and severance taxes generally are relatively short and straightforward. Most are one page and ask the taxpayer to list either total or taxable sales, subtract a few deductions, and multiply the net amount by a tax rate. However, having the information to fill out the forms may require significant record keeping. Much of the information needed to fill out the tax forms is information that most businesses would be keeping anyway, such as total sales and various expenses, but some records may only be needed for taxes, such as which sales are taxable and which are exempt.

The ease of self-assessing can be partly judged by the fraction of returns with problems. For taxes where returns are filed by a business, the amount of returns with math errors or other inconsistencies ranges from about one in 10 to almost one in two. For comparison, the error rate on individual income tax returns is about one in four.

Ease of Verifying Tax Bills

Property Tax

Property taxpayers receive an annual statement showing the department's valuation of their property and an annual bill showing the calculation of tax. To verify the valuation, the taxpayer generally needs to contact the department and talk with an appraiser.

The tax on a property is calculated by multiplying the taxable value by state and local mill levies and adding any local fees. Few taxpayers understand the local budgeting processes that determine mill levies. This often leads taxpayers to expect a change in their property taxes based on their assessment notice, which turns out to be quite different from any change that they see when they ultimately receive their tax bills.

To verify that the correct mill levies and fees have been applied to the taxable value, the taxpayer generally needs to contact their county treasurer's office.

Selective Sales and Excise Taxes

These taxes are billed to the ultimate taxpayer as part of the bill for the taxed goods and services. Generally, the tax is stated separately. If the tax applies to the entire amount of the sale, it is straightforward for the taxpayer to check that the rate was applied correctly. If part of the sale is taxable and part is exempt, it may be difficult for a taxpayer to check whether the rate was applied only to taxable transactions.

Ease of Payment

Property Tax

Property tax payments are due twice a year. The need to make two significant cash payments requires planning by the taxpayer. Most homeowners who have a mortgage make monthly payments to a financial institution that then makes the biannual tax payments.

Personal Income Tax

Taxpayers are required to make payments during the year of at least 90 percent of the current year's tax liability or 100 percent of the previous year's tax liability. Any excess payments are refunded when the taxpayer files a return with any shortfall must be paid at that time. Payments during the year may be made by withholding or quarterly estimated payments. Most taxpayers who receive periodic payments can choose to have income tax withheld from these payments. Taxpayers who make estimated payments generally have to keep track of their income, calculate the amount to pay each quarter, and make sure that funds are available to make the payments. About eight in 10 individuals or couples have taxes withheld from wages or other periodic payments and about one in 10 make estimated payments. About one in 20 do both.

Corporation Income Tax

Corporations are required to make quarterly estimated payments during a tax year. Any excess or deficiency is made up when the corporation files its return. Making periodic tax payments generally will not be significantly different from making payments to suppliers or employees or paying dividends to shareholders. These are things businesses do routinely and making four additional payments a year should have minimal cost.

Selective Sales and Excise Taxes

The ultimate consumers pay these taxes as part of their payment for taxable goods and services. There generally is no additional effort involved.

Vendors who collect these taxes from their customers must calculate the tax, track the amount collected and remit it to the state periodically. The tax calculation generally can be automated as part of the billing process and is done as part of a transaction the vendor would be making anyway. Remitting the tax generally is no different from making the other types of payments that a business makes and should have minimal additional costs.

Severance Taxes

Severance tax payments are due with the taxpayer's periodic return. Making these periodic payments generally is no different from making other payment a business makes and should have minimal additional costs.

Easy to Administer Fairly, Efficiently, and Effectively

A tax that is easy to administer fairly, efficiently, and effectively will have a low cost for the tax agency to either assess the tax or process and verify tax returns. It will have few opportunities for taxpayers to evade the tax and it will not create disparities in how taxpayers are treated.

Cost to Access or Process Returns

The tax agency's cost to administer a tax depends on the number of taxpayers and the time and effort the agency must expend per taxpayer. The number of taxpayers varies between types of taxes. Taxes that are paid directly by most individuals or businesses have many returns. Taxes that are paid by a few taxpayers or that are collected from many taxpayers by a few vendors have fewer returns to process.

The time spent per taxpayer depends on the length of the return and the amount of information that must be recorded. It also depends on the time that must be spent verifying and correcting a typical return.

To some extent, there may be a trade-off between taxpayers' ease of compliance and the tax agency's ease of administration. For example, having a tax billed rather than self-assessed shifts most of the effort of calculating the tax from the taxpayer to the tax agency. Conversely, requiring taxpayers or third parties to provide additional information on sales or income would increase the effort required to comply with the tax but could reduce the auditing effort required to administer a tax effectively.

Property Tax

The property tax is a relatively expensive tax to administer, primarily because it is billed rather than self-assessed. Montana's property tax has some complexities that make it more expensive to administer than property taxes in some states but does not have some complications found in some other states.

The Department of Revenue assesses all property in the state, certifies the total taxable value for each taxing jurisdiction, and certifies the value of new property to be used in calculating each taxing jurisdiction's spending limits. Each local taxing jurisdiction calculates its mill levy or levies based on its budget and taxable value. The department calculates tax for each taxable property. The county treasurers print and mail property tax bills to each property owner.

These functions are common to the property tax systems in all states. In Montana, more of these functions are performed by the state and fewer are performed by local jurisdictions than in other states. Montana is one of the few states where all property assessment is a state function instead of a local function. In most states, a state agency oversees and supports local assessors and property that crosses county lines, such as railroads or pipelines, is assessed by the state.

Property assessment is a state function in Montana for a combination of historic and practical reasons. The 1972 Constitutional Convention made property assessment a state function after hearing widespread concerns about lack of uniformity in appraisals done by county assessors. Montana is one of 11 states with state-wide property taxes. In these states, it is important that assessments be uniform statewide as well as within local jurisdictions.

Identical properties need to have the same assessed value within a taxing jurisdiction to ensure that they pay the same taxes. However, the taxes on individual properties in a jurisdiction will be the same whether assessments are all at market value or are uniformly high or low. This is because property taxes are based on a taxpayer's share of taxable value in a jurisdiction, not on the absolute value of the taxpayer's property.

A taxpayer with 0.01 percent of the taxable value in a jurisdiction will pay property taxes equal to 0.01 percent of the taxing jurisdiction's revenue requirement. Millage rates are set by dividing a jurisdiction's revenue requirement by its taxable value. If, for example, all properties in a jurisdiction are over-assessed by 10 percent, the mills will be 10 percent lower than if assessments were at market value, and taxes will be the same as if assessments were at market value.

In states with only local property taxes, assessments need to be uniform within each local taxing jurisdiction, but do not need to be uniform across jurisdictions. If assessments are 10 percent higher than market value in Town A and 10 percent lower than market in Town B, taxpayers in both jurisdictions pay the same taxes as if both towns assessed at market value.

When the state levies property taxes, either assessments need to be uniform statewide or some adjustment needs to be made for differences between local assessment practices. Montana has made assessment a state function. Most of the other states with state property taxes provide state oversight for local assessors. Washington, for example, conducts annual sales-assessment ratio studies and uses the results to adjust state mills in each county to compensate for differences in local assessment practices.

While assessing property at the state level increases the state cost of administering the property tax it eliminates most local costs. It is not clear how state assessment affects the total of state and local costs.

The basis for property taxation is the market value of property. Determining the tax this way can be simple or complex. In some states, all property is assessed at its market value and the tax equals market value multiplied by a tax rate. In other states, property is assessed at a percent of its market value. The percentage may vary between classes of property, some types of property may be assessed on something other than market value, part of a property's value may be exempt from taxes, or different rates may apply to different properties.

When property is assessed at less than full market value, the ratio of assessed value to market value is called the assessment ratio. Property tax rates give the ratio of tax to taxable value. In Montana, they are expressed in mills, or dollars of tax per thousand dollars of taxable value. Some states express rates as a percent, or dollars of tax per hundred dollars of taxable value. Property tax rates may either be set in statute or determined annually by dividing a taxing jurisdiction's revenue requirement by its total taxable value.

The following table shows the number of states with uniform taxation of all property (except agricultural land, which is generally assessed on its value in its current use rather than its market value), and the number that treat classes of property differently either through different assessment ratios or different mill levies.

State with Uniform and Nonuniform Taxation of Property Classes*

One Assessment Ratio and Uniform Mills	15
One Assessment Ratio and Nonuniform Mills	12
Multiple Assessment Ratios and Uniform Mills	21 - including Montana
Multiple Assessment Ratios and Nonuniform Mills	3

**Includes Washington, D.C.*

<https://www.lincolnst.edu/research-data/data-toolkits/significant-features-property-tax/access-property-tax-database/property-tax-classification>

More than half of states have some departure from uniform property taxation. The largest group, which includes Montana, has classes of property with different assessment ratios but uniform millage rates. Montana has the largest number of different assessment ratios—16, including two for business equipment depending on how much the taxpayer owns. Six states have uniform assessment ratios, but have at least one situation where a property class pays a different millage rate. Three states have classes with different assessment ratios and different millage rates. One state, California, does not base taxes on market value. Property taxes in California are based on purchase price partially adjusted for inflation. This is equivalent to having a different assessment ratio for property sold each year.

Montana's property tax does not have some features that make property tax administration more complex and more costly in other states. Some states have mill levies that apply to some classes of property and not to others. For example, in some states school district levies may be applied to residential property but not commercial property, or public safety levies may be applied to buildings but not land. This requires a layer of record keeping and a step in the tax calculation that are not required in Montana. Some states have caps on increases in the assessed value of individual properties. These caps take several forms, and in some cases require assessors to track several values for each property, such as current market value, purchase price adjusted for inflation, or purchase price adjusted by an arbitrary growth rate, and use the lowest. This also requires additional layers of record keeping and additional steps in the tax calculation that are not required in Montana. States can also have limits on tax rate or levies.

States with Limits on Property Tax Growth*

	States with Limits on Assessed Value Growth	States without Limits on Assessed Value Growth	Total
States with Limits on Tax Rates or Levies	17	29, including Montana	46
States without Limits on Tax Rates or Levies	2	3	5
Total	19	32	51

*Includes Washington, D.C.

<https://www.lincolnst.edu/research-data/data-toolkits/significant-features-property-tax/access-property-tax-database/property-tax-classification>

Personal Income Tax

The provisions of the Montana income tax that make it more difficult for taxpayers to file returns also generally make it more expensive for the department to process and audit returns. Building the ability to handle separate returns filed on the same form and the large number of line items into the department's data processing system required significant up-front costs. They also require considerable extra work when the system is upgraded and somewhat increase the cost of processing each return and storing the information on it. The large number of state credits, and the differences from the federal definition of income and federal itemized deductions, create more line items on returns that must be verified and may need to be audited to ensure high compliance. The table on the next page contains a list of the tax credits and other tax expenditures currently in Montana's personal income tax rules in Tax Year 2019. Additional information on each of the tax expenditures listed on the next two pages, as well as tax expenditure information for other tax types, can be located in the Tax Expenditure section of this report.

Increased electronic filing has greatly improved the efficiency and reduced the cost of administration of income tax return process. However, the cost of processing paper tax returns continues to be significant and time consuming. The table below contains a breakdown on the number of personal income tax returns that are filed by Montana taxpayers. The share of e-file returns has increased from 55 percent of returns filed in Tax Year 2007 to more than 87 percent in 2019.

Income Tax Returns File in Montana

Tax Year	Total	Paper	E-File	% E-File
2007	511,235	230,490	280,745	54.9%
2008	542,625	219,182	323,443	59.6%
2009	533,161	193,843	339,318	63.6%
2010	522,381	165,237	357,144	68.4%
2011	526,902	123,179	403,723	76.6%
2012	535,682	109,058	426,624	79.6%
2013	547,558	103,101	444,457	81.2%
2014	552,189	93,924	458,265	83.0%
2015	562,647	88,524	474,123	84.3%
2016	571,114	81,333	489,781	85.8%
2017	568,961	78,196	490,765	86.3%
2018	579,865	81,938	496,180	85.6%
2019	584,897	72,643	510,141	87.2%

Individual Income Tax Expenditures - 2019	Number	Amount
Federal Income Tax Deduction	208,531	\$64,294,384
Capital Gains Credit	73,591	\$50,337,761
Credit for Other States' Taxes	14,972	\$44,078,008
Medical Insurance Premium Deduction	100,332	\$24,112,624
Medical and Dental Expenses Deduction	52,185	\$11,793,947
Exempt Military Salary	5,167	\$10,866,718
Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit	15,229	\$8,060,688
Unemployment Compensation Deduction	19,506	\$4,928,741
Exempt Tips	21,799	\$4,419,879
No Earned Income Tax Credit	66,342	\$4,307,369
Partial Pension Exemption	45,396	\$4,259,649
Energy Conservation Credit	6,747	\$3,559,773
Qualified Endowment Credit	665	\$2,905,212
Partial Interest Exclusion for Elderly Taxpayers	76,703	\$1,986,593
Long Term Care Insurance Premium Deduction	9,751	\$1,587,328
Montana Medical Care Savings Account Deduction	5,354	\$1,308,343
Family Education Savings Account Deduction	4,596	\$996,676
Alternative Energy Systems Credit	752	\$538,901
Light Vehicle Registration Fee Deduction	32,295	\$504,364
College Contribution Credit	2,495	\$290,116
Expenses Incurred by Medical Marijuana Providers	60	\$278,459
Apprenticeship Credit	233	\$205,163
Adoption Credit	138	\$158,271
Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	*	\$133,930
Recycling Credit	83	\$132,406
Third-Party Repayment of Health Care Professional's Student Loans Deduction	467	\$112,249
Geothermal Heating System Credit	82	\$96,633
Capital Gain Exclusion From Sale of Mobile Home Park	*	\$86,430
Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	75	\$63,475
First Time Homebuyer Account Deduction	241	\$48,249
Historic Property Preservation Credit	19	\$47,131
Political Contribution Deduction	6,337	\$47,111
Worker's Compensation Deduction	154	\$34,837
Health Benefits Limited to Highly-Compensated Employees Deduction	124	\$32,270
Small Business Investment Company Dividend Deduction	23	\$19,051
Business Purchases of Recycled Material Deduction	103	\$16,005
Elderly Care Credit	57	\$13,665
Alternative Energy Production Credit	11	\$13,131

Individual Income Tax Expenditures - 2019	Number	Amount
ABLE Account Deduction	108	\$12,959
Alternative Fuel Credit	21	\$10,001
Dependent Care Assistance Credit	14	\$9,524
Unlocking State Lands Credit	*	\$7,930
Per Capita Livestock Fee Deduction	552	\$4,843
Child and Dependent Care Expenses Deduction	325	\$2,674
National Guard Life Insurance Premiums Deduction	21	\$2,090
Sales of Land to Beginning Farmers	*	\$1,706
Innovative Education Credit	*	\$1,601
Exempt Disability Retirement Income Deduction	28	\$1,243
Mineral Exploration Credit	*	\$1,116
Student Scholarship Organization Credit	*	\$1,113
Empowerment Zone Credit	*	\$7
Research Credit	*	\$6
Biodiesel Credits	*	\$2
Temporary Emergency Lodging Credit	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns*

Sales and Excise Taxes

Not having a general sales tax significantly reduces the cost of administering Montana's tax system. In states that have both a general sales tax and an income tax, the costs of administering the two taxes generally are in the same range. Sales tax is collected by almost all businesses making retail sales and many businesses making wholesale sales. Thus, there are a large number of sales tax returns to process. And, significant effort is required to verify that an individual taxpayer has applied the tax to the correct transactions and collected and remitted the correct amount of tax.

Montana's selective sales and excise taxes generally have a relatively small number of taxpayers, ranging from a few hundred up to about 10,000.

Severance Taxes

Most severance taxes have a small number of taxpayers and relatively simple returns. The Oil and Gas Production Tax is an exception. Part of the revenue from this tax is allocated to the county and school district where each well is located. This means that, in addition to the normal processing and verifying of returns, the department must calculate the distribution of revenue separately for each return.

Fairness of Administration

Whether a tax is administered fairly is a different question than whether the tax is fair. A tax may be unfair if, for example, it imposes wildly different taxes on taxpayers in similar circumstances. Administration of a tax may be unfair if, for example, the cost to comply is much higher for some taxpayers than for others, or if some group of taxpayers find it easy to evade the tax while others pay.

The property tax and the personal income tax are the two taxes that pose the greatest challenges for fairness in administration.

Property Tax

Two properties with the same value and in the same class should only have different property taxes if they face different local mill levies. This will be the case if the department's assessments of property value are uniform.

Assessing property values is a much more difficult and involved process than determining the tax base for other taxes. For most other taxes, the tax base is either the value of a market transaction, such as income earned or goods sold, or some physical quantity, such as tons of a mineral mined or packs of cigarettes sold.

For property tax, there is an observable, current market transaction only for a fraction of properties every year. For properties that have not sold recently, the department must estimate the price at which they would sell. Even for properties that have sold recently, the department has to estimate how much, if any, the value changed between the date when it sold last and the reappraisal date.

The department has several tools for making these estimates. For residential property the main tool is statistical modeling which uses the prices and characteristics of homes that have sold recently to estimate the value of other similar homes in the same neighborhood. Another tool is direct comparison with a limited number of similar properties that have sold recently. Other tools used for estimating the value of income-producing properties include estimates of the cost of constructing a similar building and estimating the present value of the stream of rent or other income that the property could produce.

For all these appraisal tools there is a trade-off between the effort and cost that goes into appraisal and the accuracy of the estimated value of individual properties. For example, statistical models do a good job of estimating the average value of a certain type of house in a certain neighborhood but may not pick up unique features that make the value of a particular house higher or lower than average. Collecting additional information and using it to build more sophisticated models can lead to more accurate individual appraisals but increases the cost of the appraisal process.

Personal Income Tax

The primary difficulty in administering the income tax fairly comes from differences in the ease of noncompliance for taxpayers in different circumstances. Taxpayers with income from wages and salaries, interest, corporate dividends, or pensions have their income reported to the IRS and the department and may have tax withheld from their payments. Taxpayers with income from a sole proprietor business or a pass-through entity do not have the same third-party reporting and withholding requirements. IRS research indicates that taxpayers whose income is not subject to third-party reporting or withholding under-report income and under-pay tax at much higher rates. Most credits and deductions also are based on information that is self-reported by the taxpayer with little or no third-party verification.

Maintaining acceptable compliance and fairness between taxpayers requires the department to audit and verify a sample of returns with items where there is no third-party verification and to search for non-filers. Increasing fairness of administration by reducing non-compliance by taxpayers with income, deduction, or credit items without third-party reporting is possible but only by imposing additional costs, either on the department for additional auditing or on taxpayers through additional reporting requirements.

Competitive

People and businesses consider taxes and government services among other factors such as location to natural resources and employment in deciding where to locate. State and local governments often compete by providing special tax treatment for specific industries or groups of residents. However, with their requirements to have a balanced budget, state and local governments can only cut taxes for one group by raising taxes for another or by cutting services. Governments can compete by giving special treatment to favored groups at the cost of higher taxes or fewer services for everyone else. They can also compete by efficiently providing a level of services that citizens want at the lowest possible cost.

Even without consciously competing, states make themselves more or less attractive to certain types of taxpayer because of their mix of taxes and the features of individual taxes. Taxpayers generally prefer the taxes they pay to be lower and may not care about taxes they do not pay. For example, retirees may be attracted by low property taxes, while young families may find large income tax exemptions for dependents attractive. Taxpayers may also be attracted by the quality of specific public services, such as schools or roads.

The next 12 tables show taxes per person and taxes per dollar of income received by state residents for the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018. Both tables show property taxes, sales and gross receipts taxes, individual and corporate income taxes, other taxes, and the total of all taxes. These tables show state and local taxes adjusted for the size of each state's population and the size of its economy. They also show the relative importance of each type of tax in each state.

These tables do not show taxes paid by a typical individual or the percent of income a typical individual pays in taxes. States differ in the shares of taxes paid by individuals and businesses and by residents and non-residents. Several organizations publish comparisons that attempt to adjust for these differences. The Tax Foundation⁵ attempts to adjust for taxes each state receives from out-of-state taxpayers. Washington, D.C.⁶, compares taxes for hypothetical families in each state. The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy⁷ estimates taxes as a percent of income for income groups in each state.

Accountability

In an accountable tax system, taxpayers know what they pay and what their taxes buy. Taxpayers also know how taxing and spending decisions are made and have the opportunity to participate in and influence those decisions.

Taxes differ in how obvious they are to taxpayers and in how easy it is for taxpayers to compare the amount they are paying for public services to the amount they pay for other goods and services. With taxes that are billed or that require taxpayers to file a periodic return, taxpayers can easily see the total amount they pay for the period. In the case of property taxes, the bill can also tell taxpayers what they are paying for particular public services, such as roads, schools, and public safety. With sales and excise taxes, it is much less obvious to a taxpayer how much they are paying. Even when excise taxes are stated on a bill customers paying the bill are likely to be only vaguely aware of the amount of tax. When businesses are taxed with the intention that they pass the tax on to customers the ultimate taxpayers will be unaware of the tax. When businesses are taxed to pay for public services that the businesses use the cost will be passed on to customers in the same way as other costs of doing business.

In Montana, taxing and spending decisions are made by the Legislature, elected local officials, or by citizens voting for services they want. In addition, local property tax increases that exceed half the rate of inflation must be put to a vote.

Provisions of the tax code that have aims other than raising revenue should be explicit and should be reviewed regularly. Tax preferences are an alternative to spending as a way to accomplish legislative goals and they should be given the same type of scrutiny. One tool of that scrutiny is a tax expenditure report. Such a report should explain each tax expenditure's purpose and how it works, measure its revenue cost, and evaluate its effectiveness and cost-effectiveness in accomplishing its purpose. Montana is one of the states that produce a periodic tax expenditure report. It is the Shared Revenue section of this Biennial Report.

⁵ <http://www.taxfoundation.org>

⁶ <http://cfo.dc.gov>

⁷ <http://www.itep.org/>

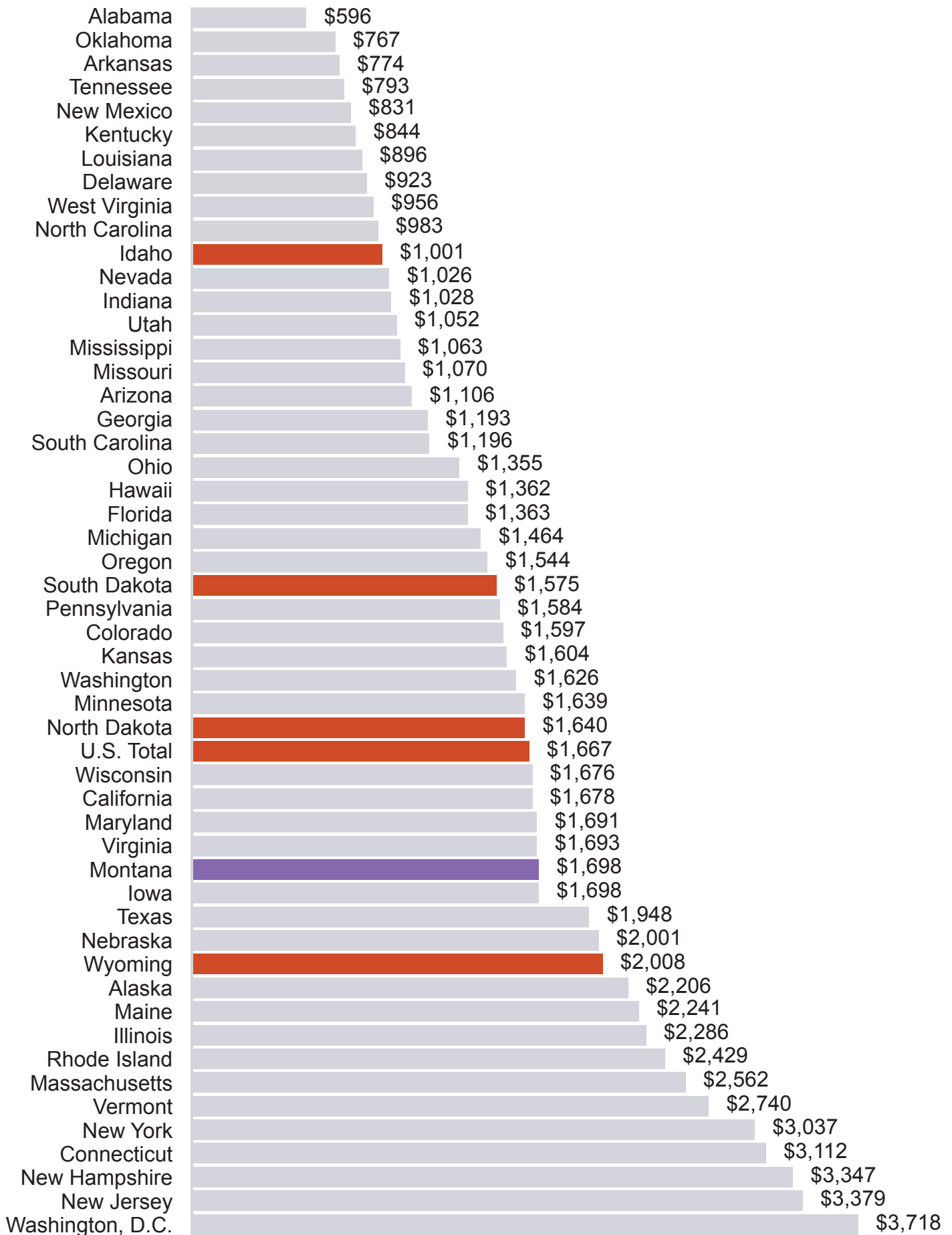
Taxes Per Person - Fiscal Year 2018

State	Property Tax		Sales and Gross Receipts		Individual and Corporate Income Tax		Other Taxes		Total	
	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank
Average of All States	\$1,667		\$1,863		\$1,468		\$369		\$5,366	
Alabama	\$596	51	\$1,718	28	\$942	37	\$260	39	\$3,515	50
Alaska	\$2,206	11	\$849	47	\$268	45	\$1,518	3	\$4,841	27
Arizona	\$1,106	35	\$1,846	19	\$676	40	\$133	50	\$3,761	48
Arkansas	\$774	49	\$2,078	12	\$1,079	33	\$193	46	\$4,124	37
California	\$1,678	19	\$1,950	16	\$2,724	4	\$452	17	\$6,804	8
Colorado	\$1,597	25	\$1,900	18	\$1,419	17	\$265	38	\$5,181	21
Connecticut	\$3,112	4	\$2,160	9	\$2,948	3	\$289	33	\$8,509	3
Delaware	\$923	44	\$618	49	\$1,965	9	\$1,971	2	\$5,478	16
Florida	\$1,363	30	\$2,098	11	\$113	46	\$341	29	\$3,915	43
Georgia	\$1,193	34	\$1,355	44	\$1,191	29	\$120	51	\$3,859	44
Hawaii	\$1,362	31	\$3,698	1	\$1,820	11	\$476	16	\$7,357	6
Idaho	\$1,001	41	\$1,369	43	\$1,162	31	\$249	40	\$3,782	46
Illinois	\$2,286	9	\$1,946	17	\$1,411	18	\$327	32	\$5,970	12
Indiana	\$1,028	39	\$1,833	21	\$1,064	34	\$144	49	\$4,069	39
Iowa	\$1,698	15	\$1,675	31	\$1,409	19	\$367	23	\$5,149	22
Kansas	\$1,604	24	\$2,039	13	\$1,323	25	\$217	43	\$5,182	20
Kentucky	\$844	46	\$1,451	41	\$1,501	15	\$172	47	\$3,968	41
Louisiana	\$896	45	\$2,495	5	\$775	38	\$222	42	\$4,388	32
Maine	\$2,241	10	\$1,679	30	\$1,332	24	\$267	36	\$5,519	15
Maryland	\$1,691	18	\$1,746	26	\$2,637	6	\$443	18	\$6,516	9
Massachusetts	\$2,562	7	\$1,373	42	\$2,712	5	\$350	25	\$6,996	7
Michigan	\$1,464	29	\$1,498	38	\$1,191	30	\$269	35	\$4,423	31
Minnesota	\$1,639	22	\$1,972	15	\$2,348	7	\$422	19	\$6,380	10
Mississippi	\$1,063	37	\$1,729	27	\$770	39	\$211	44	\$3,773	47
Missouri	\$1,070	36	\$1,490	40	\$1,196	28	\$204	45	\$3,960	42
Montana	\$1,698	16	\$604	50	\$1,382	21	\$547	9	\$4,231	34
Nebraska	\$2,001	13	\$1,559	35	\$1,382	20	\$397	21	\$5,340	18
Nevada	\$1,026	40	\$2,962	3	\$0	48	\$630	7	\$4,618	29
New Hampshire	\$3,347	3	\$757	48	\$659	41	\$485	14	\$5,248	19
New Jersey	\$3,379	2	\$1,756	25	\$1,945	10	\$346	27	\$7,427	5
New Mexico	\$831	47	\$1,977	14	\$641	42	\$677	6	\$4,125	36
New York	\$3,037	5	\$2,364	6	\$3,954	1	\$513	11	\$9,868	2

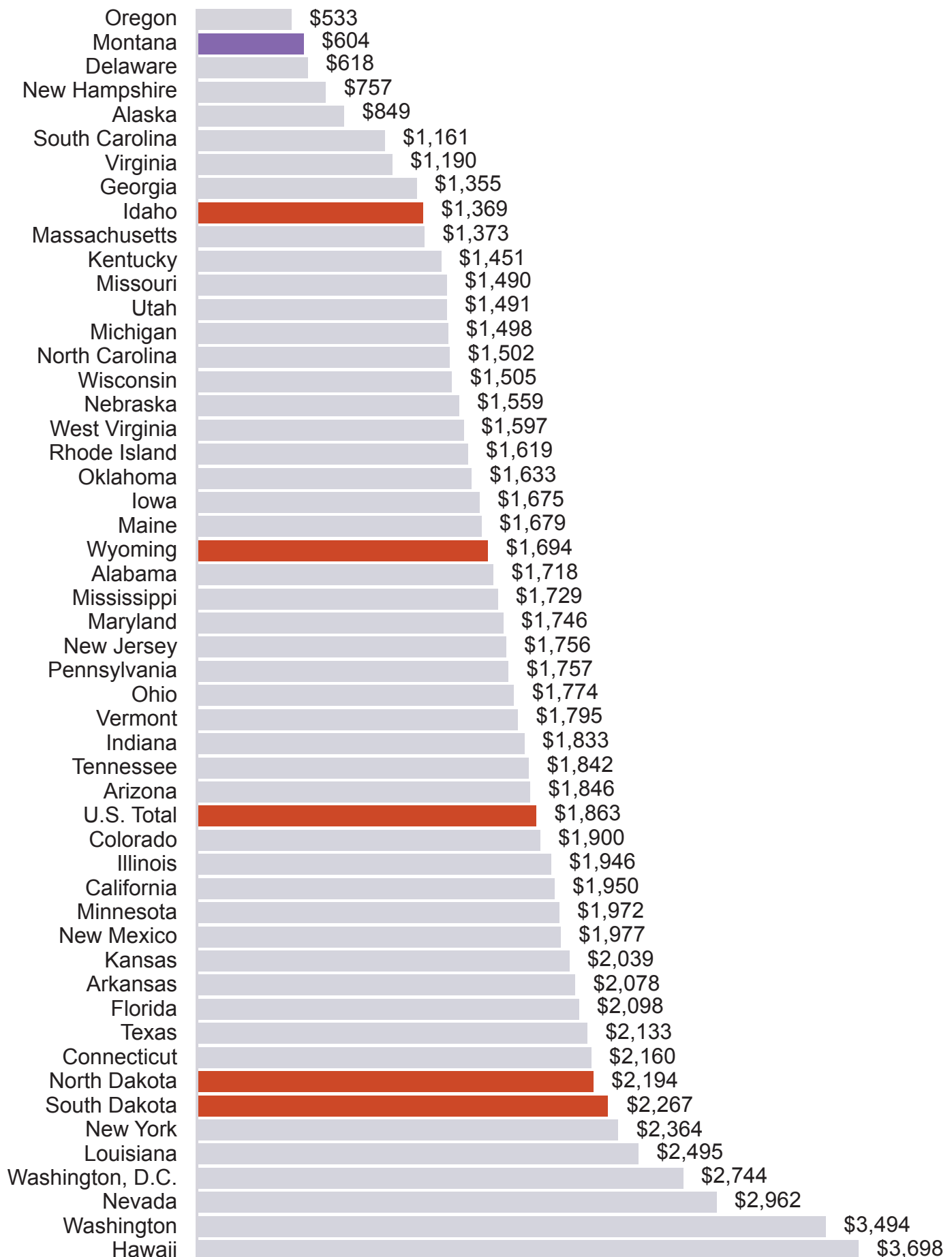
Taxes Per Person - Fiscal Year 2018

State	Property Tax		Sales and Gross Receipts		Individual and Corporate Income Tax		Other Taxes		Total	
	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank	\$	Rank
North Carolina	\$983	42	\$1,502	37	\$1,273	26	\$272	34	\$4,030	40
North Dakota	\$1,640	21	\$2,194	8	\$623	43	\$3,115	1	\$7,572	4
Ohio	\$1,355	32	\$1,774	23	\$1,260	27	\$247	41	\$4,635	28
Oklahoma	\$767	50	\$1,633	32	\$943	36	\$491	12	\$3,834	45
Oregon	\$1,544	28	\$533	51	\$2,318	8	\$522	10	\$4,917	26
Pennsylvania	\$1,584	26	\$1,757	24	\$1,645	13	\$480	15	\$5,466	17
Rhode Island	\$2,429	8	\$1,619	33	\$1,366	23	\$370	22	\$5,783	13
South Carolina	\$1,196	33	\$1,161	46	\$943	35	\$359	24	\$3,659	49
South Dakota	\$1,575	27	\$2,267	7	\$37	47	\$419	20	\$4,297	33
Tennessee	\$793	48	\$1,842	20	\$277	44	\$347	26	\$3,258	51
Texas	\$1,948	14	\$2,133	10	\$0	48	\$343	28	\$4,425	30
Utah	\$1,052	38	\$1,491	39	\$1,370	22	\$167	48	\$4,079	38
Vermont	\$2,740	6	\$1,795	22	\$1,491	16	\$327	31	\$6,353	11
Virginia	\$1,693	17	\$1,190	45	\$1,754	12	\$338	30	\$4,974	25
Washington	\$1,626	23	\$3,494	2	\$0	48	\$628	8	\$5,748	14
Washington, D.C.	\$3,718	1	\$2,744	4	\$3,743	2	\$1,038	5	\$11,243	1
West Virginia	\$956	43	\$1,597	34	\$1,150	32	\$490	13	\$4,193	35
Wisconsin	\$1,676	20	\$1,505	36	\$1,556	14	\$266	37	\$5,004	24
Wyoming	\$2,008	12	\$1,694	29	\$0	48	\$1,352	4	\$5,054	23

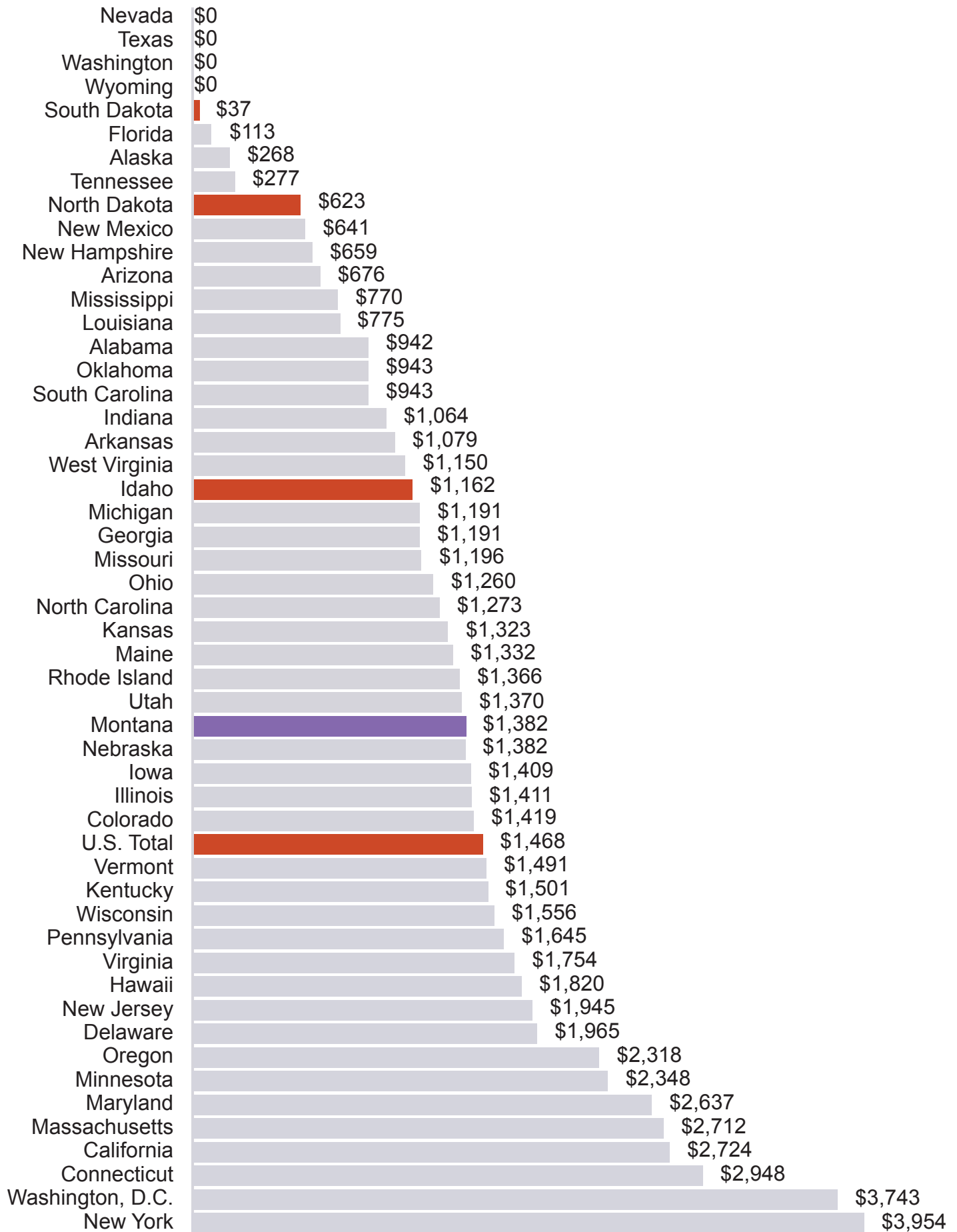
Property Taxes Per Person - FY 2018



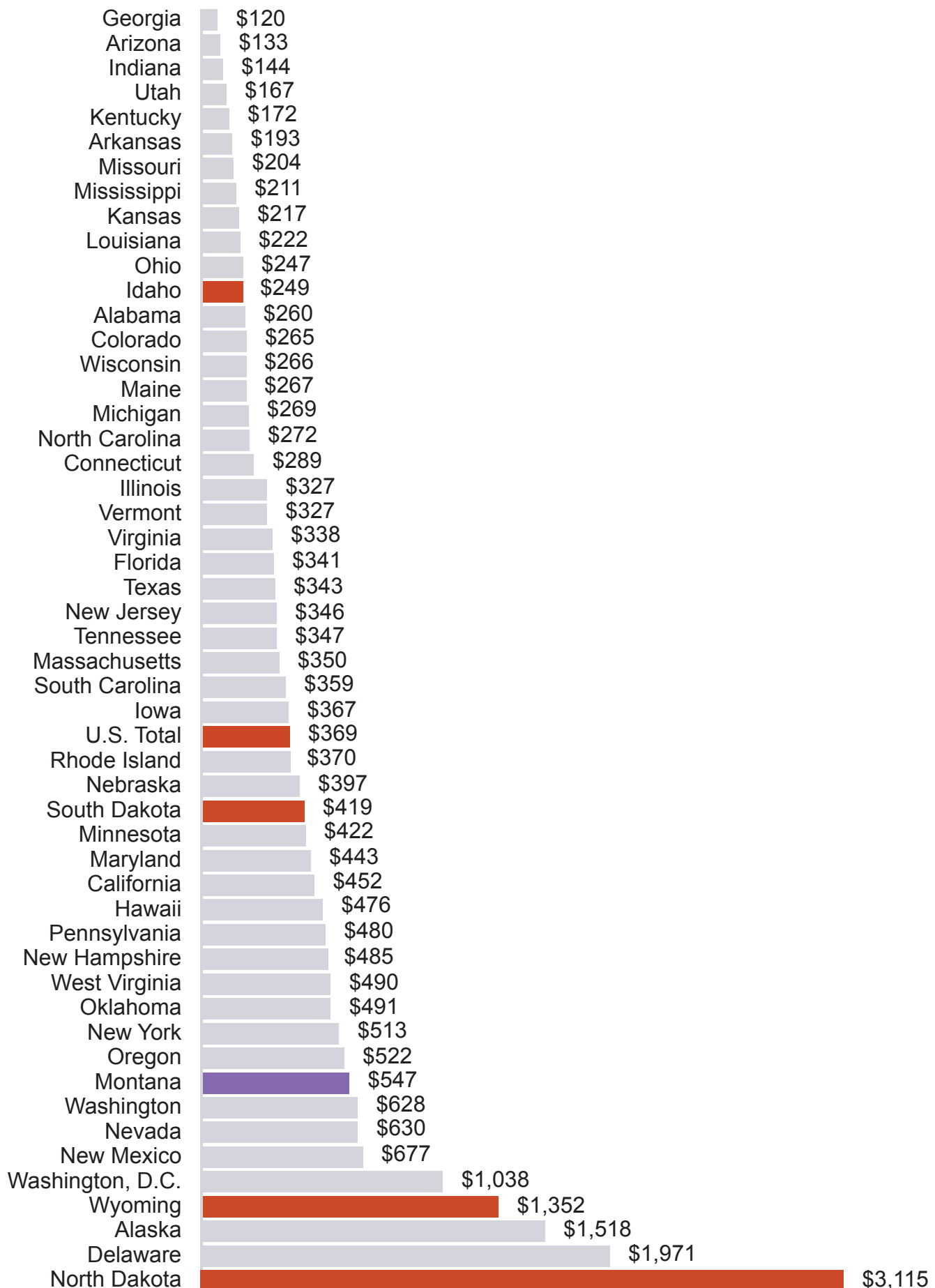
Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes Per Person - FY 2018



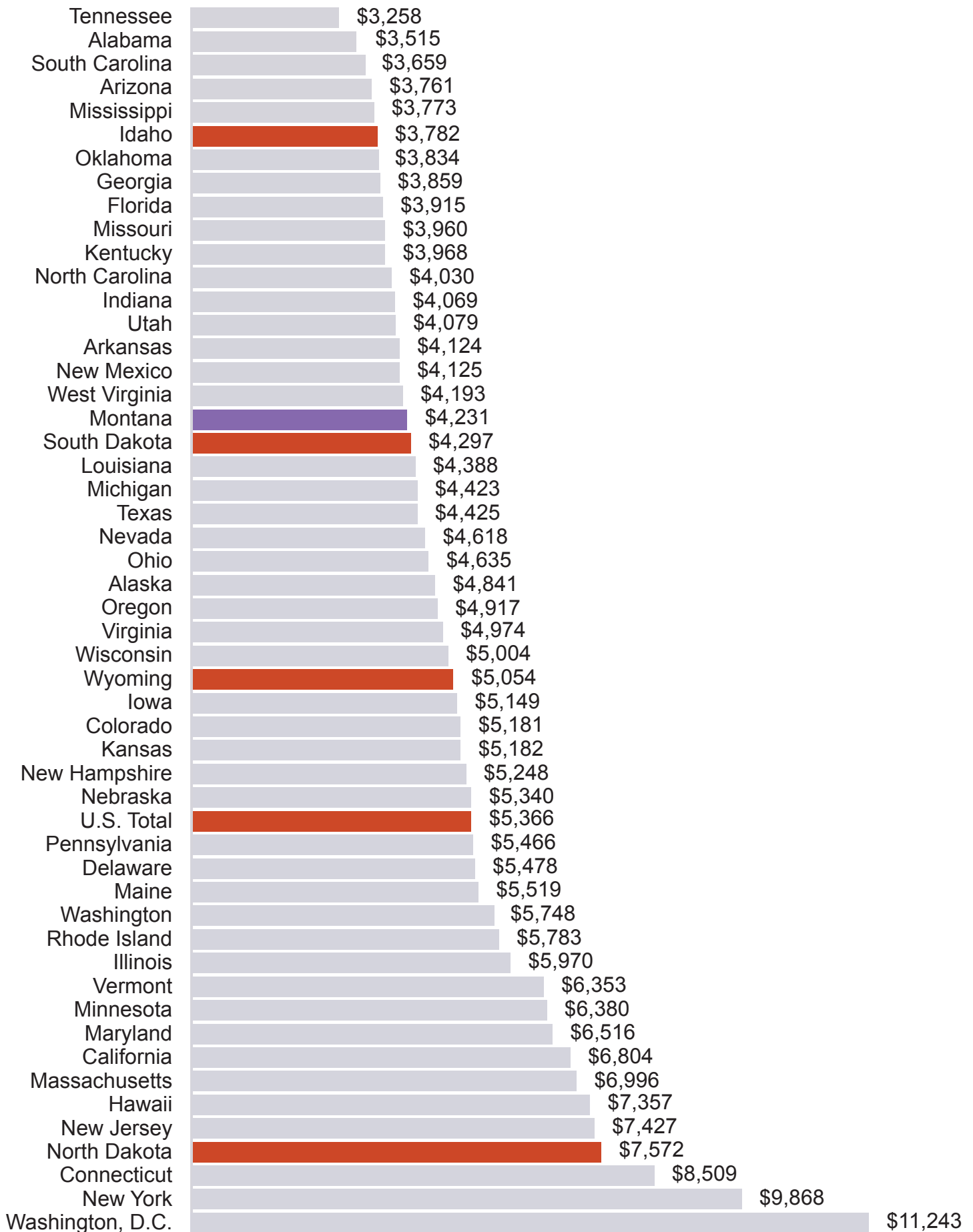
Individual and Corporate Income Taxes Per Person - FY 2018



Natural Resource and Other Taxes Per Person - FY 2018



Total State and Local Taxes Per Person - FY 2018



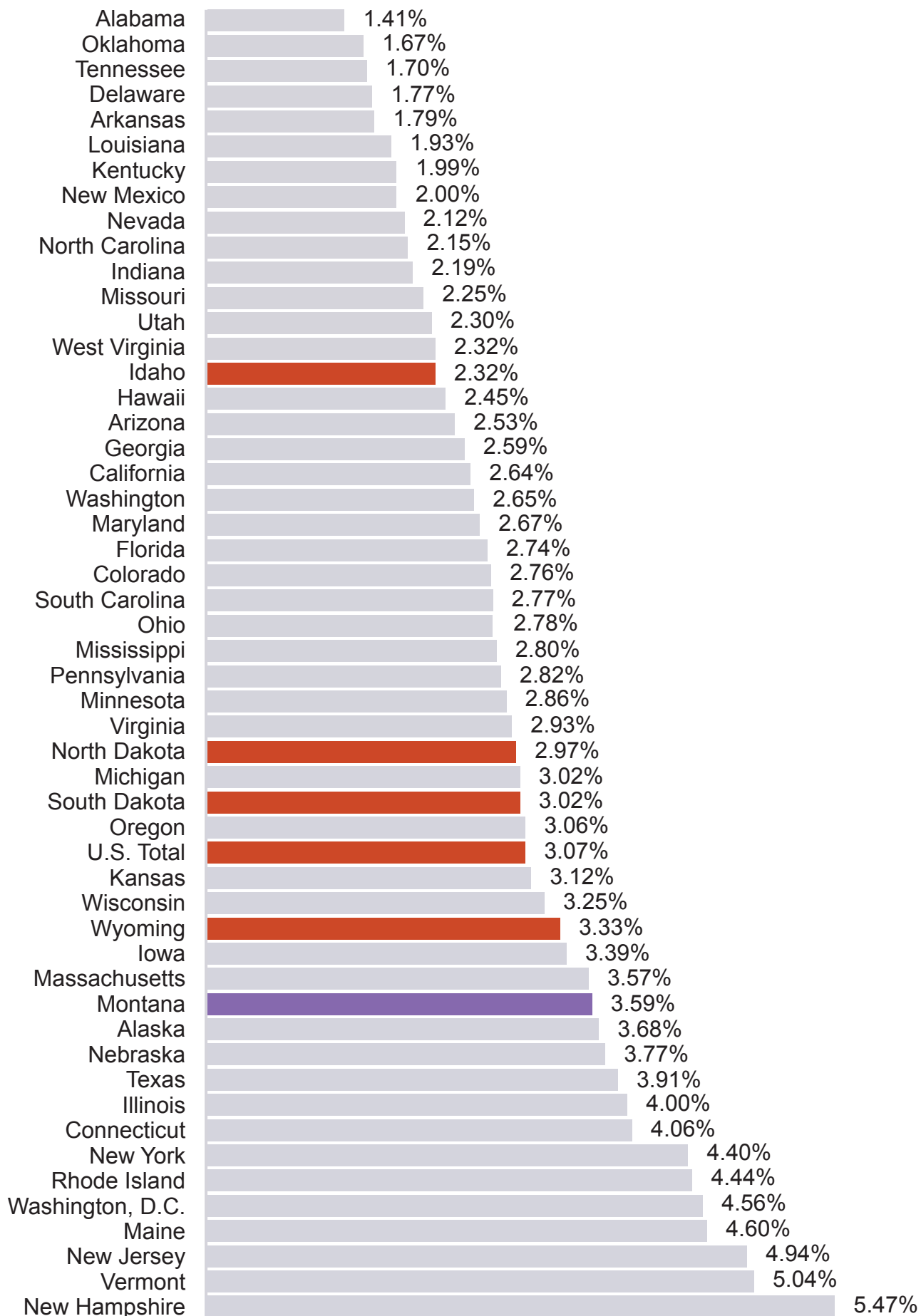
Taxes as a Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018

State	Property Tax		Sales and Gross Receipts		Individual and Corporate Income Tax		Other Taxes		Total	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Average of All States	3.07%		3.43%		2.70%		0.68%		9.89%	
Alabama	1.41%	51	4.08%	12	2.24%	35	0.62%	28	8.35%	45
Alaska	3.68%	12	1.42%	47	0.45%	45	2.53%	3	8.08%	49
Arizona	2.53%	35	4.23%	10	1.55%	40	0.30%	50	8.61%	40
Arkansas	1.79%	47	4.81%	5	2.50%	29	0.45%	43	9.55%	25
California	2.64%	33	3.06%	35	4.28%	4	0.71%	23	10.69%	10
Colorado	2.76%	29	3.29%	29	2.45%	33	0.46%	42	8.96%	32
Connecticut	4.06%	8	2.82%	40	3.85%	7	0.38%	47	11.11%	8
Delaware	1.77%	48	1.19%	50	3.77%	9	3.78%	2	10.50%	12
Florida	2.74%	30	4.23%	11	0.23%	46	0.69%	26	7.88%	50
Georgia	2.59%	34	2.94%	37	2.59%	25	0.26%	51	8.38%	44
Hawaii	2.45%	36	6.65%	1	3.27%	11	0.86%	13	13.23%	4
Idaho	2.32%	37	3.18%	31	2.70%	23	0.58%	32	8.78%	37
Illinois	4.00%	9	3.41%	24	2.47%	31	0.57%	33	10.45%	13
Indiana	2.19%	41	3.91%	16	2.27%	34	0.31%	49	8.68%	38
Iowa	3.39%	15	3.34%	26	2.81%	18	0.73%	22	10.27%	15
Kansas	3.12%	18	3.96%	14	2.57%	27	0.42%	45	10.07%	17
Kentucky	1.99%	45	3.42%	23	3.53%	10	0.40%	46	9.34%	30
Louisiana	1.93%	46	5.38%	4	1.67%	39	0.48%	41	9.47%	28
Maine	4.60%	4	3.45%	20	2.74%	22	0.55%	36	11.33%	6
Maryland	2.67%	31	2.76%	42	4.16%	5	0.70%	24	10.29%	14
Massachusetts	3.57%	14	1.91%	46	3.78%	8	0.49%	40	9.75%	21
Michigan	3.02%	21	3.09%	34	2.46%	32	0.56%	35	9.13%	31
Minnesota	2.86%	24	3.45%	21	4.10%	6	0.74%	21	11.15%	7
Mississippi	2.80%	26	4.55%	7	2.03%	38	0.56%	34	9.94%	19
Missouri	2.25%	40	3.13%	32	2.51%	28	0.43%	44	8.31%	47
Montana	3.59%	13	1.28%	48	2.92%	15	1.16%	9	8.95%	33
Nebraska	3.77%	11	2.94%	38	2.60%	24	0.75%	18	10.05%	18
Nevada	2.12%	43	6.11%	2	0.00%	48	1.30%	6	9.53%	26
New Hampshire	5.47%	1	1.24%	49	1.08%	43	0.79%	17	8.58%	41
New Jersey	4.94%	3	2.57%	44	2.84%	17	0.51%	39	10.85%	9
New Mexico	2.00%	44	4.75%	6	1.54%	41	1.63%	5	9.92%	20
New York	4.40%	7	3.43%	22	5.73%	1	0.74%	20	14.31%	1

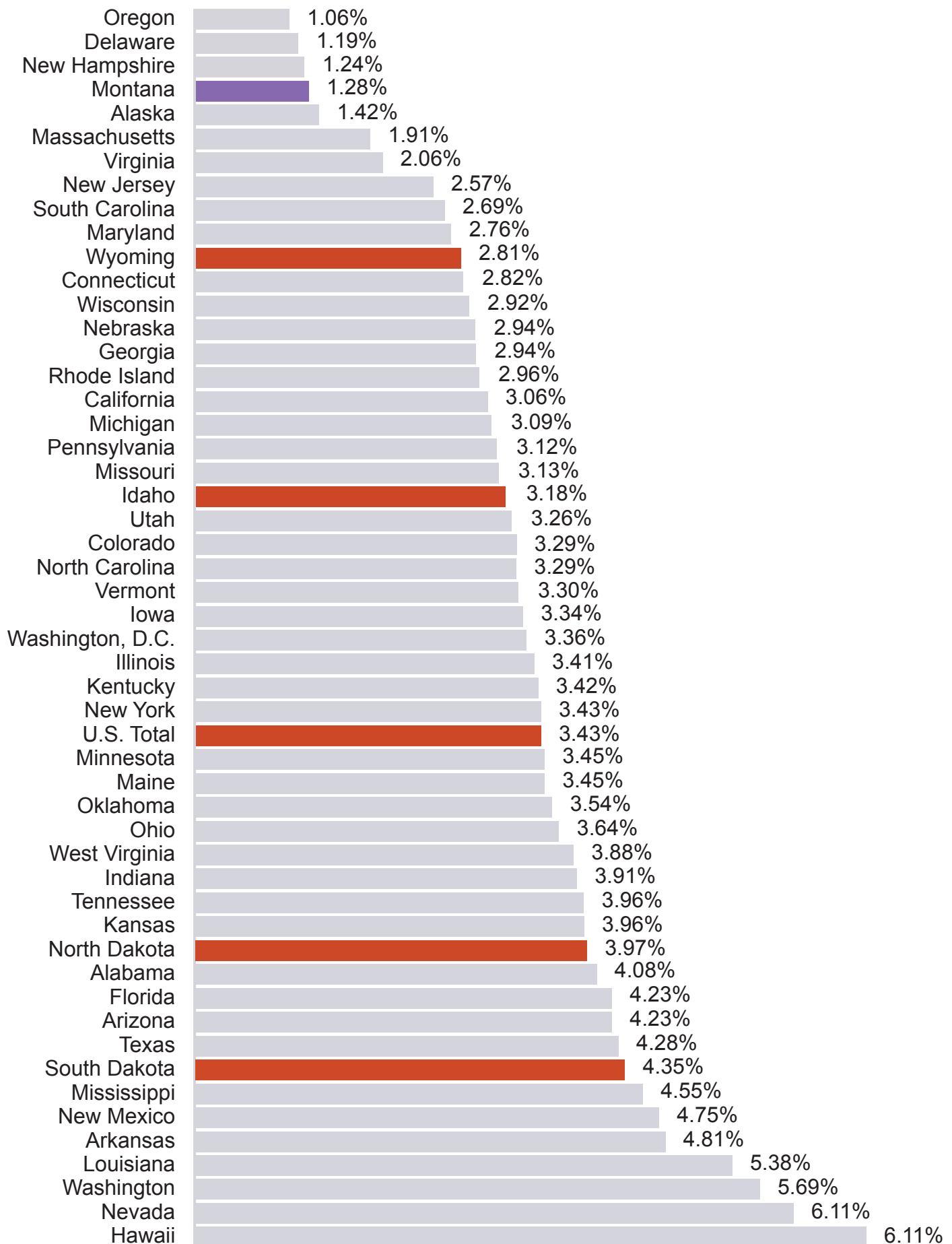
Taxes as a Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018

State	Property Tax		Sales and Gross Receipts		Individual and Corporate Income Tax		Other Taxes		Total	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
North Carolina	2.15%	42	3.29%	28	2.79%	20	0.59%	30	8.83%	36
North Dakota	2.97%	22	3.97%	13	1.13%	42	5.63%	1	13.69%	3
Ohio	2.78%	27	3.64%	18	2.58%	26	0.51%	38	9.51%	27
Oklahoma	1.67%	50	3.54%	19	2.05%	37	1.07%	10	8.32%	46
Oregon	3.06%	19	1.06%	51	4.59%	2	1.03%	11	9.73%	22
Pennsylvania	2.82%	25	3.12%	33	2.92%	16	0.85%	14	9.72%	23
Rhode Island	4.44%	6	2.96%	36	2.50%	30	0.68%	27	10.56%	11
South Carolina	2.77%	28	2.69%	43	2.19%	36	0.83%	15	8.48%	42
South Dakota	3.02%	20	4.35%	8	0.07%	47	0.80%	16	8.25%	48
Tennessee	1.70%	49	3.96%	15	0.60%	44	0.75%	19	7.01%	51
Texas	3.91%	10	4.28%	9	0.00%	48	0.69%	25	8.88%	35
Utah	2.30%	39	3.26%	30	3.00%	14	0.36%	48	8.93%	34
Vermont	5.04%	2	3.30%	27	2.74%	21	0.60%	29	11.68%	5
Virginia	2.93%	23	2.06%	45	3.04%	12	0.59%	31	8.62%	39
Washington	2.65%	32	5.69%	3	0.00%	48	1.02%	12	9.36%	29
Washington, D.C.	4.56%	5	3.36%	25	4.59%	3	1.27%	7	13.77%	2
West Virginia	2.32%	38	3.88%	17	2.79%	19	1.19%	8	10.18%	16
Wisconsin	3.25%	17	2.92%	39	3.02%	13	0.52%	37	9.71%	24
Wyoming	3.33%	16	2.81%	41	0.00%	48	2.24%	4	8.39%	43

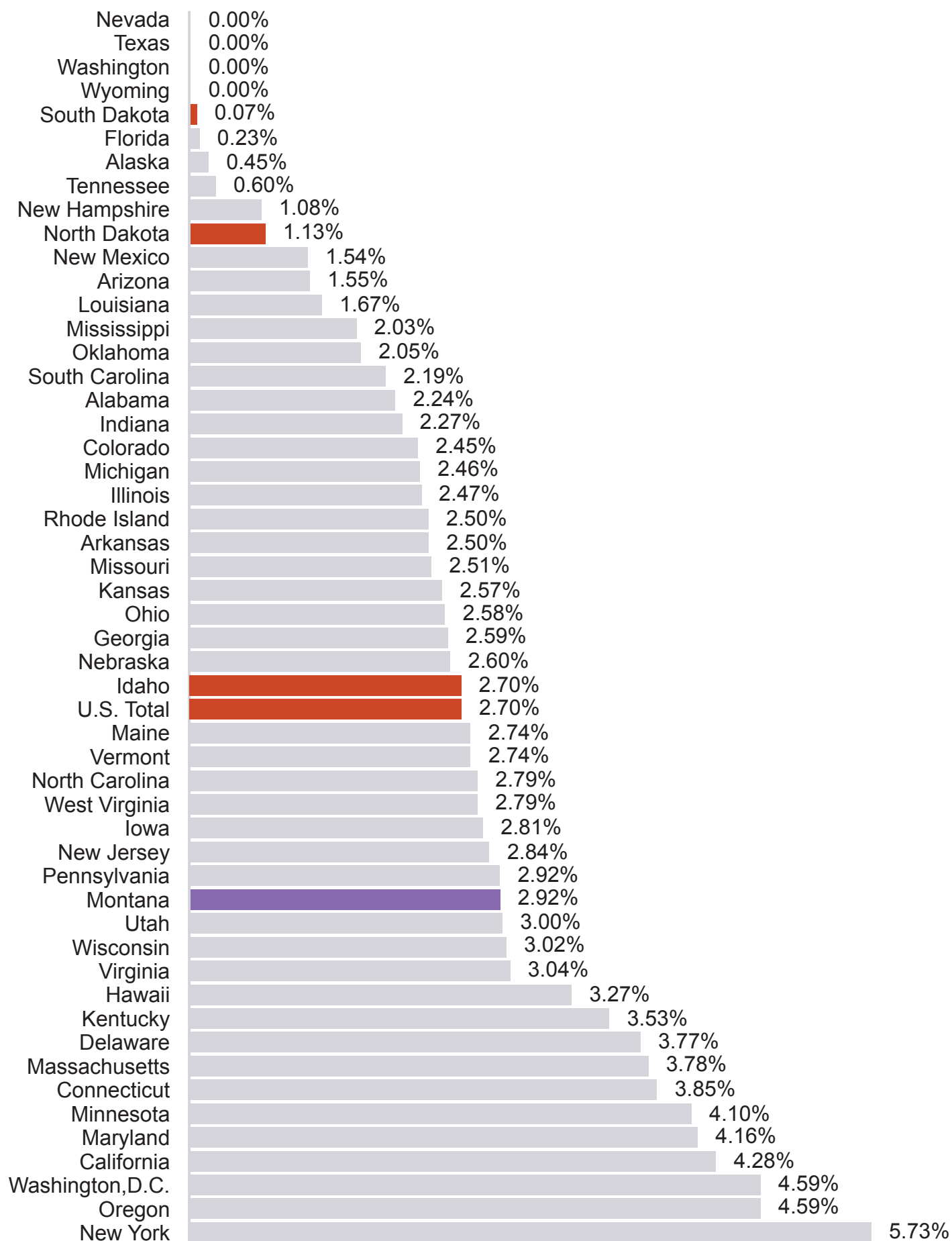
Property Taxes - Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018



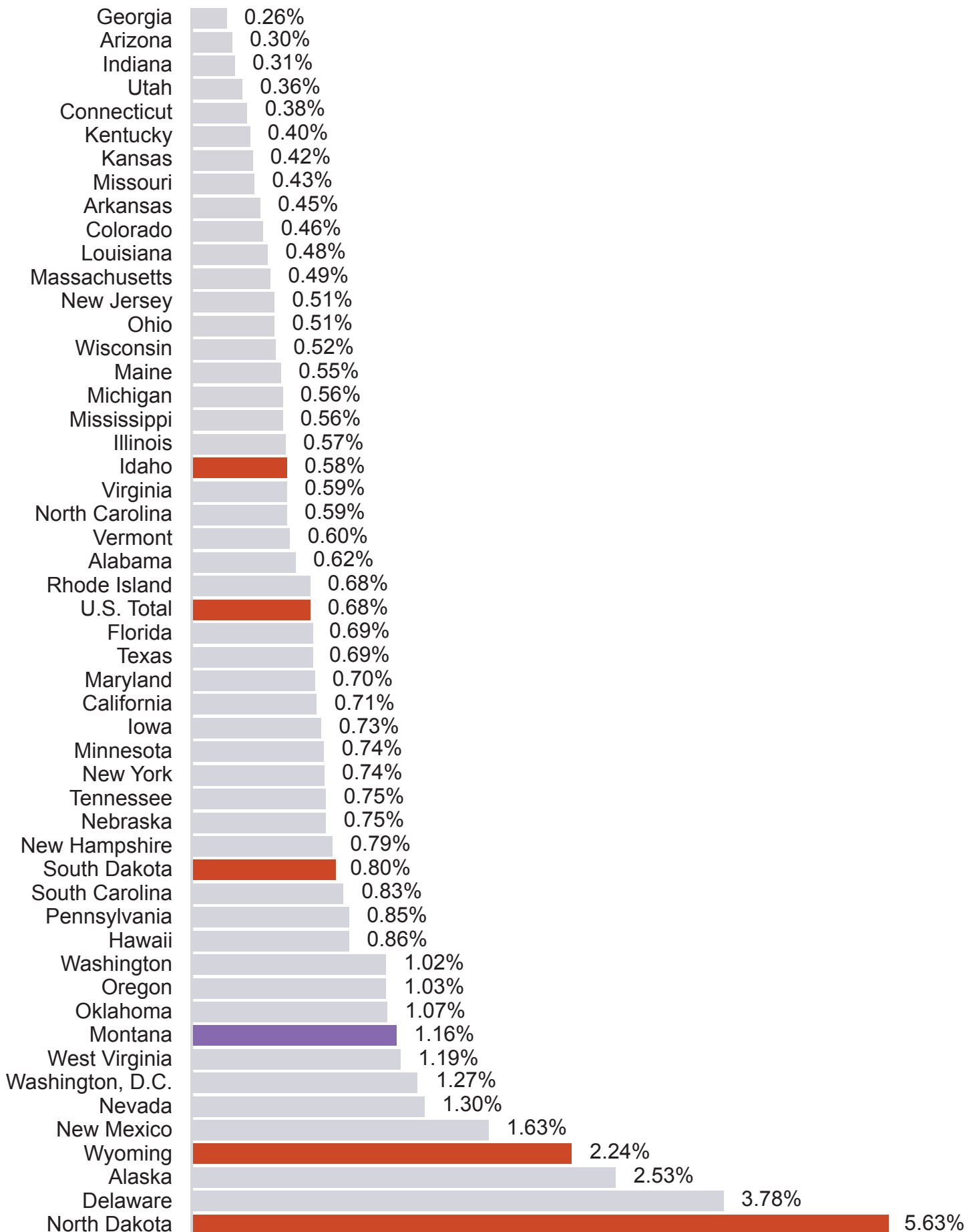
Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes - Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018



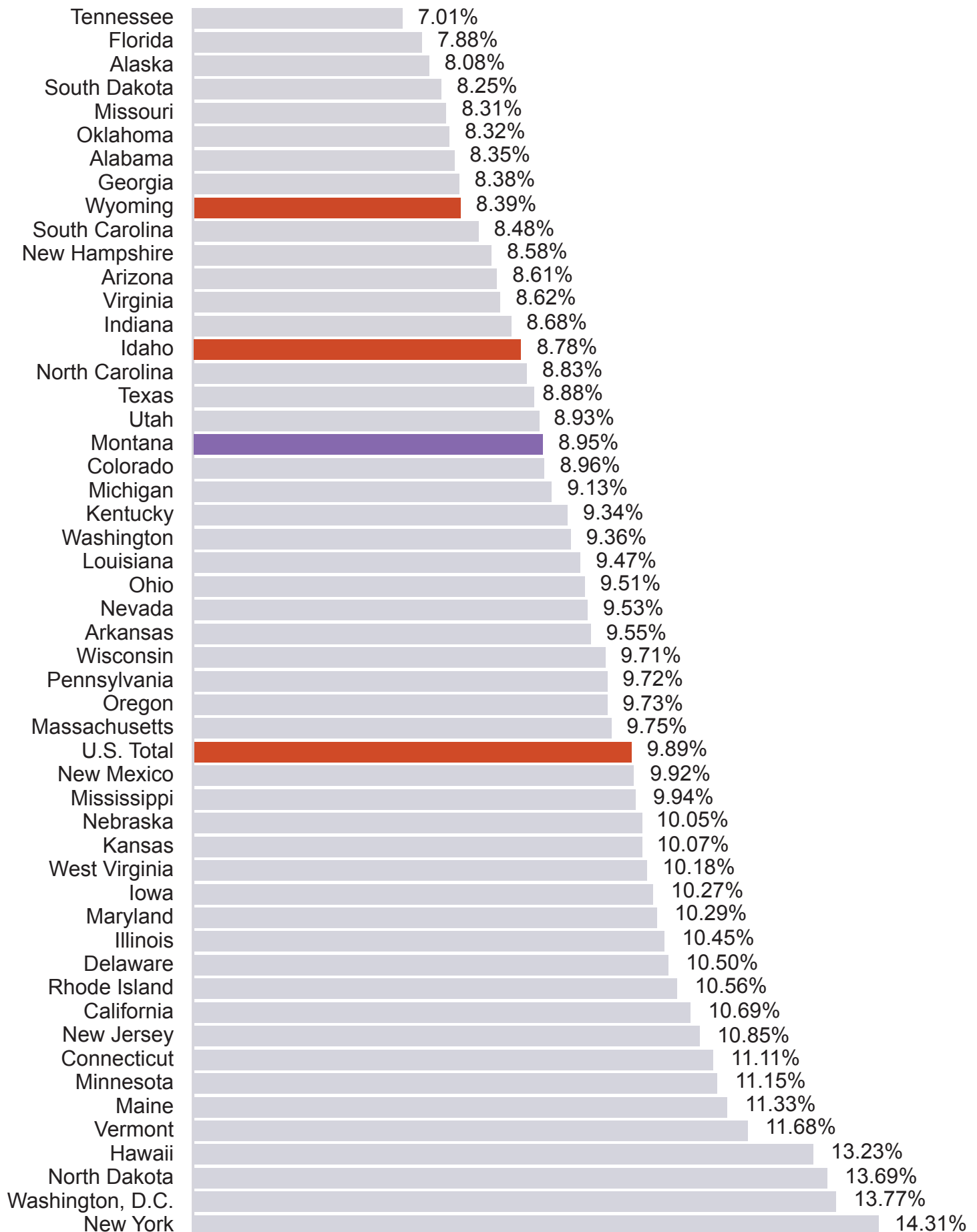
Individual and Corporate Income Taxes - Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018



Natural Resource and Other Taxes - Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018



State and Local Taxes - Percent of Personal Income - FY 2018



Individual and Corporate Income Tax

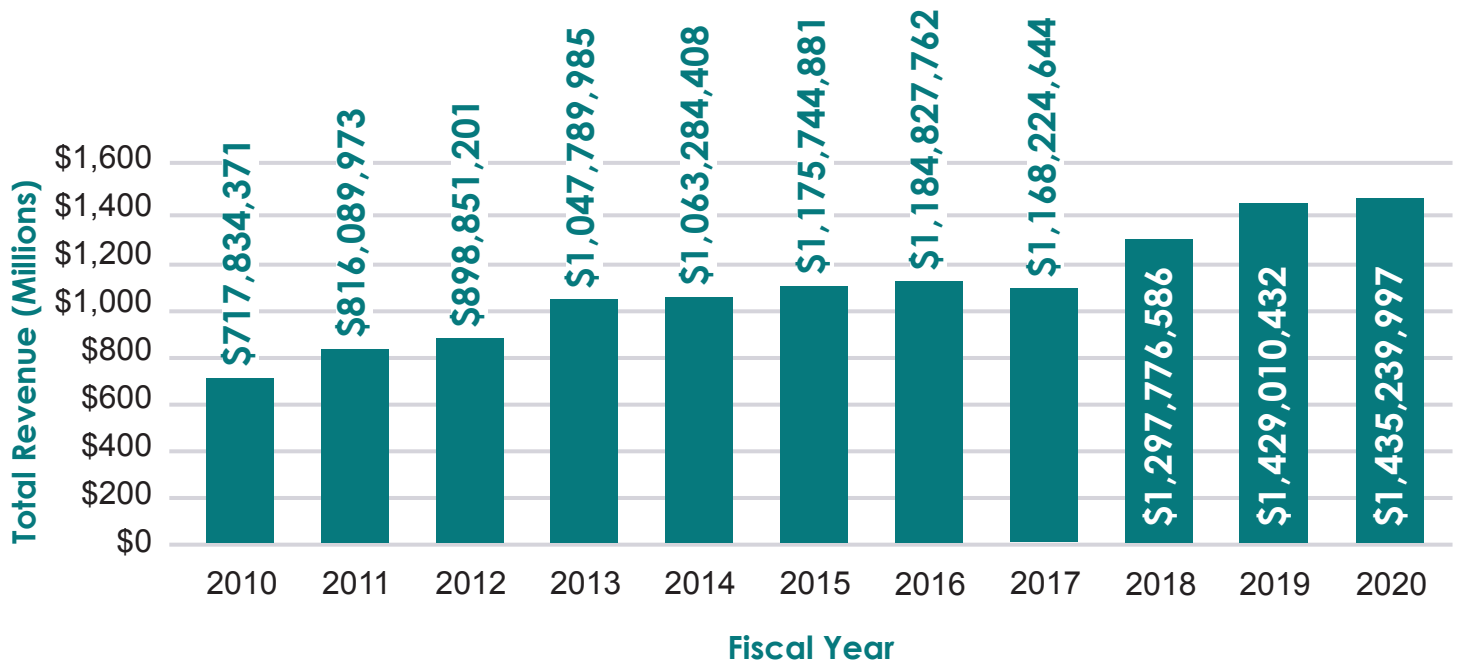
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Individual Income Tax Overview

The individual income tax is the largest source of state tax revenue. All income tax revenue is allocated to the state general fund, accounting for 56.7 percent of general fund revenue for Fiscal Year 2020. Income tax revenue is collected primarily through withholding from wages and other periodic payments, quarterly estimated tax payments, and payments made when a return is filed. The following tables show income tax revenue and return filings.

Individual Income Tax Collections



Income Tax Returns and Refunds - Timely Filed Current Year Returns

Tax Year	Returns with Refund	Total Returns	Percent with Refund	Avg. Refund
2004	294,025	547,623	66%	\$468
2005	297,993	554,224	66%	\$491
2006	311,789	572,256	66%	\$464
2007	345,972	591,874	71%	\$506
2008	345,172	601,078	70%	\$598
2009	337,714	587,425	70%	\$545
2010	335,904	596,021	68%	\$532
2011	341,057	604,758	68%	\$538
2012	343,678	611,360	68%	\$523
2013	348,137	626,654	67%	\$532
2014	350,760	635,045	67%	\$536
2015	357,902	647,329	67%	\$546
2016	364,936	647,855	68%	\$578
2017	366,734	657,720	67%	\$591
2018	404,727	660,060	74%	\$504
2019	424,853	681,306	75%	\$535

The way refunds were reported on returns changed in Tax Year 2018. In previous tax years, returns by married couples filing separately on the same form had their refund amounts combined and counted as a single return. Starting in Tax Year 2018, the refunds on these returns were separated and counted as two separate returns.

Individual Income Tax Overview

The Legislature enacted the income tax in 1933 and has made major changes infrequently. The latest change was enacted in 2003 (effective 2005). This change reduced the number of rates, lowered the top rate, capped the itemized deduction for federal taxes, and provided preferential treatment for capital gains income.

Most differences between the federal and Montana income tax structure reflect the legislative decisions to allow married couples to file separately in Montana when they file jointly for federal tax purposes and to use Montana-specific additions, subtractions, and deductions in determining Montana taxable income.

Federal law provides different rate tables for married couples who file joint and separate returns. Couples generally have lower federal tax if they file a joint return. Most states either require couples to make the same choice between joint and separate returns as they did for their federal taxes, have different rate tables for joint and separate returns, or have a single tax rate so that the choice does not matter. Montana is one of only five states that do not have at least one of these provisions. Because of this, most two-income married couples find their tax is lower if they file a joint federal return and separate Montana returns. This is because when they file separately, the spouses can apply the lower brackets of the tax table twice on their combined income, instead of only once when they file jointly.

Montana also is one of only six states that allow a deduction for federal income taxes. Montana and two other states have a cap on the deduction, while the deduction is uncapped in three states. Most states do not allow this deduction because not having it allows lower rates. To raise the same revenue, a state that allows the deduction must have higher rates to compensate for the smaller tax base. The 2003 Legislature partially offset the revenue reduction from lower rates by capping the deduction for federal taxes.

Before 1981, the Legislature occasionally adjusted rate tables and other tax parameters for the effects of inflation. The 1981 Legislature assigned this task to the department. Each year the department adjusts rate brackets, standard deductions, personal exemptions, and the partial exemption for pension income for inflation. This prevents increases in individual tax liabilities that are due simply to inflation. Without this inflation adjustment, a person whose income just kept up with inflation would pay higher effective tax rates over time as inflation moved them to higher rate brackets.

Recent Legislative Changes to Individual Income Tax

The following bills passed by the 2017 Legislature affected the individual income tax:

- HB 42** Changed the due date for partnership returns from the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the tax year to the 15th day of the third month.
- HB 63** Changed the filing date for informational returns from February 28 to January 31. These returns document taxable income and taxes withheld.
- HB 137** Removed references to the Insure Montana tax credit from the state's statutes. It also extended the Securities Restitution Assistance Fund end date to July 1, 2021.
- HB 175** Increased the deduction for contributions to Medical Savings Accounts from \$3,000 to \$3,500 in Tax Year 2018 and \$4,000 for 2019. The bill also requires the amount to be adjusted for inflation each tax year after 2019 and limits contributions to the Medical Savings Accounts to the deductible amount. It also changed Medical Savings Accounts to allow the funds to be withdrawn for long-term care, long-term care insurance, and family leave expenses.
- HB 308** Created a non-refundable tax credit for employers who participate in an apprenticeship program registered with the Department of Labor and Industry. The credit is \$750 per apprentice and \$1,500 per veteran apprentice and became available to employers in Tax Year 2018.
- HB 391** Created a State Earned Income Tax Credit of 3 percent of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit. The credit is fully refundable and became available starting Tax Year 2019.
- HB 498** Extended the termination date of the unlocking state lands credit from the end of Tax Year 2020 to the end of 2027.
- HB 511** Revised the Multistate Tax Compact to allow the market sourcing of sales when apportioning the Montana source income of some pass-through businesses.
- HB 574** Allowed some individual income taxpayers to deduct wages, salaries, or business expenses from Montana income when the expenses cannot be deducted at the federal level, due to the taxpayer claiming a credit.
- HB 597** Created a deduction for taxpayers on their income taxes for donations made to the state's public land access network grant program.
- SB 10** Repealed the income tax credit for residential property tax on a principal residence.
- SB 138** Extended the time a taxpayer can claim an income tax refund to one year after the overpayment or filing of the income tax return.
- SB 252** Expanded, to certain second-tier pass-through entities, the waiver from the requirement to file a composite return or withholding tax.

The following bills passed by the 2019 Legislature affected the individual income tax:

- HB 88** Allowed income to be deducted for contributions to Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) accounts that are held out-of-state.
- HB 211** Allowed taxpayers who receive loan repayment assistance from the Quality Educator Loan Assistance Program to subtract the assistance from their adjusted gross income.
- HB 293** Created the Montana Economic Development Industry Advancement (MEDIA) credit for film and other production. Credit is based on total base investment within the state, production expenditures, and post-production wages, and increases for expenditures in underserved areas. Credit is capped at \$10 million total each calendar year.
- HB 320** Provided an exemption from claims or creditors for assets held in, or distributed from, a Family Education Savings Account or an ABLE account.
- SB 111** Extended the termination date of the Qualified Endowment Tax Credit from Tax Year 2019 to the end of Tax Year 2025.
- SB 207** Allowed taxpayers to deposit an income tax refund into an education savings or ABLE account on their income tax return.
- SB 337** Expanded the facilities that can claim the Alternative Energy Production Credit to include at least 1 megawatt of electrical energy installed on dams that otherwise would not produce power.

See previous Biennial Reports for legislative history prior to 2017.

Calculation of Individual Income Tax

Calculation of Montana individual income tax begins with the taxpayer's Federal Adjusted Gross Income. Several adjustments are made to determine Montana Adjusted Gross Income:

- Income taxed by the state but exempted by the federal government is added.
- Income exempted by the state but taxed by the federal government is subtracted.
- Deposits to Montana tax-advantaged savings accounts are subtracted.
- Taxable withdrawals from Montana tax-advantaged savings accounts are added.
- Net adjustments from filing a joint federal return and separate state returns are added.
- Recoveries of costs deducted in previous years (primarily refunds of federal taxes previously deducted) are added.

The values of the taxpayer's exemptions and either itemized or standard deductions are subtracted from Montana Adjusted Gross Income to determine Montana taxable income. The state's standard deduction amount is set at 20 percent of the taxpayer's Montana Adjusted Gross Income, with minimum and maximum deduction amounts set. The value of exemptions and maximum and minimum standard deductions are adjusted for inflation each year.

Personal Income Tax Exemptions and Deductions

Tax Year	Exemption Amount	Single and Separate Returns		Joint Returns	
		Min. Standard Deduction	Max. Standard Deduction	Min. Standard Deduction	Max. Standard Deduction
2016	\$2,380	\$1,980	\$4,460	\$3,960	\$8,920
2017	\$2,410	\$2,000	\$4,510	\$4,000	\$9,020
2018	\$2,440	\$2,030	\$4,580	\$4,060	\$9,160
2019	\$2,510	\$2,090	\$4,710	\$4,180	\$9,420
2020	\$2,560	\$2,130	\$4,790	\$4,260	\$9,580

Income, Deductions, Credits, and Tax Liability

Tax liability is calculated from the rate table. The rate table shows tax rates to apply to taxable income, or income after making all federal and state adjustments and subtracting exemptions and deductions. The rate table is adjusted for inflation each year. The following tables show the upper limit on taxable income subject to each rate and the number of full-year resident returns with taxable incomes that qualify for each tax rate. Non-resident and partial-year resident returns are not included in the table below and all the following tables in this section. This is due to a significant portion of the income reported on these returns not being taxable by the state.

Marginal Tax Rate Income Limits

Tax Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.0%	\$2,900	\$2,900	\$3,000	\$3,100	\$3,100
2.0%	\$5,100	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,400	\$5,500
3.0%	\$7,800	\$7,900	\$8,000	\$8,200	\$8,400
4.0%	\$10,500	\$10,600	\$10,800	\$11,100	\$11,300
5.0%	\$13,500	\$13,600	\$13,900	\$14,300	\$14,500
6.0%	\$17,400	\$17,600	\$17,900	\$18,400	\$18,700
6.9%	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited

Tax Year 2019 Full-Year Resident Returns

Tax Rate	Primary Return	Spouse Return	Total	% Total
0.0%	82,306	9,136	91,442	15.5%
1.0%	26,288	3,534	29,822	5.0%
2.0%	18,523	3,315	21,838	3.7%
3.0%	23,600	4,480	28,080	4.7%
4.0%	23,044	5,025	28,069	4.7%
5.0%	24,529	5,563	30,092	5.1%
6.0%	29,524	7,518	37,042	6.3%
6.9%	256,244	68,638	324,882	54.9%
Total	484,058	107,209	591,267	100.0%

Any credits the taxpayer may claim are subtracted from the tax liability to give the net tax. Non-refundable credits can partially or completely offset a taxpayer's tax liability. Refundable credits can more than offset a taxpayer's tax liability, so that the taxpayer receives a payment from the state general fund rather than paying tax. Taxpayers with capital gains income are allowed a non-refundable credit equal to 2 percent of their capital gains. In effect, this credit reduces the taxes on capital gains to a maximum rate of 4.9 percent, compared to the maximum rate of 6.9 percent for other types of income. Other credits generally are a percentage of a certain type of qualifying expenditure the taxpayer has made.

The next six tables show information about individual line items on timely-filed full-year residents' income tax returns for Tax Years 2018 and 2019. For each line item, the table shows the count of the number of returns with a value on that line and the sum of those values. The total in each count's column is the number of returns with a number on at least one line.

Information in these tables is from unaudited returns as filed by taxpayers. It does not reflect changes or adjustments that taxpayers or the department may make after the extension filing deadline. It also does not include information from late-filed returns.

Montana Individual Income Tax

Income Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Income Items	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Wage and Salary Income	443,400	\$17,994,376,390	454,393	\$19,085,634,781
Taxable Interest Income	197,441	\$306,499,866	208,428	\$417,757,845
Ordinary Dividend Income	119,778	\$657,997,503	124,299	\$979,447,204
Taxable Refunds of State/Local Income Taxes	91,198	\$96,622,268	17,406	\$16,256,972
Alimony Received	746	\$14,846,155	599	\$14,755,881
Business Income (Schedule C)	79,995	\$832,408,301	82,450	\$974,387,706
Capital Gains Income	116,358	\$1,942,201,352	122,050	\$2,491,694,849
Ordinary Income Gains	16,313	\$146,109,741	16,221	\$150,090,730
IRA Income - Taxable Amount	138,880	\$3,403,718,606	66,876	\$1,060,917,391
Pension and Annuity Income - Taxable Amount			110,439	\$2,572,250,304
Rent, Royalty, Partnership, etc. Income	98,407	\$2,119,778,141	101,826	\$2,882,134,961
Farm Income	17,625	(\$292,435,886)	17,684	(\$333,067,682)
Unemployment Compensation	19,899	\$80,750,167	19,820	\$82,795,091
Taxable Social Security Benefits	98,636	\$1,148,731,687	104,780	\$1,284,200,662
Other Income	31,982	(\$571,208,760)	32,151	(\$564,557,977)
Total Income	570,058	\$27,880,395,529	586,970	\$31,114,673,780

Federal Adjustments to Income	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Educator Expenses	10,123	\$2,389,412	10,413	\$2,474,403
Business Expenses	877	\$2,949,432	771	\$2,612,284
Health Savings Account Deduction	12,490	\$41,366,481	13,396	\$45,824,799
Moving Expenses	263	\$502,723	323	\$598,850
One-Half Self-Employment Tax	63,511	\$85,230,666	65,888	\$96,409,633
Self-Employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Qual. Plans	2,344	\$41,034,938	2,615	\$51,970,436
Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction	22,375	\$139,368,732	23,058	\$148,882,955
Penalty on Early Withdrawal of Savings	1,891	\$518,244	1,772	\$736,269
Alimony Paid	1,063	\$17,484,829	930	\$17,895,060
IRA Deduction	14,008	\$60,604,691	14,014	\$63,021,981
Student Loan Interest Deduction	49,991	\$46,949,461	50,056	\$48,349,339
Tuition and Fee Deduction	0	\$0	3,871	\$8,888,960
Total Adjustments to Income	139,295	\$443,054,961	144,534	\$491,912,412
Federal Adjusted Gross Income	570,078	\$27,437,340,569	587,050	\$30,622,786,306

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Montana Individual Income Tax Additions Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Montana Additions to Federal Adjusted Gross Income	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Taxable Federal Refunds	79,541	\$110,230,309	53,082	\$80,618,443
Recoveries of Amounts Deducted in Earlier Years	184	\$442,945	257	\$373,100
Interest on Other States' Municipal Bonds	18,527	\$70,739,186	19,794	\$96,561,068
Dividends Not Included in Federal Adjusted Gross Income	838	\$450,209	895	\$466,351
Adjustment for Smaller Federal Estate and Trust Taxable Distributions	105	\$311,352	200	\$790,762
Medical Savings Account Nonqualified Withdrawals	192	\$348,943	231	\$426,060
First-Time Homebuyer's Account Nonqualified Withdrawals	10	\$31,301	16	\$17,465
Allocation of Compensation to Spouse	287	\$5,013,436	310	\$5,398,137
Federal Net Operating Loss Carryover	5,276	\$615,109,935	6,069	\$619,319,297
Dependent Care Assistance Credit Adjustment	38	\$73,125	70	\$150,066
Farm and Ranch Risk Management Account Taxable Distributions	*	\$3,443	*	\$6,293
Federal Taxes Paid by Your S Corporation	57	\$150,990	164	\$531,569
Title Plant Depreciation and Amortization	*	\$25	*	\$13
Other Additions	1,973	\$16,644,230	1,773	\$10,374,795
Addition to Taxable Social Security Benefits	9,787	\$17,749,604	10,059	\$18,118,699
Total Montana Additions	106,396	\$837,094,385	83,737	\$833,120,879

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Montana Individual Income Tax

Subtractions Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Montana Subtractions from Federal Adjusted Gross Income	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
State Tax Refunds Included in Federal Adjusted Gross Income	90,945	\$96,274,735	17,182	\$16,053,866
Federal Bonds Exempt Interest	23,434	\$31,134,949	26,628	\$47,045,746
Elderly Interest Exclusion	83,935	\$36,035,566	89,775	\$41,744,457
Larger Federal Estate and Trust Taxable Distributions	525	\$2,680,457	536	\$3,055,140
Exempt Income of Child Taxed to Parent	166	\$429,180	132	\$393,519
Recoveries of Amounts Deducted in Earlier Years	67	\$237,419	44	\$117,097
Exempt Unemployment Compensation	19,899	\$80,750,167	19,820	\$82,795,091
Exempt Tribal Income	6,095	\$238,297,833	5,922	\$230,915,588
Exempt Tip Income	20,399	\$81,593,214	22,048	\$88,982,140
Exempt Worker's Comp Benefits	185	\$1,111,653	156	\$882,827
Exempt Health Insurance Premiums Taxed to Employee	151	\$743,590	133	\$550,391
Student Loan Repayments Taxed to Health Care Professional	461	\$1,422,858	479	\$1,535,563
Exempt Active Duty Military Salary	4,897	\$198,113,363	5,247	\$214,409,324
Exempt Life Insurance Premiums Reimbursement (National Guard)	15	\$17,792	22	\$34,481
Medical Care Savings Account Exempt Deposits	6,856	\$19,589,251	7,186	\$22,651,337
First-Time Homebuyer Exempt Savings Account Deposits	265	\$731,601	280	\$753,212
Family Education Savings Account Exempt Deposits	5,686	\$13,454,571	6,296	\$15,038,959
ABLE Account Exempt Deposits	86	\$171,910	124	\$242,259
Subtraction for Spouse Filing Joint Return: Capital Loss Adjustment	440	\$885,627	324	\$933,981
Subtraction for Spouse Filing Joint Return: Passive Loss Carryover	76	\$621,161	179	\$1,362,812
Allocation of Compensation to Spouse	287	\$5,013,436	310	\$5,398,137
Montana Net Operating Loss Carryover	4,681	\$510,426,578	5,870	\$585,477,718
Business Expense of Recycled Material	107	\$938,108	112	\$617,354
Wage Deduction Reduced by Federal Targeted Jobs Credit	65	\$589,177	284	\$2,304,272
Medical Marijuana Provider Expenses	58	\$982,343	62	\$4,306,185
Sales of Land to Beginning Farmers	*	\$3,955	*	\$33,234
Capital Gains from Small Business Investment Companies	17	\$79,928	24	\$10,486
Certain Gains Recognized by Liquidating Corporation	0	\$0	*	\$198,419
Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts Exempt Deposits	*	\$1,154	0	\$0
Donation of Mineral Exploration Information	*	\$1,476	*	\$715
Gain on Eligible Sale of Mobile Home Park	0	\$0	*	\$1,506,856
Passthrough Subtractions Reported on K-1	0	\$0	488	\$3,822,260
Exempt Retirement Disability Income (under age 65)	38	\$161,933	28	\$115,731
Subtraction for Federal Taxable Tier II Railroad Retirement	3,228	\$52,442,866	3,196	\$53,205,289
Exempt Pension Income	46,857	\$174,904,162	47,656	\$182,365,023
Subtraction to Federal Taxable Social Security/Tier 1 Railroad Retirement	44,885	\$209,461,679	47,282	\$232,823,623
Total Montana Subtractions	244,390	\$1,759,303,692	202,384	\$1,841,683,092

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Montana Individual Income Tax Deductions Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Deductions	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Deductible Medical Expenses	56,630	\$305,327,291	53,691	\$297,489,660
Medical Insurance Premiums Not Deducted Elsewhere	116,959	\$520,492,426	117,747	\$507,233,583
Long-Term Care Insurance Premiums	12,263	\$28,930,381	12,200	\$29,512,592
Federal Income Tax				
Federal Income Tax Withheld**	266,373	\$1,872,214,262	252,686	\$1,871,052,699
Federal Income Tax Estimated Payments**	46,157	\$597,154,276	49,776	\$817,709,158
Last Year's Federal Income Tax Paid (e.g. with return)**	67,870	\$457,650,599	68,121	\$609,615,209
Federal Income Tax from Previous Years**	3,652	\$18,423,317	1,895	\$7,652,418
Total Federal Income Tax Deduction	293,287	\$1,199,661,055	280,719	\$1,153,558,682
State or Local Sales Tax	490	\$432,273	456	\$419,587
Local Income Taxes	551	\$278,573	546	\$239,736
Real Estate Taxes	217,237	\$535,606,789	217,143	\$582,358,801
Personal Property Taxes	154,569	\$53,869,207	147,637	\$53,788,168
Combined State and Local Tax Deduction	236,259	\$553,904,721	234,203	\$589,498,152
Montana Light Vehicle Registration Fee	35,272	\$8,020,495	36,545	\$8,148,599
Per Capita Livestock Fee	591	\$66,935	581	\$81,369
Other Deductible Taxes	9,950	\$3,901,158	7,860	\$3,372,436
Home Mortgage Interest	157,012	\$903,558,507	156,781	\$987,393,435
Investment Interest	6,943	\$35,605,093	7,209	\$41,266,474
Contributions by Cash or Check	154,503	\$447,461,011	149,644	\$494,466,799
Contributions Other than Cash or Check	69,241	\$73,875,268	62,778	\$126,426,919
Carryover of Contributions from Previous Years	2,702	\$33,969,667	2,474	\$30,647,375
Child and Dependent Care Expenses	384	\$886,905	340	\$705,164
Deductions				
Casualty and Theft Losses	457	\$4,442,831	331	\$1,560,011
Political Contributions	9,769	\$939,555	8,326	\$780,893
Gambling Losses	1,460	\$18,712,466	1,420	\$22,720,462
Other Miscellaneous Deductions	2,127	\$6,464,034	1,976	\$15,410,097
Total Itemized Deductions	321,490	\$4,147,710,325	314,612	\$4,310,272,702
Standard Deductions	247,225	\$1,000,131,650	271,893	\$1,138,161,928
Total Deductions	568,715	\$5,147,841,975	586,505	\$5,448,434,630

**Items either are part of another line or include another line. They are not part of the total.

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Montana Individual Income Tax

Exemptions, Taxable Income, Tax, and Payments Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Exemptions ^A	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Self Exemption	-	574,798	-	591,267
Self 65 and Over Exemption	-	125,705	-	133,715
Self Blind Exemption	-	1,027	-	1,036
Total Taxpayer Exemptions	574,789	701,521	591,267	726,018
Spouse Exemption	-	82,270	-	83,181
Spouse 65 and Over Exemption	-	21,477	-	26,354
Spouse Blind Exemption	-	182	-	176
Total Spouse Exemptions	82,270	107,428	83,181	109,711
Dependent Exemptions	130,502	237,349	131,733	239,629
Total Exemptions	574,789	1,046,298	591,267	1,075,358
Value of Exemptions	-	\$2,548,411,640	-	\$2,699,138,540
Taxable Income				
Federal Adjusted Gross Income	570,078	\$27,437,340,569	587,050	\$30,622,786,306
+Montana Additions	106,396	\$837,094,385	83,737	\$833,120,879
-Montana Subtractions	244,390	\$1,759,303,692	202,384	\$1,841,683,092
-Deductions	568,715	\$5,147,841,975	586,505	\$5,448,434,630
-Value of Exemptions	572,922	\$2,548,411,640	591,267	\$2,699,138,540
Montana Taxable Income	485,883	\$20,157,115,781	591,238	\$21,466,650,923
Tax Liability Before Credits				
Tax from Tax Table	485,354	\$1,147,946,045	499,360	\$1,323,526,274
Tax on Lump Sum Distributions	10	\$1,152	22	\$2,375
Recapture of Credits Claimed Previously	*	\$4,556	12	\$4,461
Total Tax	-	\$1,147,951,753	-	\$1,323,533,110
Payments				
Montana Income Tax Withheld from Wages	459,285	\$917,243,999	472,619	\$984,931,541
Estimated Tax Payments	42,326	\$174,067,440	47,339	\$228,267,970
Overpayment Applied from Previous Tax Year	19,884	\$32,708,474	20,318	\$44,680,583
Withholding from Pass-through Entities	1,122	\$1,775,864	1,126	\$4,268,239
Other Payments	906	\$3,235,735	9,080	\$52,842,543
Total Payments	523,523	\$1,129,031,512	550,482	\$1,314,990,876

^ATaxpayers claim exemptions for themselves and their spouses by checking boxes on the return. The counts for exemptions show the number of returns where the taxpayer claimed at least one exemption for themselves, their spouse, or dependents. The totals column shows the number and type of exemptions claimed. For the taxpayer and spouse, the totals column shows the numbers of basic exemptions and extra exemptions for being 65 or over or blind. For dependent exemptions, the count is the number of returns claiming at least one dependent, and the total is the number of dependents claimed.

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Montana Individual Income Tax

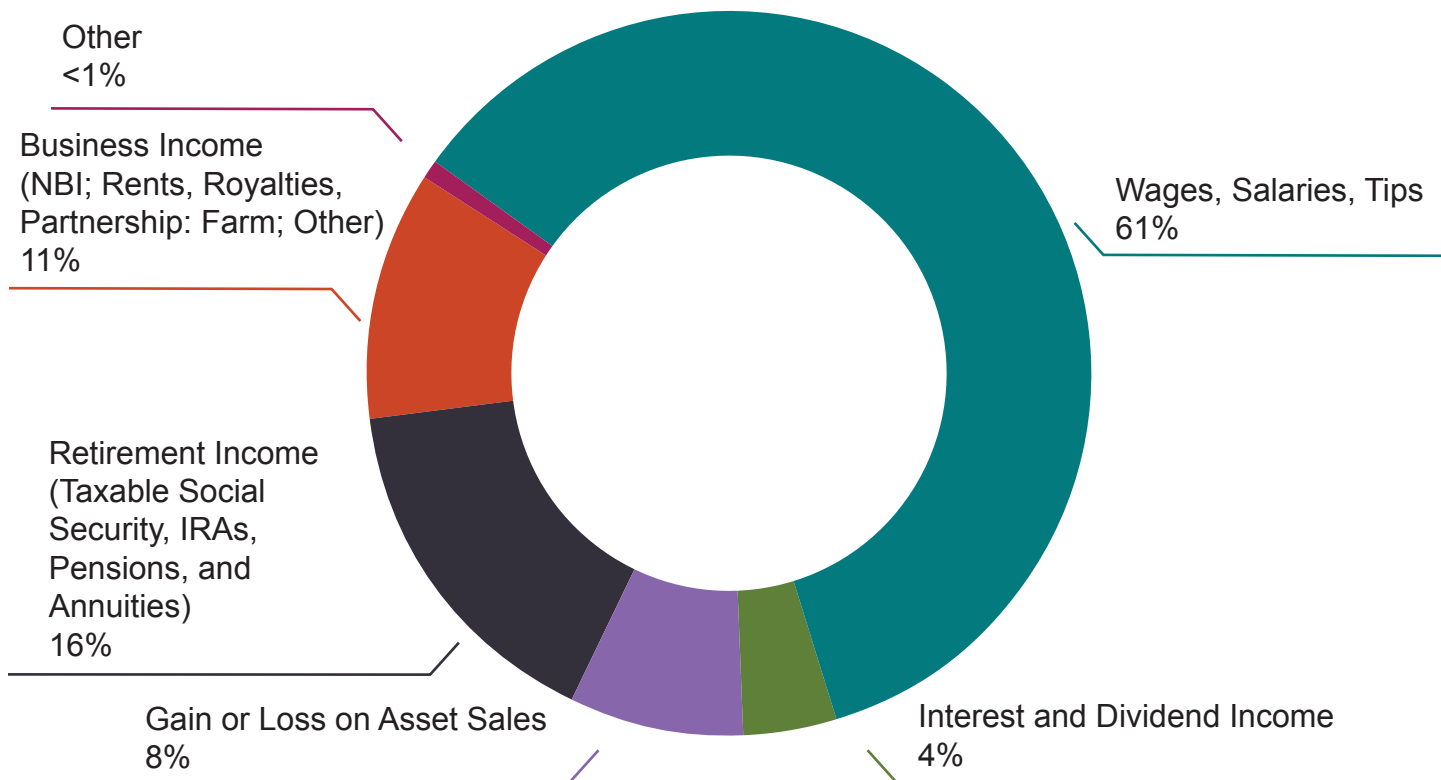
Credits Reported on Full-Year Residents' Returns - 2018 and 2019

Credits Non-Refundable and No Carryover	2018		2019	
	Count	Total	Count	Total
Capital Gains Income Tax Credit	87,324	\$39,822,120	90,098	\$50,825,618
Other States' Income Tax Credit	14,893	\$31,680,581	15,816	\$44,613,482
College Contribution Tax Credit	2,733	\$270,911	2,862	\$306,088
Qualified Endowment Tax Credit	680	\$2,528,221	753	\$3,007,492
Energy Conservation Tax Credit	9,893	\$4,194,979	9,142	\$3,919,022
Alternative Fuel Tax Credit	19	\$13,431	22	\$13,933
Insurance for Uninsured Montanan's Credit	64	\$192,024	89	\$74,895
Elderly Care Tax Credit	64	\$99,933	57	\$75,800
Recycling Tax Credit	101	\$545,086	89	\$426,741
Innovation Education Credit	23	\$3,700	10	\$1,650
Student Scholarship Organization Credit	66	\$10,301	11	\$1,560
Apprenticeship Credit	153	\$154,603	271	\$294,451
Non-Refundable with Carryover				
Biodiesel Blending/Storage Tank Credit	*	\$5,030	0	\$0
Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax Credit	631	\$6,683,235	635	\$6,862,009
Geothermal Systems Tax Credit	91	\$90,729	100	\$107,789
Alternative Energy Systems Credit	535	\$301,311	726	\$408,041
Biomass Alternative Energy Systems Credit	333	\$173,974	349	\$194,382
Alternative Energy Production Tax Credit	*	\$7,266	12	\$64,474
Dependent Care Assistance Credit	11	\$77,311	14	\$24,634
Historic Property Preservation Tax Credit	20	\$27,884	22	\$36,554
Infrastructure User Fee Credit	20	\$6,427,077	*	\$5,019,787
Empowerment Zone Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Research Activities Tax Credit	*	\$1,303	*	\$26
Non-Refundable with Carryover				
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Adoption Credit	192	\$179,974	183	\$182,016
Total Non-Refundable Credits	106,895	\$93,491,902	109,981	\$116,461,570
Refundable Credits				
Earned Income Tax Credit	0	\$0	67,892	\$4,240,321
Elderly Homeowner/Renter Tax Credit	14,465	\$7,559,148	15,229	\$8,051,148
Emergency Lodging Credit	18	\$6,019	0	\$0
Unlocking State Lands Credit	*	\$100	*	\$7,500
Total Refundable Credits	*	\$7,565,267	*	\$12,297,469
Total Credits	-	\$101,057,169	-	\$128,759,039

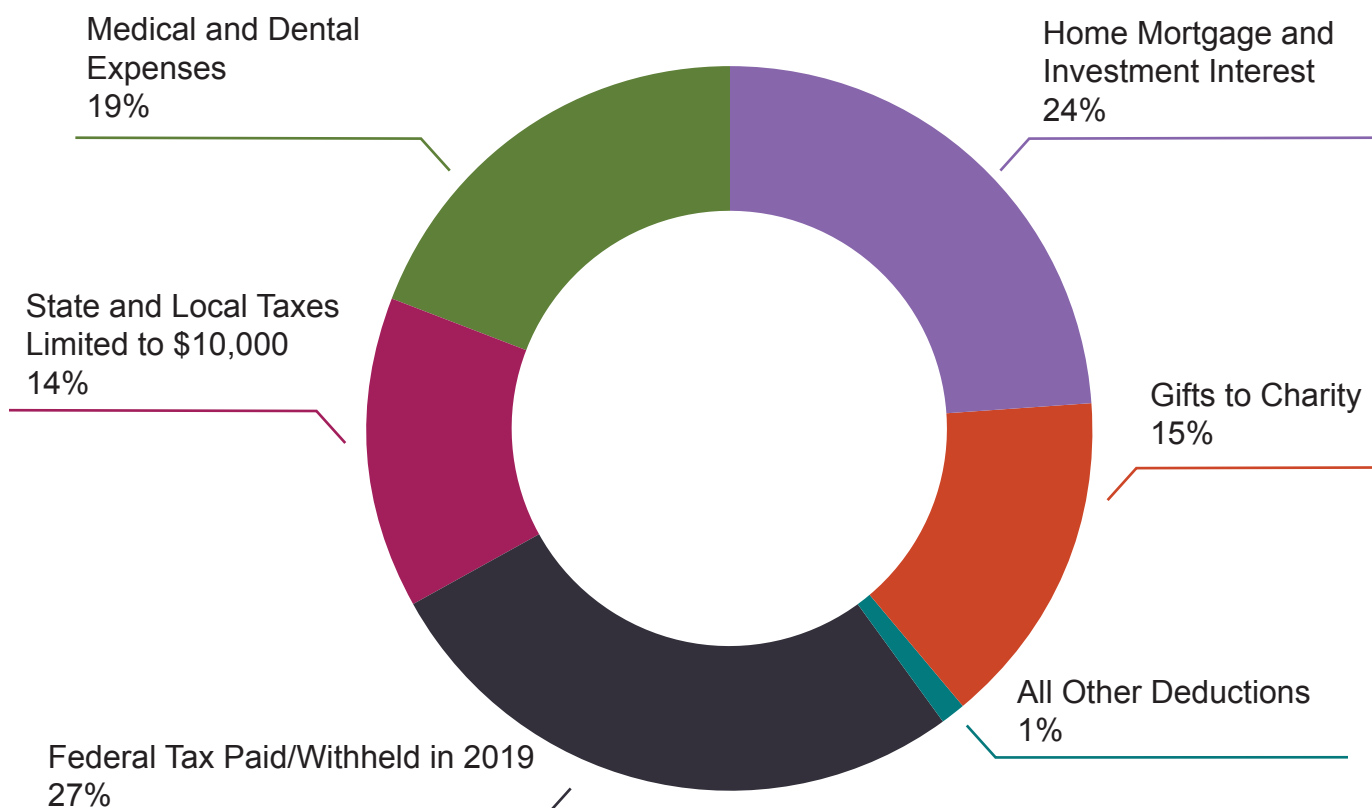
*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Breakdown of Income Sources - Tax Year 2019



Breakdown of Itemized Deductions - Tax Year 2019



The following tables show Montana Adjusted Gross Income, deductions, taxable income, and tax liability by decile group for full-year Montana residents. Each decile is 10 percent of the population of full year resident returns, sorted by adjusted gross income. Group 1 is the 10 percent with the lowest incomes, while Group 10 is the 10 percent with the highest incomes. In these tables, married couples who file separate returns on the same form are counted as two returns and their income and tax are counted separately. Non-residents and part-year residents are not included because their tax depends on the fraction of income that is apportioned to Montana, which varies widely for these individuals.

Deciles of Montana Adjusted Gross Income - Full-Year Residents - 2018 and 2019

Income Group	Returns	Income Range	2018		Returns	Income Range	2019	
			Montana Adjusted Gross Income				Montana Adjusted Gross Income	
			\$ million	% of total			\$ million	% of total
1st Decile	57,479	less than \$4,331	(\$604.3)	(2%)	59,126	less than \$4,352	(\$706.7)	(2%)
2nd Decile	57,480	\$4,331 to \$10,873	\$439.3	2%	59,127	\$4,352 to \$11,113	\$459.0	2%
3rd Decile	57,480	\$10,874 to \$17,402	\$809.7	3%	59,127	\$11,114 to \$17,971	\$856.3	3%
4th Decile	57,480	\$17,403 to \$24,441	\$1,201.8	5%	59,126	\$17,972 to \$25,304	\$1,278.8	4%
5th Decile	57,480	\$24,442 to \$31,981	\$1,616.9	6%	59,127	\$25,305 to \$33,093	\$1,721.0	6%
6th Decile	57,479	\$31,982 to \$40,787	\$2,086.7	8%	59,127	\$33,094 to \$42,125	\$2,219.2	7%
7th Decile	57,480	\$40,788 to \$51,149	\$2,631.3	10%	59,126	\$42,126 to \$52,907	\$2,797.1	9%
8th Decile	57,480	\$51,150 to \$65,173	\$3,316.2	13%	59,127	\$52,908 to \$67,592	\$3,532.4	12%
9th Decile	57,480	\$65,174 to \$91,874	\$4,402.9	17%	59,127	\$67,593 to \$96,084	\$4,710.2	16%
10th Decile	57,480	more than \$91,874	\$10,614.7	40%	59,127	more than \$96,084	\$12,746.9	43%
Top 5%*	28,740	more than \$124,939	\$7,575.2	29%	29,564	more than \$133,497	\$9,453.9	32%
Top 1*	5,748	more than \$293,532	\$3,573.8	13%	5,913	more than \$332,979	\$4,924.1	17%
Top 0.1%*	575	more than \$9,795,547	\$1,200.7	5%	592	more than \$1,262,939	\$2,009.7	7%
All	574,798	-	\$26,515.1	-	591,267	-	\$29,614.2	-

*Included in 10th Decile

Deductions by Decile Group - Full-Year Residents - 2018 and 2019

Income Group	% Returns Itemize	2018				% Returns Itemize	2019			
		Itemized Deductions		Standard Deductions			Income Range		Standard Deductions	
		\$ million	avg.	\$ million	avg.		\$ million	avg.	\$ million	avg.
1st Decile	34%	\$148.5	\$7,685	\$88.2	\$2,312	31%	\$145.9	\$8,006	\$101.8	\$2,489
2nd Decile	29%	\$110.5	\$6,516	\$95.7	\$2,362	28%	\$109.7	\$6,596	\$103.1	\$2,426
3rd Decile	36%	\$193.0	\$9,409	\$114.0	\$3,085	33%	\$151.2	\$7,697	\$125.4	\$3,177
4th Decile	36%	\$170.8	\$8,310	\$154.5	\$4,184	34%	\$174.1	\$8,643	\$168.4	\$4,320
5th Decile	40%	\$196.1	\$8,495	\$166.1	\$4,828	37%	\$198.9	\$9,074	\$184.8	\$4,966
6th Decile	52%	\$277.3	\$9,270	\$147.0	\$5,334	48%	\$278.2	\$9,722	\$166.4	\$5,456
7th Decile	71%	\$437.1	\$10,637	\$102.7	\$6,266	66%	\$432.2	\$11,151	\$127.4	\$6,254
8th Decile	84%	\$593.5	\$12,318	\$66.2	\$7,117	81%	\$603.2	\$12,585	\$79.9	\$7,136
9th Decile	89%	\$752.7	\$14,652	\$45.5	\$7,455	87%	\$778.7	\$15,090	\$56.6	\$7,527
10th Decile	95%	\$1,268.1	\$23,180	\$20.1	\$7,260	95%	\$1,438.2	\$25,725	\$24.3	\$7,534
Top 5%*	97%	\$794.2	\$28,513	\$6.3	\$7,085	97%	\$941.0	\$32,877	\$6.9	\$7,292
Top 1*	98%	\$286.9	\$50,816	\$0.7	\$6,601	98%	\$380.3	\$65,503	\$0.7	\$6,867
Top 0.1%*	99%	\$93.3	\$163,987	\$0.0	\$7,633	98%	\$154.9	\$265,777	\$0.1	\$7,327
All	57%	\$4,147.7	\$12,735	\$1,000.1	\$4,015	54%	\$4,310.3	\$13,496	\$1,138.2	\$4,186

*Included in 10th Decile

Deductions as Percent of Montana Adjusted Gross Income Full-Year Residents - 2018 and 2019

Income Group	2018			2019		
	Itemized Deductions	Standard Deductions	All	Itemized Deductions	Standard Deductions	All
1st Decile	(37%)	(44%)	(39%)	(32%)	(40%)	(35%)
2nd Decile	83%	31%	47%	83%	32%	46%
3rd Decile	67%	22%	38%	53%	22%	32%
4th Decile	40%	20%	27%	40%	20%	27%
5th Decile	30%	17%	22%	31%	17%	22%
6th Decile	25%	15%	20%	26%	15%	20%
7th Decile	23%	14%	21%	23%	13%	20%
8th Decile	21%	12%	20%	21%	12%	19%
9th Decile	19%	10%	18%	19%	10%	18%
10th Decile	12%	5%	12%	12%	5%	11%
Top 5%*	11%	4%	11%	10%	3%	10%
Top 1*	8%	1%	8%	8%	1%	8%
Top 0.1%*	8%	0.6%	8%	8%	0%	8%
All	20%	18%	19%	19%	18%	18%

**Included in 10th Decile*

Taxable Income and Tax - Full-Year Residents - 2018 and 2019

Income Group	2018						2019					
	Taxable Income			Tax Liability			Taxable Income			Tax Liability		
	\$ mill.	avg.	% of Total	\$ mill.	avg.	% of Total	\$ mill.	avg.	% of Total	\$ mill.	avg.	% of Total
1st Decile	\$0.4	\$6	0%	(\$1.6)	(\$28)	0%	\$0.3	\$5	0%	(\$3.4)	(\$58)	0%
2nd Decile	\$117.5	\$2,045	1%	\$1.2	\$20	0%	\$121.1	\$2,049	1%	\$1.2	\$21	0%
3rd Decile	\$359.5	\$6,254	2%	\$7.0	\$122	1%	\$382.3	\$6,465	2%	\$7.5	\$127	1%
4th Decile	\$662.8	\$11,530	3%	\$19.2	\$333	2%	\$712.2	\$12,046	3%	\$20.8	\$352	2%
5th Decile	\$1,032.5	\$17,964	5%	\$39.9	\$694	4%	\$1,108.3	\$18,744	5%	\$43.1	\$729	3%
6th Decile	\$1,428.6	\$24,854	7%	\$65.6	\$1,141	6%	\$1,529.3	\$25,864	7%	\$70.6	\$1,194	6%
7th Decile	\$1,844.8	\$32,095	9%	\$93.5	\$1,627	8%	\$1,975.8	\$33,416	9%	\$100.7	\$1,703	8%
8th Decile	\$2,392.5	\$41,624	12%	\$130.6	\$2,271	12%	\$2,569.6	\$43,458	11%	\$140.9	\$2,383	11%
9th Decile	\$3,316.9	\$57,705	16%	\$192.7	\$3,353	17%	\$3,572.7	\$60,425	16%	\$208.6	\$3,528	16%
10th Decile	\$9,001.6	\$156,604	45%	\$560.1	\$9,745	51%	\$10,944.4	\$185,099	48%	\$682.7	\$11,546	54%
Top 5%*	\$6,608.3	\$229,934	33%	\$414.7	\$14,430	37%	\$8,334.7	\$281,920	36%	\$523.4	\$17,705	41%
Top 1%*	\$3,253.6	\$566,037	16%	\$204.7	\$35,618	18%	\$4,505.6	\$761,985	20%	\$282.5	\$47,769	22%
Top 0.1%*	\$1,106.2	\$1,923,900	5%	\$66.9	\$116,304	6%	\$1,851.1	\$3,126,807	8%	\$112.3	\$189,645	9%
All	\$20,157.1	\$35,068	-	\$1,108.1	\$1,928	-	\$22,915.8	\$38,757	-	\$1,272.7	\$2,152	-

*Included in 10th Decile

Tax as Percent of Montana Adjusted Gross Income Full-Year Residents - 2018 and 2019

Income Group	2018			2019		
	Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Liability	Tax/Income	Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Liability	Tax/Income
	\$ million	\$ million	%	\$ million	\$ million	%
1st Decile	(\$604.3)	(\$1.6)	0.3%	(\$706.7)	(\$3.4)	0.5%
2nd Decile	\$439.3	\$1.2	0.3%	\$459.0	\$1.2	0.3%
3rd Decile	\$809.7	\$7.0	0.9%	\$856.3	\$7.5	0.9%
4th Decile	\$1,201.8	\$19.2	1.6%	\$1,278.8	\$20.8	1.6%
5th Decile	\$1,616.9	\$39.9	2.5%	\$1,721.0	\$43.1	2.5%
6th Decile	\$2,086.7	\$65.6	3.1%	\$2,219.2	\$70.6	3.2%
7th Decile	\$2,631.3	\$93.5	3.6%	\$2,797.1	\$100.7	3.6%
8th Decile	\$3,316.2	\$130.6	3.9%	\$3,532.4	\$140.9	4.0%
9th Decile	\$4,402.9	\$192.7	4.4%	\$4,710.2	\$208.6	4.4%
10th Decile	\$10,614.7	\$560.1	5.3%	\$12,746.9	\$682.7	5.4%
Top 5%*	\$7,575.2	\$414.7	5.5%	\$9,453.9	\$523.4	5.5%
Top 1%*	\$3,573.8	\$204.7	5.7%	\$4,924.1	\$282.5	5.7%
Top 0.1%*	\$1,200.7	\$66.9	5.6%	\$2,009.7	\$112.3	5.6%
All	\$26,515.1	\$1,108.1	4.2%	\$29,614.2	\$1,272.7	4.3%

*Included in 10th Decile

The table below breaks down the returns based on the Montana Adjusted Gross Income reported on the returns. Unlike the previous tables which broke down the returns into equal categories, the number of returns in each of the categories below is uneven, with a larger number of returns in the lower income categories and a smaller number of returns in the larger income categories.

Tax Year 2019 Returns by Montana Adjusted Gross Income

Adjusted Gross Income	Primary Return	Spouse Return	Total	% Total
Less Than \$0	20,632	3,158	23,790	4.0%
Between \$0 and \$50,000	305,423	69,976	375,399	63.5%
Between \$50,000 and \$100,000	110,794	27,072	137,866	23.3%
Between \$100,000 and \$150,000	26,510	4,111	30,621	5.2%
Between \$150,000 and \$200,000	8,265	1,258	9,523	1.6%
Between \$200,000 and \$250,000	3,839	576	4,415	0.7%
Between \$250,000 and \$300,000	2,273	304	2,577	0.4%
Between \$300,000 and \$350,000	1,469	195	1,664	0.3%
Between \$350,000 and \$400,000	917	100	1,017	0.2%
Between \$400,000 and \$450,000	755	107	862	0.1%
Between \$450,000 and \$500,000	533	59	592	0.1%
More than \$500,000	2,648	293	2,941	0.5%
Total	484,058	107,209	591,267	100.0%

Taxation of Business Income

Business Structure and Taxation

A legal ownership structure of a business generally determines how income from the business is taxed. Business organization is a matter of state law. A business operating in Montana may be organized under the laws of Montana (generally Title 35, Montana Code Annotated) or of the laws of another state. States vary somewhat in the options for business organization they allow and in the details of particular business structures.

While tax considerations may affect a business's choice of ownership structure, there are other factors that may have a larger influence. Different business structures give the owners different types of protection from or exposure to the business's legal and financial liabilities. They have different mechanisms for decision making and control of the business's operations and different arrangements for sharing of income, expenses, risks and rewards among the owners. Business structures offer different levels of privacy or transparency of ownership. How a business is organized can also affect its ability to access capital markets. Most corporations and some types of partnerships can raise funds by issuing new shares. Existing shares can be bought and sold without requiring the other owners' consent. With other business structures, buying and selling ownership interests or raising funds by bringing in new owners may require the other owners' consent.

For taxation, the Internal Revenue Code puts all businesses in one of three categories. Montana law generally requires a business to be in the same category for state taxation as it is for federal taxation.

Individuals/Sole Proprietors

Informally organized sole proprietor businesses are not treated as an entity separate from the owner for income tax reporting purposes. The owner of a sole proprietor business must be an individual or a married couple. Some formally organized businesses with a single owner are not sole proprietor businesses and are treated as separate from the owner for income tax reporting purposes. These businesses are called disregarded entities and are subject to filing a Montana information return and income tax withholding paid on behalf of the owner. The disregarded entity's income is still reported on the owner's tax return and is taxed as part of the owner's income. If the disregarded entity pays income tax on behalf of the owner. The owner can claim the payment as a refundable credit.

Pass-Through Entities

Partnerships, limited liability companies, and other unincorporated businesses with more than one owner generally are treated as pass-through entities. A corporation with no more than 100 shareholders, with a single class of stock, and with no shareholders that are another business entity or a nonresident alien, may elect to be treated as a pass-through entity. Such a corporation is known as an S Corporation because its taxation is laid out in Subchapter S of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code.

For a pass-through entity, there is no tax on income at the business entity level. The entity calculates its net income and each owner's share of that net income. The owners must include that income (or loss) in the calculation of their taxable income. An owner's income from a pass-through entity is a share of the business's income, not the payments the owner receives from the business.

If a pass-through entity retains part of its income to finance expansion or other investment, each owner is taxed on their share of the retained income, and the accounting value of each ownership interest is increased by the owner's share of the retained income. If the pass-through pays out more than its annual net income, the excess is treated as a return of a portion of the owner's investment. It is not taxed, and the accounting value of each ownership interest is reduced by the owner's share of the excess distribution.

A pass-through entity is required to file an annual information return showing the calculation of its net income or loss and the distribution of that income or loss to owners. The owners are then responsible for reporting this income on their tax returns and including it in the calculation of their taxable income. If a pass-through entity has a nonresident or second-tier pass-through entity owner, then the pass-through must include the owner in a composite return, withhold income tax on behalf of the owner, or obtain a waiver of these requirements.

C Corporations

A corporation that does not meet the requirements to be treated as a pass-through entity, or that does not choose pass-through treatment, is taxed on income at the business entity level. The corporation calculates its net income and is taxed on it at the corporate income tax rate. The corporation's income is not directly attributed to the owners. A corporation's owners must include dividends they receive in the calculation of their taxable incomes. A corporation may pay dividends that are more or less than its net income. If it does, there is no adjustment to the accounting value of individual shares. This allows a corporation to retain profits for reinvestment without the shareholders being taxed on those profits.

The table on the next two pages shows characteristics of businesses falling into each of the four business tax categories.

Business Structure and Taxation

	Sole Proprietor	Pass-Through Entity (S Corporation or Partnership)	C Corporation	Disregarded Entity
Legal Business Organization	Informal	Partnership, Limited Liability Company (LLC), Corporation, Limited Partnership, etc.	Corporation	Single Member LLC, etc.
May Be Owned By	Individual or Married Couple	Individuals or Other Business Entities	Individuals or Other Business Entities	Individuals or Other Business Entities
Business Income and Owner's Income	The business net income is all attributed to the owner.	The business calculates its net income, and this income is attributed to the owners.	The business calculates its net income. Owners' income is dividends received.	The business net income is all attributed to the owner.
Distribution of Income to Owners	The business net income is the owners' income from the business.	Distributions to owners need not equal businesses' current net income.	Business pays dividends to shareholders. Dividends need not equal businesses' current net income.	Distribution to owner need not equal businesses' current net income.
Taxation	Owner reports income from business as part of income subject to individual income tax.	No tax at the entity level. Owners responsible for tax on income attributed to them.	Business net income subject to corporation income tax. Owners taxed on dividends.	Entity is ignored. Businesses' income is taxed as owner's income.

Business Structure and Taxation

	Sole Proprietor	Pass-Through Entity (S Corporation or Partnership)	C Corporation	Disregarded Entity
Reporting	The business receipts and costs are reported on Schedule C of the owners' federal tax return (Schedule F for a farm), and net income is reported on Line 12 for Business Income or Loss (Line 18 for Farm Income or Loss) of the state return.	The business files federal and state information returns. Federal return shows receipts and costs and both show income, deductions, and credits passed through to owners. Owners report their share of net business income from the pass-through as business income (Schedule E and Line 17 of the tax return for individuals). If the business receives dividends, capital gains, or other passive income, owners report those separately on the appropriate return lines.	The business files federal and state corporate income tax returns and a federal information report, Form 1099-DIV, for each owner who received at least \$10 of dividends. Owners report dividends received on their tax returns (Line 9 of state return for individuals).	Income is reported on owner's return. Information return required if owner is a non-resident or another business.

Business Structure, Tax Administration, and Compliance

Taxation of business income can be complicated when a business operates in more than one taxing jurisdiction and when one business entity is partly or completely owned by another. When a business operates in more than one taxing jurisdiction, it is necessary to decide how much of the business's income is taxable by each jurisdiction. When one business entity owns another or two businesses have a common owner, it can be necessary to decide how much of the common income is due to each business. When affiliated businesses operate across multiple jurisdictions the complications are compounded.

A general principle that most U.S. states and most countries follow is that business income should be taxable by the jurisdiction where the business activity that created the income took place and should not be taxable by other jurisdictions. This is often called the source principle of income taxation.¹

¹ The source principle of income taxation contrasts with the destination principle of consumption taxation. U.S. states and most countries follow the principle that taxes on consumptions, such as sales taxes, should be levied by the jurisdiction where the goods or services are used rather than by jurisdictions where they are made or sold.

When a business operates in more than one taxing jurisdiction, each must decide how much of the business's income has its source in that jurisdiction. For example, suppose a company harvests timber and mills it into lumber in Montana and sells the lumber in North Dakota. The company receives all its gross income in North Dakota and pays most of its costs in Montana. Its net income, which is the basis of taxation in both Montana and North Dakota, is due to the combined operation in both states.

Each state decides how much of the combined net income to tax through a process called apportionment. Each state uses a formula to determine an apportionment factor, the portion of the company's business income² to attribute to operations in the state. Montana uses the equally-weighted three-factor apportionment formula where the apportionment factor is the average of the proportions of a company's property, payroll, and sales in a state. Other states use a range of formulas. Some place more weight on one factor and less weight, or no weight, on the others.

If lumber production in Montana and lumber sales in North Dakota were separate, unrelated businesses, there would be no need for apportionment. The lumber production company's net income would be the difference between its receipts from selling lumber wholesale and its costs of harvesting timber and milling lumber. This net income would be taxable by Montana. The lumber sales company's net income would be the difference between its receipts from retail lumber sales and its costs of buying the lumber wholesale and operating its lumber yards. This net income would be taxable by North Dakota.

If the two companies are affiliates, such as two separate legal entities both owned by a third company, the situation is more complicated. Apportionment is still needed because wholesale lumber sales from the mill in Montana to the yards in North Dakota are not arms-length transactions. The transfer prices at which the lumber mill sells to the lumberyards are not determined in a market and do not necessarily reflect the lumber's true value. From the point of view of the parent company, these transfer prices are irrelevant. The mill's revenue from wholesale sales and the lumberyard's expenses for wholesale purchases cancel each other out. The parent company's net income is the difference between the revenue from retail lumber sales and the costs of timber harvesting, lumber milling, and lumberyard operations.

Montana law addresses this problem through combined reporting. Affiliated companies that are not engaged in completely separate businesses are required to file a single, combined return and to apportion the group's income. The Montana timber harvesting and lumber milling company, the North Dakota lumber yard company, and their parent company would file a combined return and should pay the same Montana taxes as if they were a single company.

Another complication can arise when affiliated companies are pass-through entities and there is a tiered ownership structure, with a company that is actually conducting business being owned by a second-tier pass-through entity, which may be one of several owned by a third-tier pass-through entity, which may be a partnership owned by several fourth-tier pass-through entities, and so on.

² *Income that is not from a company's normal line of business, such as income from sale of some of a company's assets, generally is assigned to the state where the assets are located rather than being apportioned.*

As income is passed through this chain to the individuals who are the ultimate owners, its original source may be ignored. For example, a person in New York or California who is a partner in a company that owns other companies may be unaware that part of their income from this partnership ultimately comes from business operations in Montana. In that case, they are likely to overlook their obligation to pay income tax in Montana.

Montana law tries to address this problem by requiring pass-through entities with out-of-state owners either to have the out-of-state owners agree to file Montana tax returns, to withhold Montana tax for the out-of-state owners, or to file a composite return and pay Montana tax on behalf of its owners.

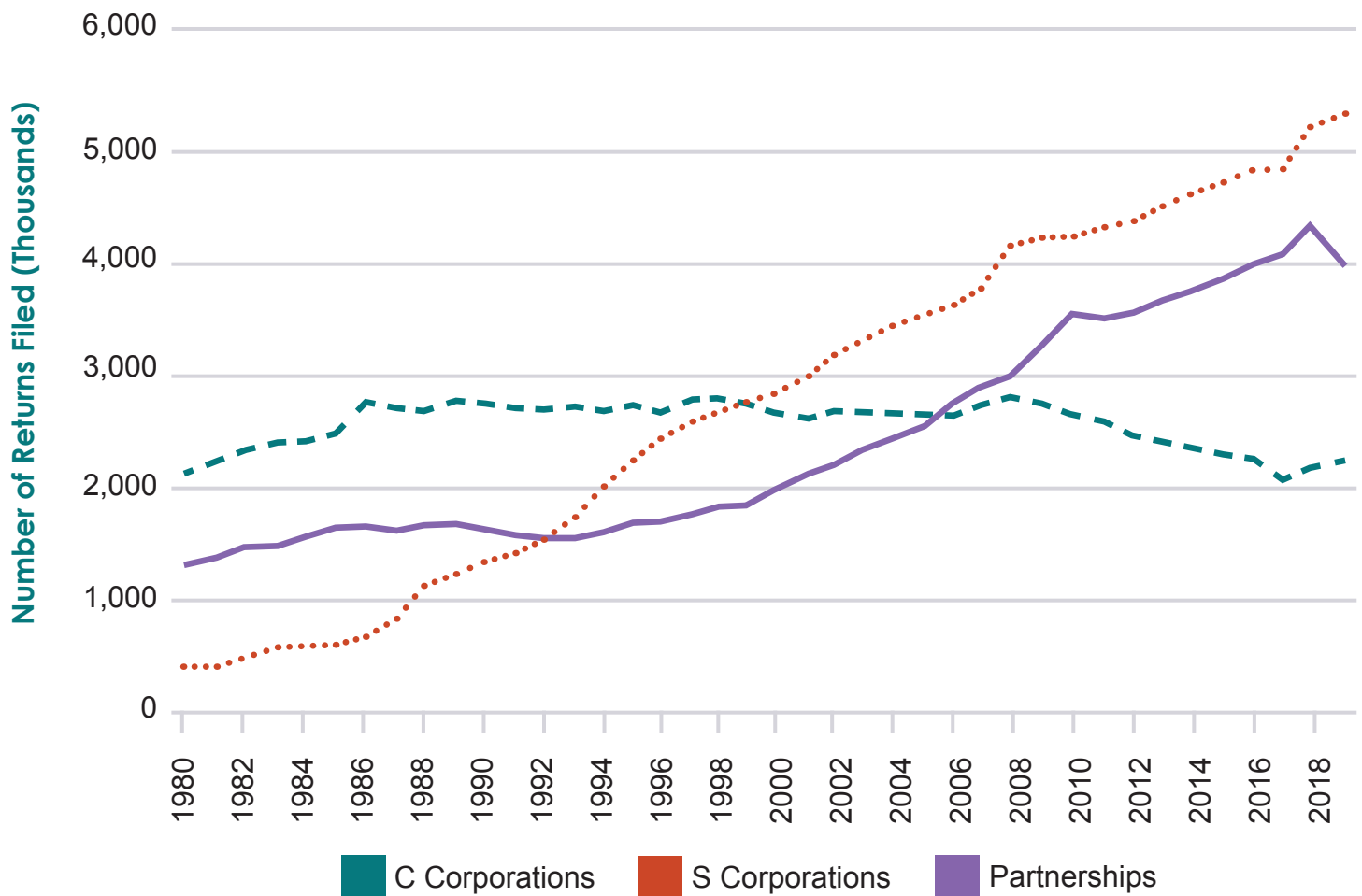
Montana law requires individual corporations and affiliated groups to report worldwide income and apportion a share to Montana, with one exception. A group of affiliated companies may make what is called a water's edge election. When a group makes this election it is only required to include affiliates in its combined report if the primary company owns at least half the stock and at least 20 percent of the affiliate's payroll and property is in the United States, the affiliate is one of several types of companies defined in federal law that only engage in international trade, the affiliate has gains or losses from selling U.S. real estate, or the affiliate is incorporated in one of the countries listed as tax havens in Montana law. A corporate group that makes the water's edge election is taxed at a rate of 7 percent rather than the normal rate of 6.75 percent.

Pass-Through Entities

Growth of Pass-Through Entities

Increasingly, in Montana and nationwide, business and investment activities are being conducted by pass-through entities. The graph below shows the number of returns filed with the IRS by C Corporations versus those filed by pass-through entities (partnerships and S Corporations) from 1980 through 2019. The graphs and history in this section are from the Internal Revenue Service's annual Data Book and other Statistics of Income Division reports.

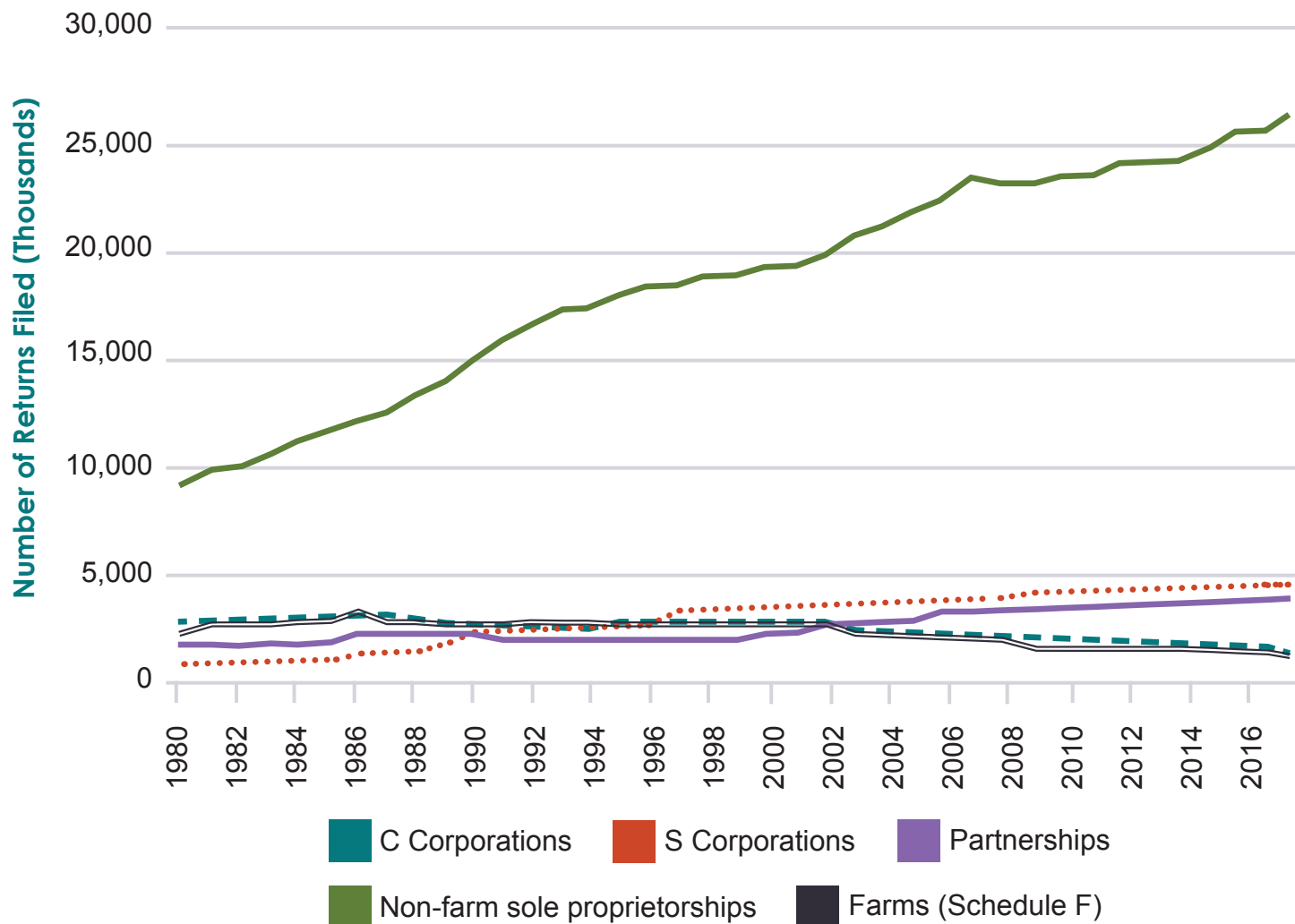
Number of U.S. C Corporation Returns Compared to S Corporation and Partnership Returns (Pass-Through Entities), 1980-2019



Over time, Congress has modified the rules governing pass-throughs, particularly S Corporations, making those business structures more attractive for business purposes. For example, the number of permitted shareholders has been expanded from the original 10 in 1958 to 35 in 1982, 75 in 1996, and 100 in 2004, where it remains today.

The graph below shows growth of all types of business organizations, including non-farm sole proprietorships, S Corporations, partnerships, and farms for Tax Years 1980 through 2017.

Number of Different Types of Business Returns, 1980-2017 (IRS Statistics of Income)



As can be seen from the graph, non-farm sole proprietorships are the most common type of business entity in the United States based upon the number of returns filed. The number of non-farm sole proprietorships has grown substantially, from 9 million in 1980 to just over 26.4 million in 2017.

If the business owner has a farm or ranch operation that is operated as a sole proprietorship, the taxpayer reports his or her income on the farm income or (loss) line of the state individual income tax form and attaches a copy of their federal Schedule F, which they would have filed with their federal form. The number of farms filing under Schedule F is also shown on the graph. The total number of farms in the United States filing Schedule F declined from 2.6 million in 1980 to 1.79 million in 2017. However, it should be noted that farms can also operate as partnerships or be incorporated as S or C Corporations.

During the same period, the number of Corporation returns declined from 2.2 million in 1980 to 1.57 million in 2017. One thing to note is that C Corporations in Montana vary greatly in terms of size. There are large or very large businesses which engage in operations across many states and even countries, but there are also smaller firms that engage in agricultural operations, are Main Street businesses, or are regional operations. Some of these corporations may have been incorporated before the S Corporation structure was available. Others may have been incorporated as C Corporations in order to be better positioned to access capital markets, or for other advantages that C Corporation status provides.

The number of businesses that filed as S Corporations has also grown very rapidly during the same time. The IRS data shows the number grew from 545,000 in 1980 to over 4.7 million in 2017, an annual average growth rate of 6.2 percent. Partnerships grew more slowly, increasing from 1.4 million in 1980 to 3.9 million in 2017.

Although not shown on the graph, less common types of pass-through entities also increased over the last three decades. These include Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Regulated Investment Companies (RICs), better known as mutual funds, increasing from 1,691 returns in 1980 to 22,000 returns in 2017.

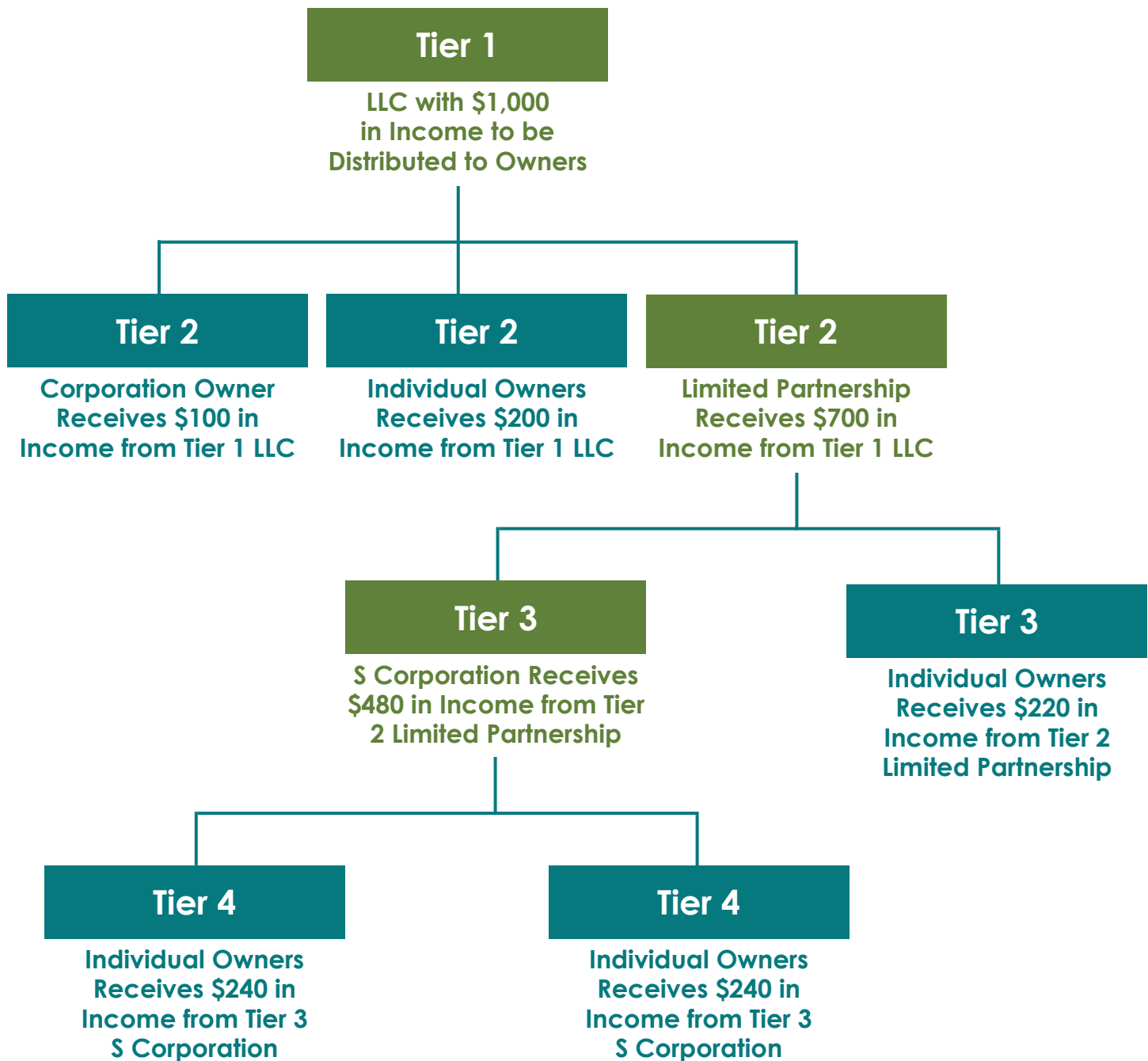
Ownership, Income, Deductions, and Credits Reported on Montana Pass-Through Returns

Pass-through entities include partnerships; S Corporations; Limited Liability Companies (LLCs); Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs); Regulated Investment Trusts (RITs), better known as mutual funds; and others. Partnerships are an old and familiar business entity, but S Corporations are less so. The S Corporation rules were enacted in 1958 and permit a corporation and its shareholders to elect to be taxed at one level.

The most common type of pass-through entity today is the Limited Liability Company, or LLC. LLCs are actually a creation of the states since state law generally governs business structure. The first LLC statute was enacted in Wyoming in 1977 and now all states and the District of Columbia have LLC statutes. However, for federal tax purposes, federal law governs the tax treatment (states generally follow the federal treatment). For taxation purposes LLCs are generally treated as partnerships, although LLCs with two or more members can elect to be treated as S Corporations. Any single member LLC can elect to be treated as a sole proprietorship if the single member is an individual. If the single member is a corporation, the LLC is treated as division of the corporation by the IRS. The taxpayer's state filing must be consistent with its federal filing, so if a business filed as an S Corporation at the federal level, it must file as an S Corporation at the state level.

A pass-through entity's income is not taxed. Instead, its income and expenses are reported on the tax returns of the owners. The owners can be corporations, individuals, other pass-through entities, or a mix of all of them. When pass-through entities are owned by other pass-through entities, a tiered business structure is created.

Tiered structures add complexity to tax administration because the taxpayer may be quite remote from the entity doing business in the state. Because pass-through entities can have a corporation, an individual, and/or another pass-through entity as a partner, owner or shareholder, they represent a challenge for tax administration. The diagram on the following page shows how complex a set of ownership, or partnership, relationships can become.



Pass-through entities classified as S Corporations or partnerships with Montana source income are required to file an information return each year. If this entity has a partner, shareholder, member, or other owner that is a non-resident individual, foreign C Corporation, or a pass-through entity with an owner or shareholder, that is a non-resident individual or foreign C Corporation; the pass-through entity is also required to file with the state an agreement with the individual non-resident to timely file a Montana return, pay taxes and be subject to personal jurisdiction of the state with respect to the income from a pass-through. If this agreement is not met, the pass-through entity must in all subsequent tax years withhold the appropriate amount and remit the tax payment directly to the state.

The pass-through information returns show the total amounts of various types of income, deductions, and credits allocated to the owners and the amount distributed to each owner. Pass-through entities operating in more than one state apportion part of their income to Montana using the same apportionment formula as C Corporations. Pass-through returns show the Montana source income allocated to each owner and indicate whether each owner is an individual or another business entity.

Owners of pass-through entities taxed as partnerships may be either individuals or business entities. Shares of S Corporations can only be owned by individuals, electing small business trusts or employee stock ownership plans. However, some types of passthrough entities that can be owned by other business entities can elect to be treated as S Corporations for tax purposes. The table below breaks out the number of owners reported on the 64,860 Montana pass-through returns by resident and nonresident.

Shares of Pass-Through Owners by Residency Status

Type of Owner	Number	%
Resident Individuals	90,306	20%
Nonresident Individuals	234,310	53%
Montana Business Entities	6,360	1%
Non-Montana Business Entities	113,997	26%
Total	444,973	100%

Overall, individuals comprised 73 percent of the owners associated with Montana's pass-throughs, which is a slight increase from the 71 percent in 2016.

The following table shows the number of owners, by resident and non-resident, reported on the 64,860 Montana pass-through returns filed in 2018.

Montana Pass-Through Owners by Residency Status and Pass-through Type

Type of Owner	S Corporations				Partnerships			
	Montana		Multi-State		Montana		Multi-State	
	Owners	%	Owners	%	Owners	%	Owners	%
Resident Individuals	38,586	90%	3,330	10%	41,962	69%	6,428	2%
Nonresident Individuals	3,305	8%	25,856	78%	12,409	20%	192,740	63%
Montana Business Entities	568	1%	78	0%	3,835	6%	1,879	1%
Non-Montana Business Entities	252	1%	3,832	12%	2,958	5%	106,955	35%
Total	42,711	100%	33,096	100%	61,164	100%	308,002	100%

The next table shows the number of returns, types of income, Montana adjustments to income, and deductions that were reported on the pass-through informational returns in 2018.

Montana-Source Income Passed Through to Owners – 2018

	S Corporations		Partnerships	
	Montana	Multi-State	Montana	Multi-State
Returns	24,884	8,589	19,973	10,272
Income Items				
Salaries and Other Fixed Payments to Owners	\$948	\$0	\$131,452,266	\$27,793,197
Ordinary Business Income	\$1,576,065,557	\$685,483,499	\$436,754,733	\$331,532,752
Rental Income				
Real Estate	\$26,730,115	\$4,938,675	\$121,292,165	\$14,604,099
Other	\$3,755,125	\$14,867,583	\$6,040,943	(\$11,568,816)
Interest	\$24,160,043	\$17,340,719	\$33,123,818	\$40,671,080
Dividends	\$7,370,033	\$4,923,942	\$21,955,178	\$9,850,911
Royalties	\$6,179,704	\$11,084,266	\$35,221,988	\$84,506,926
Capital Gains	\$61,247,067	\$98,379,287	\$74,009,901	\$54,868,942
Gains Taxed as Ordinary Income	\$161,275,077	\$67,307,604	\$165,767,323	\$308,229,291
Other Income	\$1,360,022	-\$1,691,974	\$45,660,305	\$11,059,713
Total	\$1,868,143,691	\$902,633,601	\$1,071,278,620	\$871,548,095
Montana Additions to Federal Income				
Interest on Non-Montana Municipal Bonds	\$2,935,916	\$255,584	\$2,906,752	\$1,590,852
State and Local Income Taxes	\$828,024	\$2,931,587	\$514,132	\$1,712,885
Other	\$2,390,475	\$804,227	\$267,033	\$59,252,943
Total	\$6,154,415	\$3,991,398	\$3,687,917	\$62,556,680

Montana-Source Income Passed Through to Owners – 2018

	S Corporations		Partnerships	
	Montana	Multi-State	Montana	Multi-State
Montana Subtractions from Federal Income				
Interest on Federal Bonds	\$8,714,209	\$251,259	\$488,707	\$790,910
Purchases of Recycled Materials	\$306,201	\$117,745	\$4,831	\$5,417
Other	\$5,449,773	\$29,016,209	\$28,592,524	\$12,142,221
Total	\$14,470,183	\$29,385,213	\$29,086,062	\$12,938,548
Deductions				
IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction	\$94,772,631	\$24,450,981	\$24,323,908	\$6,840,655
Other Expense Deductions	\$51,438,312	\$143,812,999	\$120,749,787	\$401,737,343
Total	\$146,210,943	\$168,263,980	\$145,073,695	\$408,577,998
Total Montana Source Income	\$1,713,616,980	\$708,975,806	\$900,806,780	\$512,588,229

When there is tiered ownership, meaning one pass-through entity is a full or part owner of another, both entities will include the income the first-tier entity allocates to the second-tier entity in their returns. Because of this, the combined Montana source income of pass-through entities in the state is less than the combined amounts reported on the returns. The table below has the Montana source income reported on pass-through returns and the source income after second-tier entity income is removed for Tax Years 2014 through 2018.

Montana Source Income Before and After Second-Tier Income is Removed

Tax Year	Montana Source Income	Tier 2 Income	Net Montana Source Income
2014	\$3,437,429,157	\$328,070,300	\$3,109,358,857
2015	\$3,149,660,193	\$220,997,348	\$2,928,662,845
2016	\$3,179,714,842	\$265,782,912	\$2,913,931,930
2017	\$3,601,564,076	\$721,374,374	\$2,880,189,702
2018	\$4,024,862,213	\$1,058,422,949	\$2,966,439,264

When a pass-through entity does something that is eligible for a tax credit, the credit is usually allocated to the owners. Owners then claim their share of the credit on their tax returns. However, sometimes owners may not be able to claim a credit that is allocated to them. For example, some credits can only be claimed by individuals. A corporation that owns part of a pass-through entity would not be able to claim those credits.

Some credits can only be used to reduce the current year's tax liability. Owners with no taxable income in the current year would not be able to claim these credits. Because of this, the credits actually claimed on owners' tax returns can be less than the credits reported on pass-through returns.

The next table shows credits reported on pass-through entity returns for 2018. Credits actually claimed by owners are included in the credits claimed against individual income tax and corporation income tax.

Tax Credits Passed Through to Owners, 2018

Credit	S Corporations		Partnerships	
	Montana	Multi-State	Montana	Multi-State
Dependent Care Credit	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$230,199
College Contribution Credit	\$10,864	\$3,825	\$2,397	\$0
Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	\$51,047	\$4,576	\$3,023	\$1,421
Credit for Investment in Recycling Equipment	\$478,578	\$13,549	\$85,543	\$0
Alternative Energy Production Credit	\$0	\$0	\$106,154	\$0
Contractor's Gross Receipts Credit	\$4,475,786	\$3,520,575	\$191,307	\$275,108
Alternative Fuel Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	\$5,465	\$4,230,022	\$1,177,073	\$84,791
Historic Building Preservation Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mineral Exploration Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Empowerment Zone Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100
Biodiesel Blending Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Innovative Education Program Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Student Scholarship Organization Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Emergency Lodging Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unlocking Public Lands Credit	\$0	\$0	\$2,250	\$0
Total	\$5,021,740	\$7,772,547	\$1,567,748	\$591,619

Pass-through Distributions and Credits by Industry

When preparing an informational tax return, pass-through entities are expected to provide information on the type of industry work the pass-through is engaged in.¹ The next table provides a list of the Montana source income that was distributed by Montana's S Corporations in 2018, broken down by industry sector type. As this shows, there is a significant amount of variation in the amount of income S Corporations provided to their respective owners at the industry level. S Corporations in the Construction sector generated the largest amount of combined Montana source income for their owners, distributing approximately \$510 million in 2018. The Professional and Business Services sector and Trade, Transportation and Utilities sector also provided a significant amount of income to their owners, passing through \$492.6 million and \$471.5 million in income respectively.

Montana-Source Income Passed Through to Owners - S Corporations - 2018 (Thousands of Dollars)

	Natural Res. and Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. and Utilities	Info.	Financial Activities	Pro. and Business Services	Ed. and Health Serv.	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Unknown/ Public Admin.
Returns	3,149	6,378	1,254	4,977	422	4,582	6,208	2,058	2,466	1,835	144
Income Items											
Salaries and Other Fixed Payments to Owners	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ordinary Business Income	\$41,257	\$496,275	\$92,143	\$449,956	\$22,794	\$280,008	\$499,969	\$178,257	\$112,181	\$83,610	\$5,097
Rental Income											
Real Estate	\$9,307	(\$3,235)	\$648	\$3,850	\$246	\$17,058	\$492	\$326	\$2,416	\$405	\$155
Other	\$1,920	\$315	\$5,818	\$9,205	\$14	\$568	\$501	\$3	\$181	\$99	\$0
Interest	\$4,889	\$5,835	\$1,526	\$11,430	\$284	\$7,390	\$3,117	\$1,004	\$5,465	\$524	\$36
Dividends	\$2,035	\$883	\$2,894	\$3,307	\$228	\$1,745	\$673	\$62	\$275	\$191	\$1
Royalties	\$10,901	\$441	\$103	\$392	\$308	\$3,286	\$658	\$420	\$492	\$259	\$6
Capital Gains	\$12,299	\$13,571	\$3,280	\$11,547	\$318	\$68,722	\$25,648	\$8,902	\$3,811	\$11,456	\$74
Gains Taxed as Ordinary Income	\$80,799	\$43,421	\$6,474	\$15,219	\$754	\$37,774	\$22,459	\$2,622	\$16,564	\$2,488	\$9
Other Income	(\$701)	(\$17)	\$710	\$181	\$66	\$62	(\$1,508)	\$558	\$61	\$256	\$0
Total	\$162,705	\$557,490	\$113,595	\$505,087	\$25,012	\$416,615	\$552,010	\$192,155	\$141,444	\$99,287	\$5,378
Montana Additions to Federal Income											
Interest on Non-MT Municipal Bonds	\$244	\$276	\$184	\$63	\$5	\$837	\$1,501	\$13	\$26	\$41	\$0
State and Local Income Taxes	\$107	\$416	\$534	\$458	\$146	\$213	\$903	\$93	\$837	\$34	\$20
Other	\$699	\$461	\$39	\$491	\$5	\$618	\$753	\$109	\$21	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,050	\$1,152	\$757	\$1,012	\$156	\$1,668	\$3,157	\$214	\$884	\$75	\$20
Montana Subtractions to Federal Income											
Interest on Federal Bonds	\$52	\$63	\$171	\$15	\$3	\$165	\$8,487	\$0	\$6	\$4	\$0
Purchases of Recycled Materials	\$3	\$72	\$227	\$97	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$0
Other	\$1,565	\$439	\$73	\$1,023	\$83	\$2,698	\$24,367	\$1,656	\$2,527	\$32	\$4
Total	\$1,620	\$573	\$471	\$1,135	\$85	\$2,863	\$32,854	\$1,657	\$2,558	\$35	\$4
Deductions											
Section 179 Expense Deduction	\$20,631	\$32,097	\$4,920	\$23,539	\$698	\$6,986	\$11,923	\$6,539	\$7,319	\$4,431	\$141
Other Expense Deductions	\$131,845	\$15,403	\$2,271	\$9,919	\$1,245	\$9,269	\$17,787	\$3,200	\$2,924	\$1,374	\$14
Total	\$152,476	\$47,500	\$7,191	\$33,458	\$1,944	\$16,255	\$29,710	\$9,738	\$10,243	\$5,805	\$155
Total Net Montana Source Income	\$9,659	\$510,569	\$106,689	\$471,506	\$23,138	\$399,164	\$492,604	\$180,974	\$129,528	\$93,522	\$5,240

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

As the table on the next page shows, the amount of pass-through income also varies significantly for Montana's pass-through partnerships. In 2018, Financial Activity partnerships generated a little more than \$558.3 million in income within Montana, which is more than double the income generated by any other partnership sector. Unlike S Corporations, two partnership pass-through sectors reported negative pass-through income for their owners. In 2018, the Natural Resources and Unclassified sectors reported nearly \$74 million in combined losses during the year.

Montana-Source Income Passed Through to Owners - Partnerships - 2018 (Thousands of Dollars)

	Natural Res. and Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. and Utilities	Info.	Financial Activities	Pro. and Business Services	Ed. and Health Serv.	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Ser- vices	Unknown/ Public Admin.
Returns	4,031	1,355	566	1,984	301	16,888	2,268	481	1,504	673	194
Income Items											
Salaries and Other Fixed Payments to Owners	\$17,252	\$13,151	\$7,359	\$15,239	\$2,459	\$21,890	\$28,252	\$39,754	\$9,235	\$4,367	\$288
Ordinary Business Income	\$18,829	\$47,609	\$11,782	\$91,111	\$170,275	\$147,070	\$126,384	\$132,218	\$14,833	\$10,787	(\$2,611)
Rental Income											
Real Estate	\$11,465	\$105	\$526	\$1,435	(\$145)	\$127,623	(\$10,167)	\$1,708	\$2,133	\$952	\$260
Other	\$684	\$42	\$311	(\$1,809)	\$3,615	(\$10,760)	(\$32)	\$61	\$400	\$4	\$1,955
Interest	\$10,509	\$677	\$1,710	\$5,846	\$6,432	\$40,744	\$3,734	\$3,145	\$625	\$323	\$49
Dividends	\$1,578	\$81	\$714	\$312	\$32	\$20,415	\$8,094	\$99	\$81	\$355	\$46
Royalties	\$96,371	\$398	\$1,139	\$126	\$294	\$17,981	\$1,234	\$787	\$142	\$1,023	\$235
Capital Gains	\$21,432	\$5,775	\$700	\$849	\$51	\$68,209	\$26,001	\$421	\$5,056	\$340	\$43
Gains Taxed as Ordinary Income	\$92,918	\$1,209	\$3,261	\$3,426	\$126,812	\$149,902	\$90,541	(\$3,381)	\$6,874	\$1,992	\$443
Other Income	(\$2,907)	\$671	\$6,939	\$2,150	\$125	\$17,566	\$30,568	(\$187)	\$85	\$1,684	\$26
Total	\$268,130	\$69,718	\$34,441	\$118,685	\$309,950	\$600,640	\$304,609	\$174,627	\$39,466	\$21,826	\$735
Montana Additions to Federal Income											
Interest on Non-Montana Municipal Bonds	\$816	\$39	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,507	\$23	\$933	\$1	\$177	\$2
State and Local Income Taxes	\$92	\$43	\$28	\$172	\$325	\$528	\$885	\$42	\$108	\$3	\$2
Other	\$8	\$17	\$4	\$1,564	\$5	\$56,578	\$842	\$74	\$425	\$0	\$4
Total	\$916	\$99	\$31	\$1,736	\$329	\$59,614	\$1,750	\$1,048	\$534	\$179	\$7
Montana Subtractions to Federal Income											
Interest on Federal Bonds	\$41	\$4	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1,206	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$0
Purchases of Recycled Materials	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$0
Other	\$3,890	\$41	\$271	(\$1,996)	\$8	\$12,766	\$23,974	\$251	\$1,525	\$6	\$0
Total	\$3,931	\$46	\$273	(\$1,992)	\$9	\$13,972	\$23,985	\$251	\$1,533	\$18	\$0
Deductions											
IRS Section 179 Expense Deduction	\$12,908	\$3,139	\$1,484	\$3,513	\$412	\$2,920	\$1,673	\$470	\$3,323	\$1,266	\$57
Other Expense Deductions	\$325,892	\$2,815	\$7,527	\$28,250	\$15,046	\$85,078	\$43,179	\$8,619	\$4,013	\$1,211	\$857
Total	\$338,800	\$5,953	\$9,011	\$31,763	\$15,458	\$87,999	\$44,852	\$9,089	\$7,335	\$2,477	\$914
Total Net Montana Source Income	(\$73,685)	\$63,818	\$25,189	\$90,650	\$294,813	\$558,283	\$237,522	\$166,335	\$31,132	\$19,510	(\$171)

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Pass-through Entities by Size - Number of Owners - 2018

Pass-through entities vary greatly in size. Approximately 52 percent of Montana's S Corporation pass-throughs reported a single owner and 69 percent of partnership pass-through entities with Montana source income had two or three owners. Overall, pass-throughs that operate in multiple states tend to have more owners than pass-throughs that only operate in Montana. Among S Corporations, fewer than 6 percent of pass-throughs that only operated in Montana in 2018 had more than eight reported owners, while more than 6 percent of multi-state S Corporations had at least nine owners. At the same time, 26.6 percent of Montana's multi-state partnership pass-throughs had more than eight owners, which is nearly 10 times larger than the proportion of Montana-only partnerships with at least nine reported owners.

Number of Reported Owners	S Corporations				Partnerships			
	Montana		Multi-State		Montana		Multi-State	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	13,807	55.0%	3,668	42.1%	44	0.2%	54	0.5%
2 to 3	9,912	39.5%	3,197	36.7%	16,133	79.7%	5,023	48.0%
4 to 8	1,235	4.9%	1,217	14.0%	3,503	17.3%	2,607	24.9%
9 to 20	139	0.6%	411	4.7%	459	2.3%	1,044	10.0%
Over 20	18	0.1%	220	2.5%	103	0.5%	1,738	16.6%
Total	25,111		8,713		20,242		10,466	

Pass-through Entities by Size - Montana Source Income - 2018

The following table shows the number and percentages of pass-through entities in six groups based on the entity's Montana source income. As the following table shows, many S Corporations and approximately 48 percent of all partnerships reported zero, or negative, Montana source income on their returns. And while S Corporations and partnerships tend to be used as business structures for smaller businesses, there are some partnerships and S Corporations that have substantial Montana source income of more than \$5 million. Thirty-nine S Corporations and 74 partnerships reported more than \$5 million in Montana source income.

Montana - Source Income	S Corporations				Partnerships			
	Montana		Multi-State		Montana		Multi-State	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
\$0 or Negative	6,928	27.5%	4,254	48.2%	8,546	42.1%	6,267	59.3%
\$1 to \$10,000	3,527	14.0%	2,557	28.9%	3,381	16.7%	2,365	22.4%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	10,318	41.0%	1,347	15.2%	5,963	29.4%	1,234	11.7%
\$100,001 to \$1,000,000	4,165	16.5%	584	6.6%	2,176	10.7%	577	5.5%
\$1,000,001 to \$5,000,000	214	0.9%	74	0.8%	183	0.9%	89	0.8%
Over \$5,000,000	22	0.1%	17	0.2%	31	0.2%	43	0.4%
Total	25,174		8,833		20,280		10,575	

The next table shows Montana source income reported by pass-through entities for the same groups provided in the previous table. Most of the income generated by pass-through entities was from entities with over \$5 million in Montana source income. For S Corporation pass-throughs, entities with over \$5 million in Montana source income generated approximately \$606 million in 2018, which is 25 percent of all the Montana source income generated by Montana's S Corporation pass-throughs. Partnership pass-throughs with over \$5 million in Montana source income generated \$1.4 billion in Montana source income in 2018.

Montana - Source Income	S Corporations				Partnerships			
	Montana		Multi-State		Montana		Multi-State	
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	\$ million	%
\$0 or Negative	(\$330)	(18.2%)	(\$90)	(14.9%)	(\$855)	(94.6%)	(\$565)	(84.6%)
\$1 to \$10,000	\$16	0.9%	\$6	1.0%	\$14	1.5%	\$5	0.8%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	\$430	23.7%	\$48	7.9%	\$231	25.5%	\$45	6.7%
\$100,001 to \$1,000,000	\$1,019	56.2%	\$175	29.0%	\$580	64.1%	\$177	26.6%
\$1,000,001 to \$5,000,000	\$389	21.4%	\$145	24.1%	\$325	35.9%	\$182	27.2%
Over \$5,000,000	\$289	15.9%	\$318	52.8%	\$610	67.5%	\$824	123.3%
Total	\$1,813		\$602		\$905		\$668	

Estates and Trusts

Taxation of Estates and Trusts

Estates and trusts are legal arrangements where one party holds assets on behalf of or for the benefit of one or more other parties. The details of these legal arrangements vary widely due to the purpose of the estate or trust, and because of the variations in the laws of the states in which they were created.

A trust generally is managed by one or more trustees. The estate of a decedent is managed by an executor. The manager of a bankruptcy estate is called a trustee or a debtor in possession, depending on whether the estate is created under Chapter 7 or Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code. Managers of trusts and estates are referred to as fiduciaries because of their fiduciary duty to act in the interest of another party rather than in their own interest.

When an estate or trust earns income it may distribute part or all of the income to one or more beneficiaries or it may keep part or all of the income. Beneficiaries are taxed on income distributed to them and the estate or trust is taxed on income it keeps.

A trust may also distribute part of the principal to one or more beneficiaries. All estates and many trusts are created with the intention of ultimately distributing all their assets. Distributions from the principal of an estate or trust are not taxable.

Montana taxes the income of a trust or estate as if the trust or estate were an individual, with the exception that a trust or estate is allowed a deduction for income distributed to beneficiaries. Some trusts are created to provide funds for charity and estates and trusts are allowed a deduction for charitable contributions.

Estates and trusts may file on a tax year that is different from the calendar year. In this section, information is reported based on the calendar year when the estate or trust's tax year started. Tax years numbered 2018 may have ended any time between December 31, 2018, and December 30, 2019. Returns are due by the 15th day of the fourth month after the end of the tax year, but taxpayers may receive a six-month filing extension. Thus, 2018 is the latest tax year for which all returns had been filed and processed by the time of publication of this report.

Types of Estates and Trusts

The Montana return asks the fiduciary to indicate that the return is for one of 11 types of estate or trust. The following table shows the number of returns in each category for 2017 and 2018.

	2017	2018
Simple Trust	2,451	2,409
Complex Trust	4,754	4,755
Decedent's Estate	1,653	1,525
Grantor Trust	6,703	6,462
Electing Small Business Trust	10	13
Qualified Disability Trust	84	104
Bankruptcy Estate (Chapter 7)	13	11
Bankruptcy Estate (Chapter 11)	*	*
Qualified Funeral Trust	*	*
Pooled Income Fund	*	*
Other	396	381
Total	16,069	15,670

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns*

A *simple trust* is a trust where all income is to be distributed to the beneficiaries, no income is to be used for charitable purposes, none of the principal is to be distributed, and capital gains are to be allocated to the principal. A complex trust is a trust that does not qualify as a simple trust and does not fall into one of the other categories. A decedent's estate is charged with distributing assets in accordance with the decedent's will or state law and preserving assets until they are distributed.

A *grantor trust* is a trust where the person who created the trust retains control of or an ownership interest in the trust's assets. For both federal and Montana taxes, a grantor trust is treated as a disregarded entity: Its income is treated as belonging to the grantor and its income and deduction line items should be reported on the grantor's tax return.

An *electing small business trust* is a trust that holds shares in an S Corporation and for which the trustee has made an election to be taxed under a different section of federal law than generally applies to trusts. Montana taxes electing small business trust the same as other trusts.

A *qualified disability trust* is a trust whose beneficiaries are one or more disabled persons under the age of 65. A bankruptcy estate holds the assets of a bankrupt individual or business and is charged either with liquidating those assets to repay debts (Chapter 7) or with reorganizing the business (Chapter 11).

A *qualified funeral trust* is a type of grantor trust set up to pay the beneficiary's funeral expenses. A pooled income fund is an arrangement where individuals or businesses donate assets to a charity with the provision that the donor is to receive part or all of the earnings from the assets for a fixed period or for life.

Income of Estates and Trusts

Montana law considers a trust to be a resident trust if the trust has sufficient connection to Montana. This includes having its primary place of administration in Montana, property located in Montana, and beneficiaries located in Montana. A trust is classified as a part-year resident trust if sufficient connection with the state has ceased during a year. A trust or estate that is created during a year has a short tax year but is considered either resident or non-resident.

All of a resident trust's income is taxable by Montana, but a trust with income that has its source in another state may claim a credit against Montana tax for tax paid to another state. Montana source income of a nonresident trust is taxable by Montana. As with a non-resident individual, a non-resident trust calculates tax on all its income and then multiplies this calculated tax by the share of its income that has a Montana source.

The following table shows the different types of income reported by trusts and estates. It shows income of resident estates and trusts and non-resident and part-year resident estates and trusts separately. For nonresident and part-year resident estates and trusts, it shows the average nonresident / part-year resident ratio used in calculating their tax. This is the ratio of total Montana source income to total income from all sources.

Income Reported on Estate and Trust Returns (\$ million)

Type of Income	2017		2018	
	Resident	Nonresident and Part-Year	Resident	Nonresident and Part-Year
Interest	\$14.175	\$203.728	\$14.503	\$230.510
Dividends	\$52.110	\$546.011	\$56.563	\$364.314
Sole Proprietor Business Income	(\$4.261)	(\$7.143)	(\$1.364)	\$15.823
Pass-Through Business, Rents, Royalties	\$51.628	\$898.391	\$54.309	\$978.319
Gain or Loss on Asset Sales				
Taxed as Capital Gains	\$81.786	\$1,543.413	\$109.090	\$1,745.741
Taxed as Ordinary Income	(\$1.053)	\$44.372	(\$2.896)	\$20.309
Other	\$21.051	\$116.087	\$18.391	\$138.981
Total	\$215.435	\$3,344.859	\$248.596	\$3,493.997
Average Resident Ratio for Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Estates and Trusts		0.74%		0.87%

Deductions for Charitable Contributions and Distributions to Beneficiaries

Income earned by a trust or estate generally is put to one of four uses. It may be used to pay costs of the trust, it may be donated to charity, it may be distributed to a beneficiary, or it may be retained and added to the principal of the trust. In calculating taxable income, an estate or trust is allowed an itemized deduction for charitable contributions in the same way an individual is. Unlike an individual, an estate or trust is allowed a deduction for income distributed to a beneficiary. An estate or trust may also distribute part of the principal, but this is not deductible for the trust or taxable for the beneficiary. The following table shows deductions for charitable contributions and for distributions to beneficiaries.

	2017		2018	
	Entities with Deduction	\$ million	Entities with Deduction	\$ million
Charitable Contributions				
Resident Estates and Trusts	240	\$7.650	206	\$18.210
Nonresident and Part-Year	528	\$115.305	511	\$773.567
Distributions from Income				
Resident Estates and Trusts	3,316	\$117.354	3,258	\$136.639
Nonresident and Part-Year	1,016	\$966.874	1,058	\$951.592

Tax Paid by Estates and Trusts

Trusts and estates directly pay about \$4 million in tax per year. The following table shows tax paid by type of trust or estate. Categories with few returns are combined to protect taxpayer confidentiality.

Tax After Capital Gains Credit and Apportionment (\$ million)

Entity Type	2017	2018
Bankruptcy Estates	\$0.000	\$0.000
Decedent Estates		
Resident	\$0.619	\$0.516
Nonresident and Part-Year	\$0.008	\$0.155
Electing Small Business Trusts		
Resident	\$0.000	\$0.000
Nonresident and Part-Year	\$0.001	\$0.000
Grantor Trusts	\$0.000	\$0.000
Simple Trusts		
Resident	\$0.556	\$0.670
Nonresident and Part-Year	\$0.062	\$0.058
Disability, Funeral, Pooled Income, and Other	\$0.010	\$0.014
Complex Trust Not in Another Category		
Resident	\$1.468	\$1.856
Nonresident and Part-Year	\$0.554	\$0.565
All Estates and Trusts	\$3.278	\$3.835

Corporate Income Tax

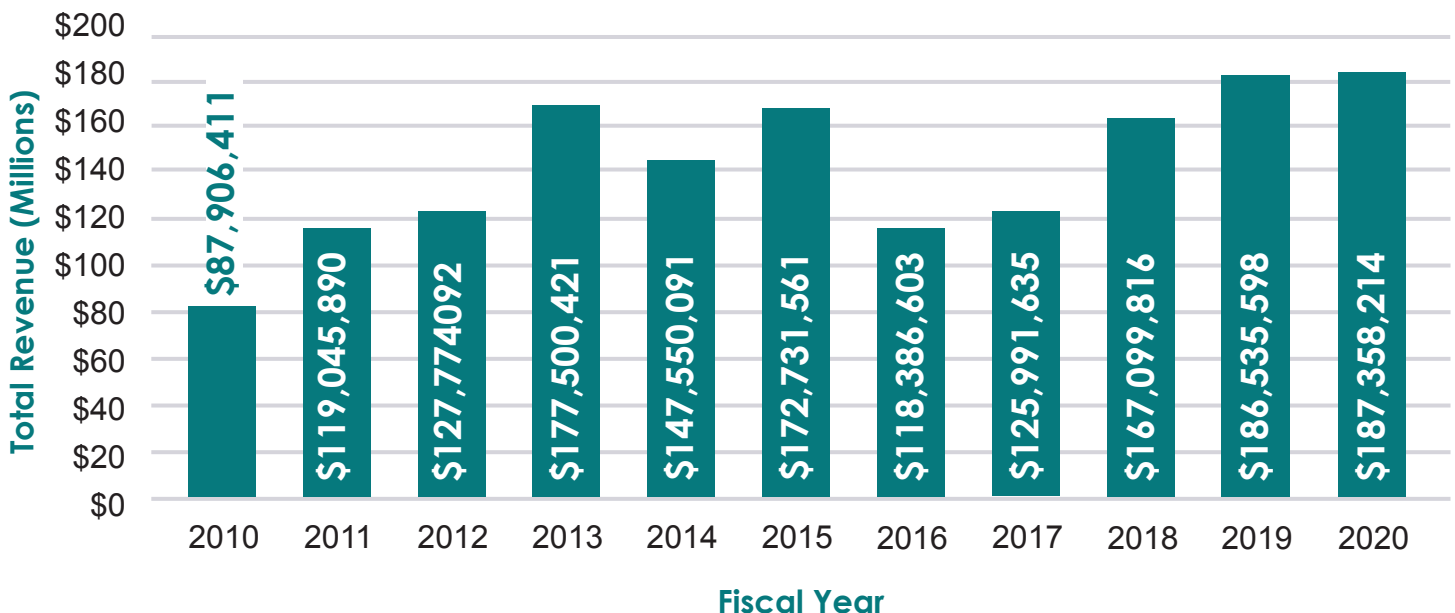
Montana's corporate income tax is a tax levied on C Corporations for the "privilege of carrying on business in this state for the tax year in which the income was earned." (15-31-101(3), MCA). A corporation includes:

An association, joint-stock company, common-law trust or business trust that does business in an organized capacity; all other corporations whether created, organized, or existing under and pursuant to the laws, agreements, or declarations of trust of any state, country or the United States; and any limited liability company, limited liability partnership, partnership or other entity that is treated as an association for federal income tax purposes and that is not a disregarded entity (15-31-101(1), MCA).

Every bank organized under the laws of the state of Montana, of any other state, or of the United States, and any savings and loan association organized under the laws of this state or of the United States is subject to the Montana corporate income tax (15-31-101(4), MCA).

The table below shows total corporate income tax collections for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2020. As a rule, corporate income tax collections in Montana follow the general national economy. Fiscal Year 2019 and 2020 corporate tax revenues were \$186.5 million and \$187.4 million, respectively. Corporate income taxes are deposited in the state general fund.

Corporate Income Tax



The following table provides a breakdown for the last seven years of revenues deposited in the general fund by how they are collected and also shows refunds.

As the table shows, estimated quarterly payments are by far the largest source of corporate income tax collections followed by payments with returns.

Corporate Income Tax Collections and Refunds - General Fund

Fiscal Year	Payments with Returns	Estimated Payments	Audits, Penalties, and Interest	Refunds	Total Collections
FY 2014	\$28,136,519	\$130,352,294	\$10,765,481	(\$21,706,704)	\$147,547,591
FY 2015	\$31,109,657	\$129,923,853	\$28,775,440	(\$17,972,938)	\$171,836,012
FY 2016	\$29,079,903	\$108,541,034	\$13,308,491	(\$31,390,463)	\$119,538,965
FY 2017	\$31,668,677	\$107,111,190	\$12,318,708	(\$25,851,754)	\$125,246,820
FY 2018	\$42,743,886	\$129,097,865	\$26,779,392	(\$24,228,007)	\$174,393,137
FY 2019	\$50,422,525	\$137,292,282	\$15,050,080	(\$16,752,844)	\$186,012,044
FY 2020	\$50,251,684	\$145,585,206	\$10,871,377	(\$20,028,455)	\$186,679,812
Average	\$37,630,407	\$126,843,389	\$16,838,424	(\$22,561,595)	\$158,750,626

Average estimated payments over the past seven years were \$126.8 million. Average annual revenue for payments with returns over the same period was \$37.6 million. The seven-year average of revenue from audits, penalties, and interest was \$16.8 million. Total refunds averaged about \$22.6 million per year.

Over the past seven years, total corporate tax collections averaged about \$158.8 million annually. However, there was wide variation in annual collections over that time period.

Who pays Corporate Income Taxes?

Only C Corporations pay corporate income taxes. Corporations that elect to file as a subchapter S Corporation for federal tax purposes are also required to file as a Subchapter S Corporation for Montana income tax purposes. Despite the filing requirement, Subchapter S Corporations do not pay Montana corporate income taxes. Instead, the owners or shareholders of the S Corporation are subject to income tax on income flowed through the S Corporation to the owner or shareholder. Then the owner or shareholder reports any taxable income on their individual income tax form. S Corporations are discussed more in the section on pass-through entities.

Organizations exempt from the tax include corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and whose income does not benefit any stockholder or individual.

Under federal law, unrelated business taxable income of exempt organizations that create more than \$100 of federal tax liability is taxable as corporate income in the same manner as other taxable corporate income.

Other entities exempt from corporate income tax include labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations; civic organizations operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare; clubs or corporations organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation or other nonprofit purposes and who do not have any income that benefits any private stockholder or member; and similar nonprofit organizations.

To be exempt from state corporation taxes, the corporation must prove it is in compliance with all statutory conditions. Research and development (R&D) firms organized to engage in business for the first time in Montana do not have to pay the corporate income tax for the first five years of operation. To receive this exemption, the firm must apply to the Department of Revenue for approval.

Returns Filed for Tax Year 2017

Total C Corporations	16,396
S Corporations	63,102
Total Corporations	79,498
C Corporations Paying Minimum Tax*	10,559
C Corporations Paying More Than Minimum Tax	5,837

Returns Filed for Tax Year 2018

Total C Corporations	16,587
S Corporations	64,870
Total Corporations	81,457
C Corporations Paying Minimum Tax*	10,510
C Corporations Paying More Than Minimum Tax	6,077

**Includes corporations filing a tax return, but claiming zero or negative taxable income.*

Distribution of Corporate Income Taxes

The following table shows the distribution by Montana tax liability of the 16,587 corporate returns with a Montana tax liability filed in calendar years 2019 and 2020 reporting on Tax Year 2018. Note that the revenues from the return data will not match the fiscal year revenues in earlier tables because fiscal year revenue is based upon payments.

Tax Year 2018 Distribution of Montana Tax Liability

C Corporation Returns	Number	Tax Liability	Percent of Total Liability	Cumulative Percent of Total Liability
Top 100 returns	100	\$112,389,276	67%	67%
Second 100 returns	100	\$16,212,149	10%	76%
Third 100 returns	100	\$8,798,636	5%	81%
Fourth 100 returns	100	\$5,929,060	4%	85%
Fifth 100 returns	100	\$4,337,417	3%	88%
All other returns	16,087	\$21,039,128	12%	100%
Total	16,587	\$168,705,666	100%	N/A

Includes refunds as negative revenue.

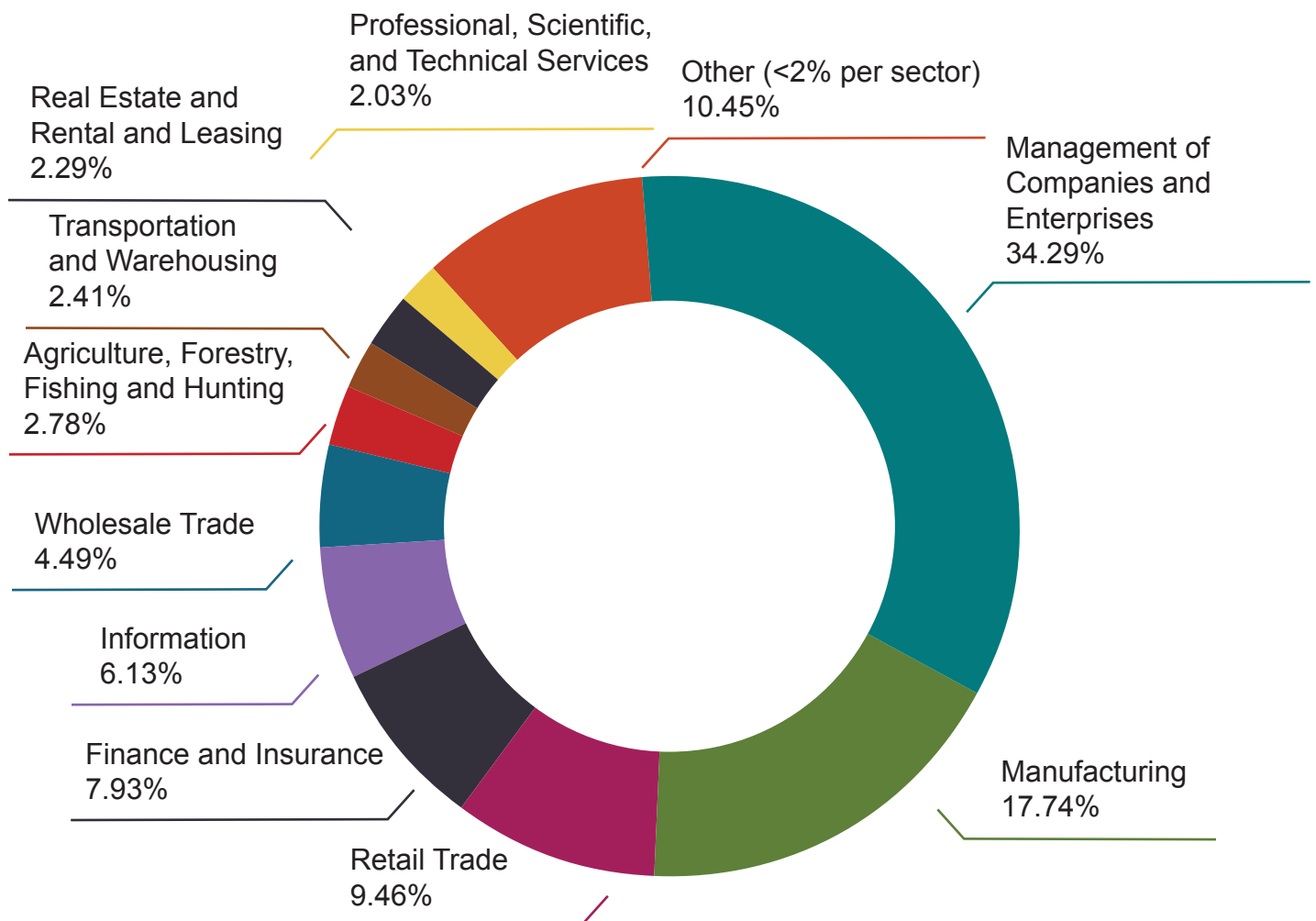
Altogether the top 100 returns constituted about 67 percent of total tax liability for the entire group of taxpayers. The top 500 returns accounted for 88 percent of total Montana tax liability for the group. The other 16,087 returns accounted for only 12 percent of the total Montana tax liability.

Another way to look at the distribution of corporate income taxes is by economic sector. Starting with the 2009 tax returns, corporate taxpayers were asked to identify their primary industry just as identified on their federal tax forms. The following pie chart shows the distribution of corporate income taxes for the largest sectors.

The largest sector in terms of Tax Year 2018 tax liability was management of companies and enterprises. This includes banks and other holding companies and corporate or regional headquarters and accounted for about 34 percent of all the corporate income tax liability.

Manufacturing was the second largest sector with almost 18 percent of all corporate income taxes in Tax Year 2018. This includes food manufacturing including grain, oilseed, fruit and dairy processing; bakeries; beverages; sawmills, millwork, and paper manufacturing; petroleum and chemical manufacturing; cement and concrete; and other activities.

Corporations primarily involved in retail trade paid 9.5 percent of corporate income taxes; finance and insurance (7.9 percent); information (6.1 percent); and wholesale trade (4.5 percent). All other sectors including mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, transportation and warehousing, and construction made up 20 percent.



When looking at the chart it is important to remember that only businesses organized as C Corporations pay corporate income taxes. Businesses in certain industries, such as agriculture or legal services, may be more likely to be structured as a pass-through entity, rather than as a C Corporation.

Taxable Income and the Tax Rate

The starting point for calculating Montana corporate income tax is the corporation's federal taxable income. To determine net income taxable by Montana, certain adjustments to federal taxable income must be made. For example, municipal bond interest is taxable and must be added to income. Also, Montana allows certain reductions to income, such as a portion of the cost of energy conservation investments made in a building used for the corporation's business.

After the additions and reductions to federal taxable income required by Montana law, income is then apportioned to Montana to produce Montana taxable income.

If the corporation conducts business that is taxable only in Montana then all of the net taxable income from that business is Montana taxable income. The tax is levied at a rate of 6.75 percent on net income earned in Montana.

Multi-state corporations with net taxable income generated by doing business both inside and outside the state are required to apportion income to Montana based on an equally weighted, three-factor apportionment formula.

Example of Apportionment Factor Calculation for Multi-State Corporation

Payroll in Montana		Total Payroll		Payroll Factor
\$1,000,000	÷	\$10,000,000	=	0.100
Property In Montana		Total Property		Property Factor
\$2,000,000	÷	\$125,000,000	=	0.016
Receipts In Montana		Total Receipts		Receipts Factor
\$4,000,000	÷	\$100,000,000	=	0.040
Apportionment Factor (Avg.)				0.052

Sales, property, and payroll comprise the three factors used in the apportionment formula. The payroll factor is the ratio of the payroll attributable to the production of business income during the tax period in Montana to all payroll paid. Similarly, the property factor is based on the ratio of Montana property to all property, and the sales factor is based on the ratio of Montana sales to all sales. Once the three factors are calculated they are averaged together to create the overall apportionment factor. That factor is applied against adjusted federal taxable income to produce the net income apportioned to Montana, or Montana taxable income.

The tax is normally levied at a rate of 6.75 percent on net income apportioned to Montana with exceptions explained on the next page.

Following is an example of how a multi-state corporation doing business in Montana would calculate its Montana source income assuming the following facts:

- The corporation has \$1 million in payroll in Montana out of total payroll of \$10 million.
- It has \$2 million of property in Montana out of total property owned by the corporation of \$125 million.
- The corporation has sales in Montana of \$4 million out of total sales for the firm of \$100 million during the tax year.

These facts result in an apportionment factor of 0.052 (see the calculations in the previous table).

If this corporation had total taxable income of \$10 million, its Montana taxable income is \$520,000 ($\$10 \text{ million} \times 0.052 = \$520,000$) and its state income tax is \$35,100 before credits ($\$520,000 \times 6.75$ percent).

Relying on an apportionment formula simplifies the calculation of taxable income by state for the multi-state taxpayer and for the state tax administrator, but there can still be issues. A simple example is that of a multi-state taxpayer who over-apportions or shifts one or more of the factors—property, payroll or sales—to a state that does not tax corporate income. Apportioning too much in sales or property or payroll to a non-income tax state reduces other states' apportionment factors and so reduces the income taxable in those states.

Montana is a worldwide, combined unitary state. A business is unitary when the operations of that business within the state depend on or contribute to the operations of that business outside the state. However, in Montana corporations can elect to have primarily their United States income included in the apportionment process. Corporations taking this election, called a "water's edge" election, pay the tax at a rate of 7 percent instead of 6.75 percent. Some limits exist on exclusions claimed under the water's edge election (see 15-31-322 and 15-31-324, MCA).

Multinational unitary corporations wishing to file under the water's edge method are required to file a written election within the first 90 days of the tax period for which the election is to become effective. The Department of Revenue must approve the election before the corporation uses it and the election is binding for three consecutive taxable periods.

Corporations whose only activity in Montana consists of making sales may choose to pay an alternative tax equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of gross sales if they do not own or rent real estate or tangible personal property in Montana, and if their annual gross income from sales in Montana does not exceed \$100,000.

There is a minimum tax of \$50 for any corporation doing business in the state. If the corporation has no property, sales, or payroll in the state during the tax period, it is exempt from the minimum tax. In Tax Year 2018, 63 percent of corporations paid the minimum tax or less.

All states with a corporate income tax allow corporations a carry forward of net operating losses (NOL). These losses can be deducted against net taxable income in future years. All states limit the number of years a corporation can carry forward losses. Some states, including Montana, allow carryback of net operating losses.

Beginning in Tax Year 2018, Montana net operating losses of a corporation may be carried back for a period of three years and used to reduce prior years' taxable income and may be carried

forward for up to 10 years to reduce taxable income in those future years. Loss carrybacks may not exceed \$500,000 per tax period. Previously, losses could be carried back three years and forward seven years without any limitation on the carryback amount.

The table on the next page provides a comparison of Montana treatment of net operating loss deductions with that in other states.

In Montana, if a corporation has net operating losses it can file an amended return and claim a refund of previously-paid taxes for any or all the prior three years, with the \$500,000 carryback limitation per tax period beginning in Tax Year 2018.

For example, a hypothetical Montana corporation had net taxable income of \$50,000 each year in years 1, 2, and 3. In year 4 it had losses of \$160,000 and in year 5 it is back to profitability and has taxable income of \$60,000. Based upon these assumptions, the corporation would have paid \$3,375 in corporate income taxes ($\$50,000 \times 0.0675$) in years 1, 2, and 3. In year 4, it had net losses of \$160,000, so it only paid the \$50 minimum corporate income tax. In year 4, the corporation could file amended returns for years 1, 2, and 3. On the amended returns, the taxpayer could claim \$150,000 of year 4 losses against income earned in those prior years, and obtain refunds of taxes paid, or \$10,125 ($3 \times \$3,375$). The remaining \$10,000 of losses would be used as a deduction against year 5 income of \$60,000, reducing taxable income from \$60,000 to \$50,000, and reducing the corporation's tax liability by \$675.

Twenty-nine states do not allow carryback of net operating losses, but do allow carryforward of losses, from five years up to 20 years. Twelve states allow the same carryforward and carryback periods as federal tax law has historically allowed (two years back and 20 years forward). Montana, New York and Utah allow corporations with net operating losses to carry back these losses against the three prior years of income.

A number of states have restricted the amounts of losses that can be carried back and used to obtain refunds or carried forward in any one year. For example, like Montana, Utah provides a three-year carryback of net operating losses, but has a limit of \$1 million on carryback losses.

Idaho allows losses to be carried back against income for up to two years, but limits carryback losses to \$100,000. Idaho allows carryforward of losses for up to 20 years.

North Dakota allows carryforward of losses for up to 20 years, but does not allow carryback of losses.

States with Corporate Income Taxes Allowed Carryback and Carryforward Periods for Net Operating Loss

Allowed years of carryforward

		5 years forward	10 years forward	12 years forward	15 years forward	20 years forward
Allowed years of carryback	0 years back	Arkansas Rhode Island	Kansas Michigan New Hampshire Vermont	Illinois	Alabama Minnesota North Carolina Oregon Tennessee	Arizona Colorado Connecticut District of Columbia Florida Indiana Iowa Kentucky Louisiana Maine Massachusetts Nebraska New Jersey New Mexico North Dakota Ohio Pennsylvania South Carolina Wisconsin
	2 years back					Alaska California Delaware Georgia Hawaii Idaho Maryland Mississippi Missouri Oklahoma Virginia West Virginia
	3 years back		Montana		Utah	New York

Source: State Tax Handbook. 2017. CHS; Montana Department of Revenue. 2018.

Credits

As with individual income tax, corporations with expenditures that qualify under state law can claim tax credits. Tax credits are applied against the corporation's tax liability to reduce the amount the corporation owes.

For example, a corporation with Montana taxable income of \$3,000 has a tax liability of \$202.50 (\$3,000 x 6.75 percent). However, if the corporation has expenditures that qualify under state law for a credit of \$150, its tax liability is reduced to \$52.50 from \$202.50.

Montana Corporation Tax Credits

Credit	Tax Year 2017		Tax Year 2018	
	No. of Credits	Credit Amounts	No. of Credits	Credit Amounts
Alternative Energy Production Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Conversion Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Apprenticeship Tax Credit	0	\$0	*	\$3,068
Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tax Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Charitable Endowment Credit	11	\$26,225	13	\$41,806
College Contribution Credit	28	\$6,756	12	\$2,958
Contractor's Gross Receipts Credit	83	\$940,774	75	\$924,808
Dependent Care Assistance Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Empowerment Zone New Employees Tax Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Geothermal Heating System Credit	0	\$0	*	\$50
Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	*	\$68	*	\$50
Historic Property Preservation Credit	*	\$50	*	\$50
Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	*	\$276,976	12	\$579,462
Mineral Exploration Credit	*	\$25	*	\$25
New/Expanded Industry Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Facility Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Qualified Research Credit	*	\$150	*	\$100
Recycling Credit	*	\$12,982	*	\$38,176
Short-term Temporary Lodging Credit	0	\$0	0	\$0
Total Credits	133	\$1,264,006	126	\$1,590,553

Some of the above credits are claimed on returns that have not been audited yet. The amount of credit claimed may change once these returns are audited. In addition, some of the above numbers represent a carryback of some credits claimed on amended returns received during the fiscal year. Credits claimed on less than 10 returns are indicated by an asterisk ().*

Filing Requirements and Estimated Payments

Unlike individual income taxpayers who must file their federal and state returns based upon a calendar year, corporate taxpayers must file tax returns based upon their fiscal year. Corporate income taxpayers must use the same tax period for their state return as was used for the federal tax return.

As can be seen in the table in this section, about two-thirds of corporate taxpayers (68 percent) have a fiscal year or tax year that is based upon the calendar year. Tax returns for taxpayers using a calendar year as their fiscal year are due May 15.

The next most used fiscal year or tax year is the 12 months ending at the end of June. About 5 percent of corporate taxpayers filing in Montana used a fiscal year ending at the end of June. Tax returns for taxpayers using another period as their fiscal year are due the 15th day of the fifth month after close of the taxable year. So if a taxpayer's fiscal year ends at the end of June, the tax return is due November 15.

Automatic extensions are allowed for up to six months following the prescribed filing date.

For example, a taxpayer with a fiscal year or tax year that is also a calendar year can use the automatic extension moving the due date of their return from May 15 to November 15. So the Tax Year 2018 return for a taxpayer whose fiscal year is calendar year 2018 would be due May 15, 2019, but the taxpayer would have until November 15 to file under the automatic extension.

A taxpayer whose fiscal year or tax year ends June 30 can obtain an automatic six-month extension that moves the due date for its return from November 15 to May 15 of the following year. So the Tax Year 2018 return for a taxpayer whose fiscal year starts July 1, 2018, and goes through June 30, 2019, is due November 15, 2019. The taxpayer would have until May 15, 2020, to file under automatic extension.

Companies with a tax liability of \$5,000 or more must make quarterly estimated payments. For a corporation operating with a calendar year as its fiscal year or tax year, the due dates for quarterly payments are April 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15. For a corporation using another 12 month period as its fiscal/tax year, the due dates for quarterly installments are the 15th day of the fourth month, the 15th day of the sixth month, the 15th day of the ninth month, and the 15th day of the 12th month.

Corporate Income Tax - Tax Year 2018

Tax Year Period Ending	Number of Taxpayers	Percent
12/31/2018	11,593	70%
1/31/2019	350	2%
2/28/2019	226	1%
3/31/2019	767	5%
4/30/2019	201	1%
5/31/2019	215	1%
6/30/2019	847	5%
7/31/2019	152	1%
8/31/2019	203	1%
9/30/2019	751	5%
10/31/2019	795	5%
11/30/2019	487	3%
Total	16,587	100%

Penalties and Interest

Corporations that do not pay taxes when due may be charged a late payment penalty of 1.2 percent per month on the unpaid tax, up to a maximum penalty of 12 percent of the tax due. Beginning July 1, 2019, the interest on unpaid tax accrues at a rate of 3 percentage points above the prime rate. For January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, the rate is 8 percent per year.

Comparison of Corporate Tax Rate with Other States

Forty-four states and the District of Columbia have a tax on corporate income. The comparison table in this section uses data from the Federation of Tax Administrators (as of January 2020) to show the maximum rates for states that have a corporate tax. The rates go from 12 percent down to 2.5 percent. A number of states have a graduated income tax which is indicated by an asterisk next to the state.

This table shows only the maximum rate for each state. The effective or average tax rate in different states can vary substantially, depending upon what the lower rates are and what income they apply to. Furthermore, state tax deductions, exemptions and credits, and other aspects of state taxation policy can substantially reduce the effective tax rate.

Nevada, Ohio, Texas, and Washington do not have corporate income taxes, but do impose gross receipts taxes.

South Dakota and Wyoming do not have corporate income taxes or gross receipts taxes.

South Dakota does have an excise tax on financial institutions which starts at 6 percent on net income of \$400 million or less. The percentage tax declines in steps on net income over that amount.

Wyoming does not have a corporate income tax but does have a corporate franchise tax or license tax of 0.02 percent which applies to the sum of capital, property, and assets located in Wyoming.

Montana's tax rate is 6.75 percent. Idaho's tax rate is 7.4 percent and North Dakota's top corporate income tax rate is 4.31 percent.

Maximum Corporate Tax Rate by State

Rank	State	Maximum Tax Rate	Rank	State	Maximum Tax Rate
1	Iowa*	12.00%	24	West Virginia	6.50%
2	New Jersey	10.50%	24	Alabama	6.50%
3	Pennsylvania	9.99%	24	Arkansas*	6.50%
4	Minnesota	9.80%	24	Tennessee	6.50%
5	Illinois	9.50%	29	Hawaii*	6.40%
6	Alaska*	9.40%	30	Michigan	6.00%
7	Maine*	8.93%	30	Oklahoma	6.00%
8	California	8.84%	30	Virginia	6.00%
9	Delaware	8.70%	33	New Mexico*	5.90%
10	Vermont*	8.50%	34	Georgia	5.75%
11	District of Columbia	8.25%	35	Indiana	5.50%
11	Maryland	8.25%	36	Kentucky*	5.00%
13	Louisiana*	8.00%	36	Mississippi*	5.00%
13	Massachusetts	8.00%	36	South Carolina	5.00%
15	Wisconsin	7.90%	39	Utah	4.95%
16	Nebraska*	7.81%	40	Arizona	4.90%
17	New Hampshire	7.70%	41	Colorado	4.63%
18	Oregon	7.60%	42	Florida	4.46%
19	Connecticut	7.50%	43	North Dakota*	4.31%
20	Rhode Island	7.00%	44	Missouri	4.00%
20	Kansas	7.00%	45	North Carolina	2.50%
22	Idaho	6.93%			
23	Montana	6.75%			
24	New York	6.50%			

**Graduated income tax.*

As of Jan. 1, 2018, Federation of Tax Administrators

Select History of Corporate Income (License) Tax

The corporate license tax was established in 1917. The tax rate was 1 percent and there was no minimum tax.

In 1933, the rate was raised to 2 percent with a minimum tax of \$5. In 1937, the rate was raised to 3 percent. The minimum tax remained \$5. Twenty years later in 1957, the rate was raised to 5 percent and the minimum tax changed to \$10. The tax rate was changed several times in the years between 1960 and 1971 and the minimum tax was increased from \$10 to \$50.

In 1987, the state added the water's edge election, which includes a tax rate of 7 percent for corporations that elect to file as water's edge companies.

In 2013, the name of the corporate license tax was changed to corporate income tax. The change applies to tax years beginning after December 31, 2013.

Corporate Income Tax - Historic Tax Rates and Minimum Tax

Year	Tax Rate	Minimum Tax	Water's Edge
1987	6.75%	\$50	7%
1971	6.75%	\$50	-
1969	6.25%	\$50	-
1965	5.25%	\$10	-
1960	4.5%	\$10	-
1957	5%	\$10	-
1937	3%	\$5	-
1933	2%	\$5	-
1917	1%	-	-

Natural Resources



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Overview

Historically, Montana has relied on its natural resources as a primary source of tax revenue. This section covers the natural resource taxes levied in Montana. Generally, natural resource taxes are categorized as either severance or license taxes, or some form of *ad valorem* (property) taxes. Information provided in this section includes tax rates, filing requirements, disposition of the tax, production tax incentives, recent revenue collections, and recent legislative changes.

Natural Resource Tax Collections - FY 2017 through FY 2020

State Natural Resource Tax Revenue	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Bentonite Production Tax	\$266,623	\$291,254	\$261,049	\$180,636
Cement and Gypsum Tax	\$136,339	\$209,451	\$144,057	\$134,493
Coal Gross Proceeds*	\$9,229,741	\$8,149,973	\$9,122,686	\$10,091,831
Coal Severance Tax	\$55,397,169	\$56,611,750	\$56,546,528	\$44,042,737
Metal Mines Gross Proceeds*	\$1,972,646	\$1,815,147	\$2,260,404	\$2,634,938
Metalliferous Mine Net Proceeds	\$8,700,599	\$8,700,599	\$9,551,676	\$12,065,538
Miscellaneous Mines Net Proceeds*	\$412,094	\$402,372	\$484,257	\$564,027
Oil and Natural Gas Production	\$51,356,982	\$60,417,163	\$60,050,917	\$42,540,475
Oil and Natural Gas Production (Privilege and License Tax)	\$2,405,384	\$3,414,619	\$3,794,479	\$2,629,715
Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax	\$2,622,658	\$2,531,336	\$2,923,403	\$2,269,192
U.S. Mineral Royalties	\$17,322,265	\$20,139,199	\$21,570,177	\$18,527,036
Total State Collections	\$149,822,500	\$162,682,864	\$166,709,633	\$135,680,617

Local Natural Resource Tax Revenue	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Bentonite Production Tax	\$942,551	\$1,029,626	\$922,846	\$638,626
Coal Gross Proceeds*	\$10,627,162	\$9,136,947	\$11,142,748	\$13,201,062
Coal Severance Tax	\$3,410,866	\$3,485,649	\$3,481,633	\$2,711,761
Metal Mines Gross Proceeds*	\$8,731,816	\$8,725,640	\$10,786,936	\$12,606,228
Metalliferous Mine License Tax	\$3,817,183	\$4,684,938	\$5,143,210	\$6,496,828
Miscellaneous Mine Net Proceeds*	\$1,261,220	\$1,261,109	\$1,443,651	\$1,606,191
Oil and Natural Gas Production	\$46,619,101	\$55,301,615	\$55,010,644	\$39,263,577
Oil and Natural Gas Resource Account	\$387,751	\$0	\$0	\$177,640
U.S. Mineral Royalties	\$5,774,088	\$6,713,066	\$7,190,059	\$6,175,679
Total Local Government Collections	\$81,571,736	\$90,338,590	\$95,121,728	\$82,877,592

Natural Resource Tax Collections - FY 2017 through FY 2020

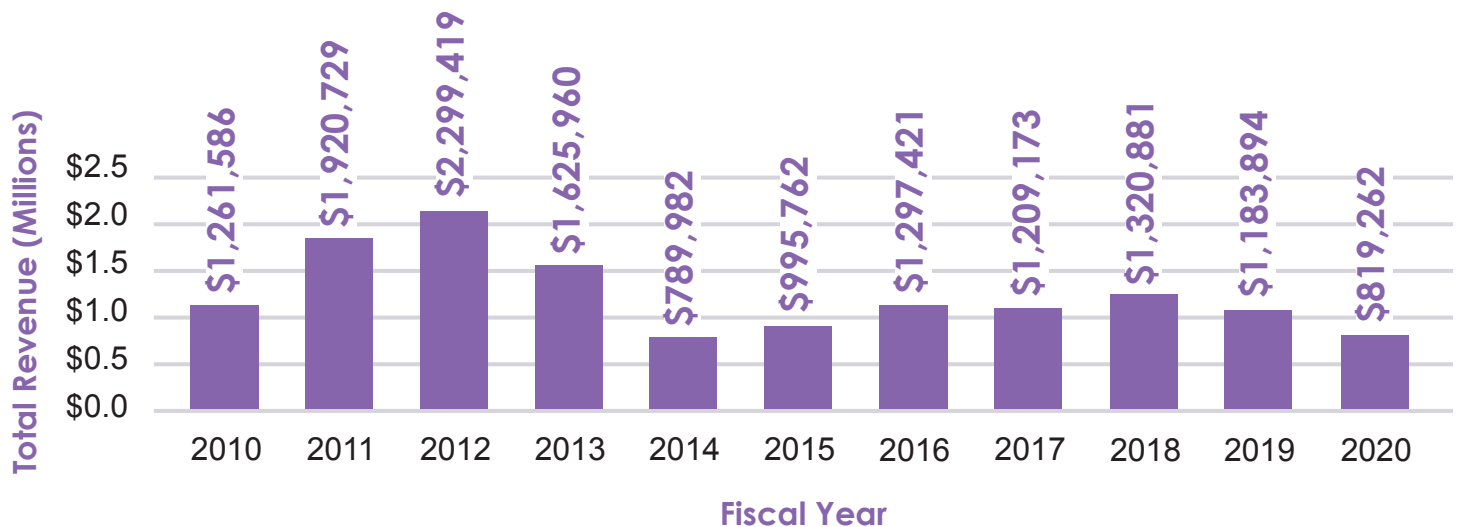
Subtotals by Tax	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Bentonite Production Tax	\$1,209,173	\$1,320,881	\$1,183,894	\$819,262
Cement and Gypsum Tax	\$136,339	\$209,451	\$144,057	\$134,493
Coal Gross Proceeds*	\$19,856,903	\$17,286,920	\$20,265,434	\$23,292,893
Coal Severance Tax	\$58,808,035	\$60,097,399	\$60,028,161	\$46,754,498
Metal Mines Gross Proceeds*	\$10,704,462	\$10,540,788	\$13,047,340	\$15,241,166
Metalliferous Mine License Tax	\$12,517,782	\$13,385,537	\$14,694,886	\$18,562,366
Miscellaneous Mines Net Proceeds*	\$1,673,314	\$1,663,481	\$1,927,908	\$2,170,218
Oil and Natural Gas Production (Total)	\$100,769,218	\$119,133,397	\$118,856,040	\$84,611,407
Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax	\$2,622,658	\$2,531,336	\$2,923,403	\$2,269,192
U.S. Mineral Royalties	\$23,096,354	\$26,852,265	\$28,760,237	\$24,702,715
Total Collections	\$231,394,237	\$253,021,454	\$261,831,360	\$218,558,210

**Amounts may not match with the property summary data in the Property Tax section.*

Bentonite Production Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 39, MCA

Bentonite Production Tax



Tax Rate and History

Prior to Tax Year 2005, bentonite was subject to the mines net proceeds tax like other miscellaneous minerals. Starting in Tax Year 2005, bentonite is taxed at rates prescribed in 15-39-101, MCA. For tax years starting after December 31, 2009 the rates are adjusted annually for inflation.

Production Level	2019 Tax (\$/Ton)	2020 Tax (\$/Ton)
0-20,000 Tons	\$0.00	\$0.00
20,001-100,000 Tons	\$1.80	\$1.82
100,001-250,000 Tons	\$1.73	\$1.75
250,001-500,000 Tons	\$1.61	\$1.63
500,001-1,000,000 Tons	\$1.44	\$1.46
Over 1 Million Tons	\$1.15	\$1.17
Royalty Revenue	15%	15%

Filing and Payment of Tax

Producers must report production and pay taxes for semiannual periods ending June 30 and December 31. The report and tax are due within 45 days of the end of each semiannual period.

Distribution

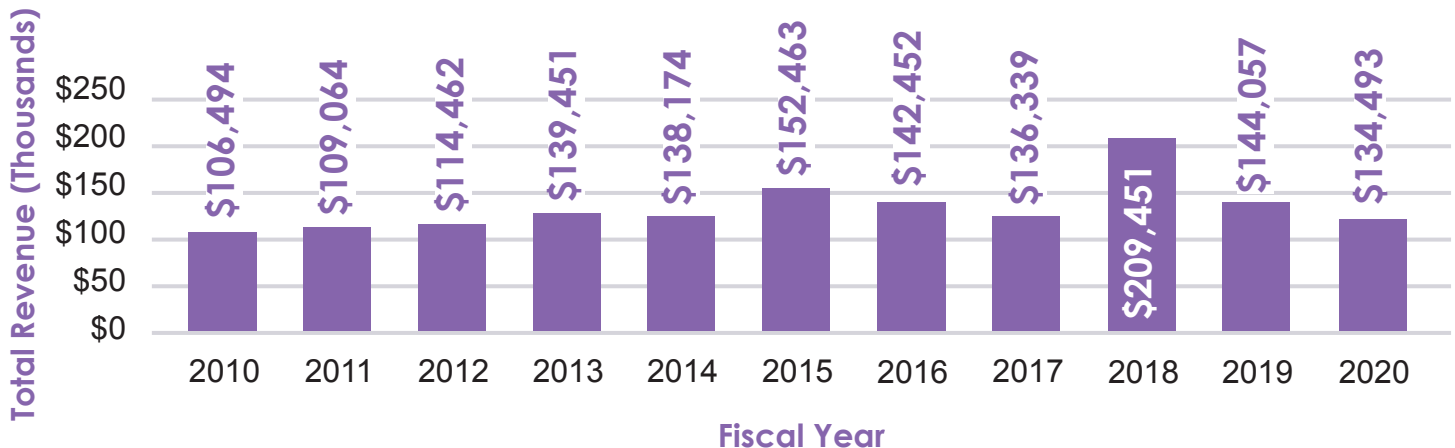
The tax revenue is distributed among state and local entities according to a statutory formula (15-39-110, MCA). For county level distribution data, see the Shared Revenue chapter of this report.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Counties with Production	\$1,011,340	\$942,551	\$1,029,626	\$922,846	\$638,626
General Fund	\$269,215	\$250,903	\$274,083	\$245,658	\$169,986
Montana University System	\$16,866	\$15,719	\$17,171	\$15,391	\$10,650

Cement and Gypsum Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 59, MCA

Cement and Gypsum Tax



Tax Rate

Producers and importers of cement and cement products must pay a license tax of \$0.22 per ton. Producers and importers of gypsum and gypsum products are required to pay \$0.05 per ton. Before July 1, 1997, individuals retailing cement and gypsum products in Montana paid a license tax of \$0.22 and \$0.05, respectively, for every ton that had not been paid under any other law. The tax on retailers was repealed during the 1997 Legislative Session.

Product	Tax Per Ton
Cement	\$0.22
Gypsum	\$0.05

Filing and Payment of Tax

Producers, manufacturers and importers shall file quarterly statements showing the number of tons of cement or gypsum produced, manufactured, or imported into the state. These statements, along with the tax due, must be submitted within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

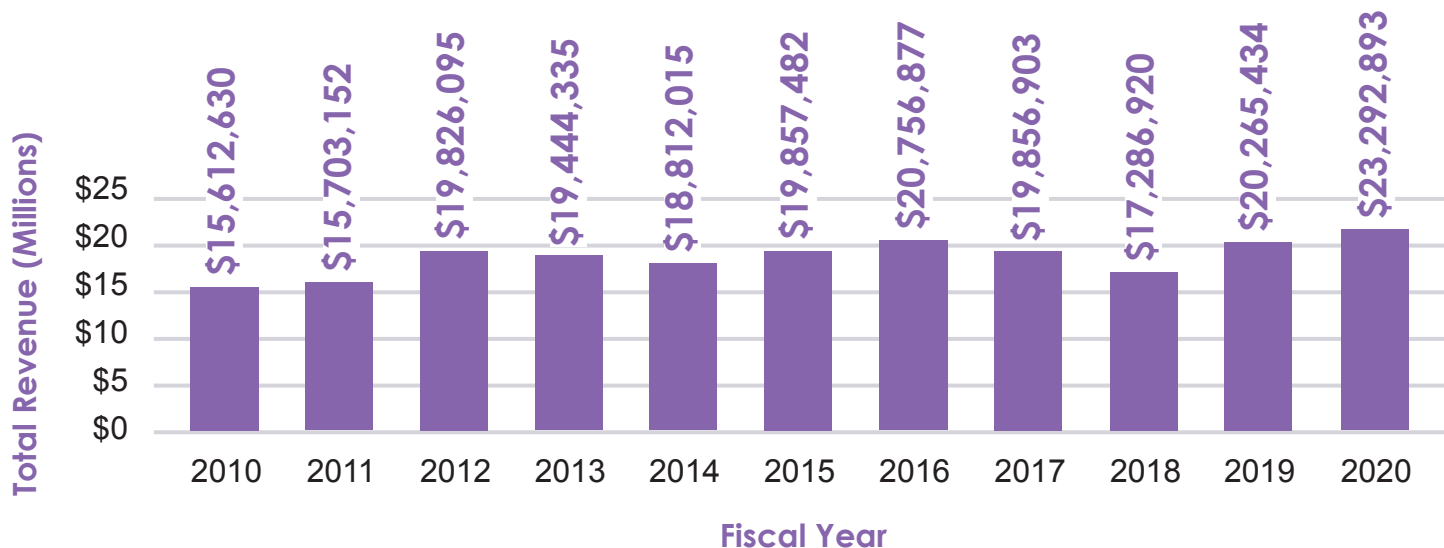
Distribution

All proceeds from cement and gypsum taxes are deposited in the state general fund.

Coal Gross Proceeds

Statute: Chapter 15, Section 23, Part 7, MCA

Coal Gross Proceeds



Tax Rate

State and local governments do not levy or assess any mills against the reported gross proceeds of coal. Instead, a flat tax of 5 percent is levied against the value of the reported gross proceeds for most coal mines. Underground mines currently in operation pay a lower tax rate of 2.5 percent of value on production through 2030. Any new underground mine receives this lower rate for the lifetime of the mine. In addition, counties have the option to abate up to 50 percent of the local share liability for new or expanding coal mines, but the state tax liability would still remain at 5 percent. No counties currently offer this abatement.

Filing and Payment of Tax

On or before March 31 of every year, each person or firm engaged in mining coal must file a statement of gross yield for every mine operated in the preceding year. The producer must pay 50 percent of the taxes due on or before November 30. The remaining 50 percent is due on or before May 31 of the following year.

Coal Gross Proceeds Tax

Distribution

The revenue is proportionally distributed to the appropriate taxing jurisdictions in which production occurred based on the total number of mills levied in Fiscal Year 1990. For county level distribution data, see the Shared Revenue section of this report.

Fiscal Year	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Production Year	PY 2015	PY 2016	PY 2017	PY 2018
Tons Produced	36,175,492	28,189,054	32,088,144	34,411,339
Gross Value	\$590,921,464	\$515,265,149	\$609,331,465	\$716,236,591
Taxable Proceeds	\$447,944,028	\$395,216,036	\$475,688,495	\$568,413,454
Tax	\$19,856,903	\$17,286,920	\$20,265,434	\$23,292,893
Local Share	\$10,627,162	\$9,136,947	\$11,142,748	\$13,201,062
University Share	\$1,085,852	\$958,820	\$1,073,257	\$1,187,274
State Share	\$8,143,889	\$7,191,153	\$8,049,429	\$8,904,556

Coal Gross Proceeds History

Select Legislative History of Coal Gross Proceeds Tax

1975

Required that each coal mine report gross yield and value of production to the department. The department provides that information to the counties which levy the property tax. Underground mines were taxed at 33⅓ percent of full and true value and strip mines were taxed at 45 percent of full and true value.

1983

Provided that when the department assigns the value of the coal for severance tax, that computed value is to be used for the purposes of property tax.

1989

Replaced the property tax previously implemented on the gross proceeds of coal with a flat 5 percent tax against the value of the reported gross proceeds. Also required that it be distributed in the relative proportions required by the levies for state and county purposes in the same manner as property taxes were distributed in Fiscal Year 1990 in the taxing jurisdiction.

1993

Gave the department the responsibility of computing gross proceeds and transmitting it to the treasurer for levying the gross proceeds tax.

2011

Taxed new underground mines at 2.5 percent tax rate for mines beginning after December 31, 2011 for the first 10 years of production. Allowed counties to choose to abate up to 50 percent of coal gross proceeds tax for new or expanding underground coal mines that are taxed at the regular 5 percent rate.

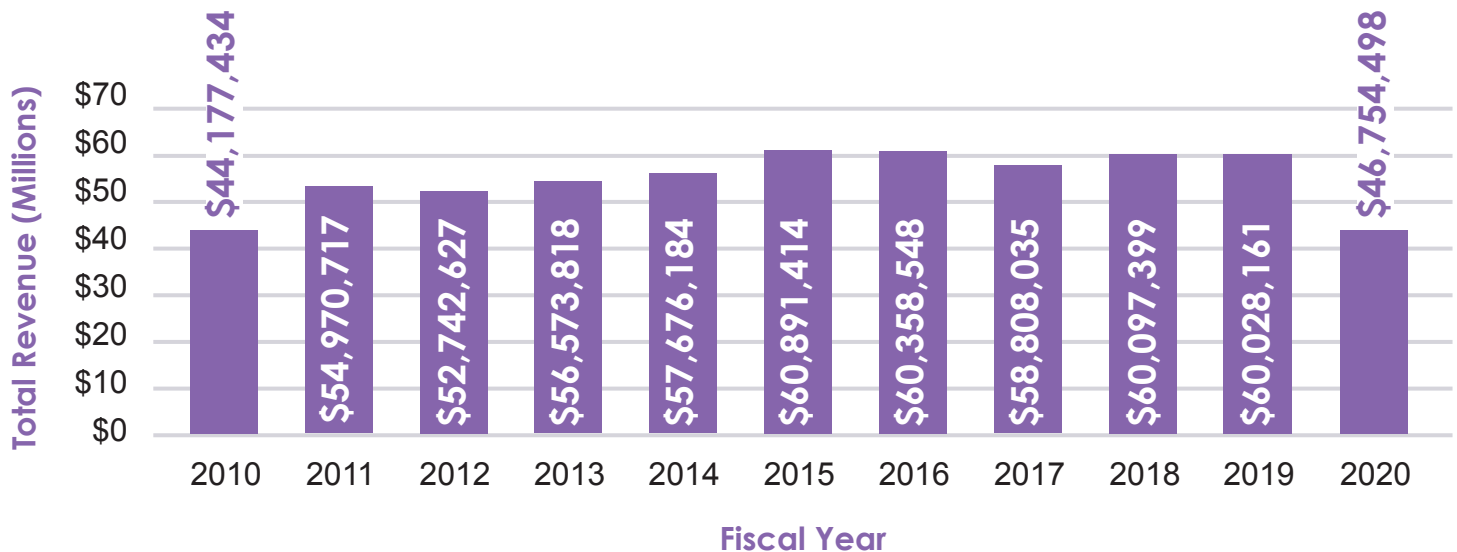
2019

Extended the existing tax rate of 2.5 percent for underground mines an additional 10 years, sunseting December 31, 2030. Allowed any coal mine to potentially receive the local county abatement (previously only available to underground coal mines).

Coal Severance Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 35, MCA;
Article IX, Section 5, Montana Constitution

Coal Severance Tax



Tax Rate

Surface mined coal is taxed at 15 percent of value if rated as having 7,000 British Thermal Units (BTU) or more per pound and is taxed at 10 percent of value if rated as having less than 7,000 BTU per pound. Coal mined underground is taxed at 4 percent if rated as having 7,000 BTU per pound or over and is taxed at 3 percent if rated as having less than 7,000 BTU per pound.

Coal mined using auger technology is taxed at 5 percent of value if rated as having 7,000 BTU per pound and is taxed at 3.75 percent of value if rated as having under 7,000 BTU per pound.

Heating Quality (BTU/lb)	Surface Mining	Auger Mining	Underground Mine
Less than 7,000 BTU	10%	3.75%	3%
More than 7,000 BTU	15%	5%	4%

Filing and Payment of Tax

Coal mine operators must file quarterly statements containing information sufficient to calculate the tax due. Tax payments are due at the time of filing (within 30 days following the close of each calendar quarter).

Distribution

There are many steps to the distribution of revenue generated from the coal severance tax. First, 50 percent of total severance tax revenue is deposited in the Coal Trust Fund as described in Article IX, Section 5, of the Montana Constitution. This revenue must remain untouched unless appropriated by a three-fourths majority of both chambers of the Legislature.

There are currently six sub-trusts that make up the Coal Trust Fund. These sub-trusts are: the Coal Tax Bond Fund, the Treasure State Endowment Fund, the Treasure State Endowment Regional Water Fund, the Big Sky Economic Development Fund, the School Facilities Fund, and the Permanent Fund.

All severance tax trust revenue is first deposited in the Coal Tax Bond Fund. However, only a small portion is retained in the fund. This fund maintains a balance sufficient to meet interest payments of outstanding Coal Severance Tax Bonds. These bonds are used to provide low-interest loans for renewable resource projects. The fund balance in excess of these interest obligations is then deposited to the School Facilities Fund (75 percent) and the Big Sky Economic Development Trust Fund (25 percent). Interest revenue from the School Facilities Fund is used for school facility projects authorized by the Legislature. The interest revenue from the Big Sky Economic Development Trust Fund is statutorily appropriated to the Department of Commerce for grants and loans to local governments for economic development purposes.

The Treasure State Endowment Fund, Treasure State Endowment Regional Water Fund, and Permanent Fund do not currently receive deposits from coal severance tax. These funds continue to hold their principal and generate interest income. Interest generated from the Treasure State Endowment Trust Fund is appropriated each legislative session and used to fund grants for local infrastructure projects. Interest generated from the Treasure State Endowment Regional Water Fund is used for regional water development. The Treasure State Endowment Regional Water Fund will terminate in 2031 and the account holdings will be transferred to the Permanent Fund. The Permanent Fund is the original and default trust account. Interest generated by the Permanent Fund is deposited in the general fund. The table below shows the balance of each of these trust funds at the end of Fiscal Year 2020.

Coal Trust Fund Balances

Trust	FY 2020 Estimated Ending Balance
Treasure State Endowment Trust	\$309,031,526
Treasure State Regional Water Trust	\$107,081,457
Big Sky Economic Development Trust	\$130,004,895
Coal Permanent Trust	\$599,714,029
School Facilities Trust	\$63,183,233
Total	\$1,145,831,907

Even though the interest from the Permanent Trust Fund is deposited in the general fund there are statutory appropriations directing how some of this interest revenue is spent. These statutory appropriations will expire at the end of Fiscal Year 2027. The table on the next page details these appropriations.

General Fund Coal Interest Earnings Statutory Appropriations

FY 2019 - FY 2020

Cooperative Development Center	\$65,000
Growth Through Agriculture	\$900,000
Food and Agricultural Development Program	\$600,000

Department of Commerce

Small Business Development Center	\$325,000
Small Business Innovative Research	\$50,000
Certified Development Corporations	\$625,000
MT Manufacturing Center at MSU	\$500,000
Export Trade Enhancement	\$300,000

The 50 percent of revenue that is not constitutionally allocated to the trust fund is deposited according to 15-35-108, MCA. The following table shows how this revenue was distributed for the last four fiscal years in proportion to the total severance tax revenue.

Distribution of Coal Severance Tax

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Coal Trust Fund (50%)	\$30,179,274	\$29,404,017	\$30,048,699	\$30,014,081	\$23,377,249
Long Range Building (12%)	\$7,243,026	\$7,056,964	\$7,211,688	\$7,203,379	\$5,610,540
Shared Account (5.46%) ¹	\$3,295,577	\$3,210,919	\$2,921	\$0	\$0
Library Services (0.90%)	\$0	\$0	\$510,373	\$528,221	\$420,772
Conservation Districts (3.77%)	\$0	\$0	\$2,335,708	\$2,299,132	\$1,762,699
Growth Through Agriculture (0.79%)	\$0	\$0	\$432,316	\$450,185	\$369,324
Park Acquisition Trust (1.27%)	\$766,554	\$746,862	\$763,237	\$762,358	\$593,782
Renewable Res. Debt Service (0.95%)	\$573,406	\$558,676	\$570,925	\$570,268	\$444,168
Cultural and Aesthetic Proj. (0.63%)	\$380,259	\$370,491	\$378,614	\$378,177	\$294,553
Coal Board (5.8%) ²	\$3,434,905	\$3,410,866	\$3,485,649	\$3,481,633	\$2,711,761
Coal and Uranium Program (\$250K)	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
General Fund (Remainder)	\$14,235,548	\$13,799,239	\$14,107,269	\$14,090,728	\$10,919,650

¹ For 2018 onward the shared account is split into its three interests with explicitly allocated funds.

² Decreases to 2.9% beginning July 1, 2023.

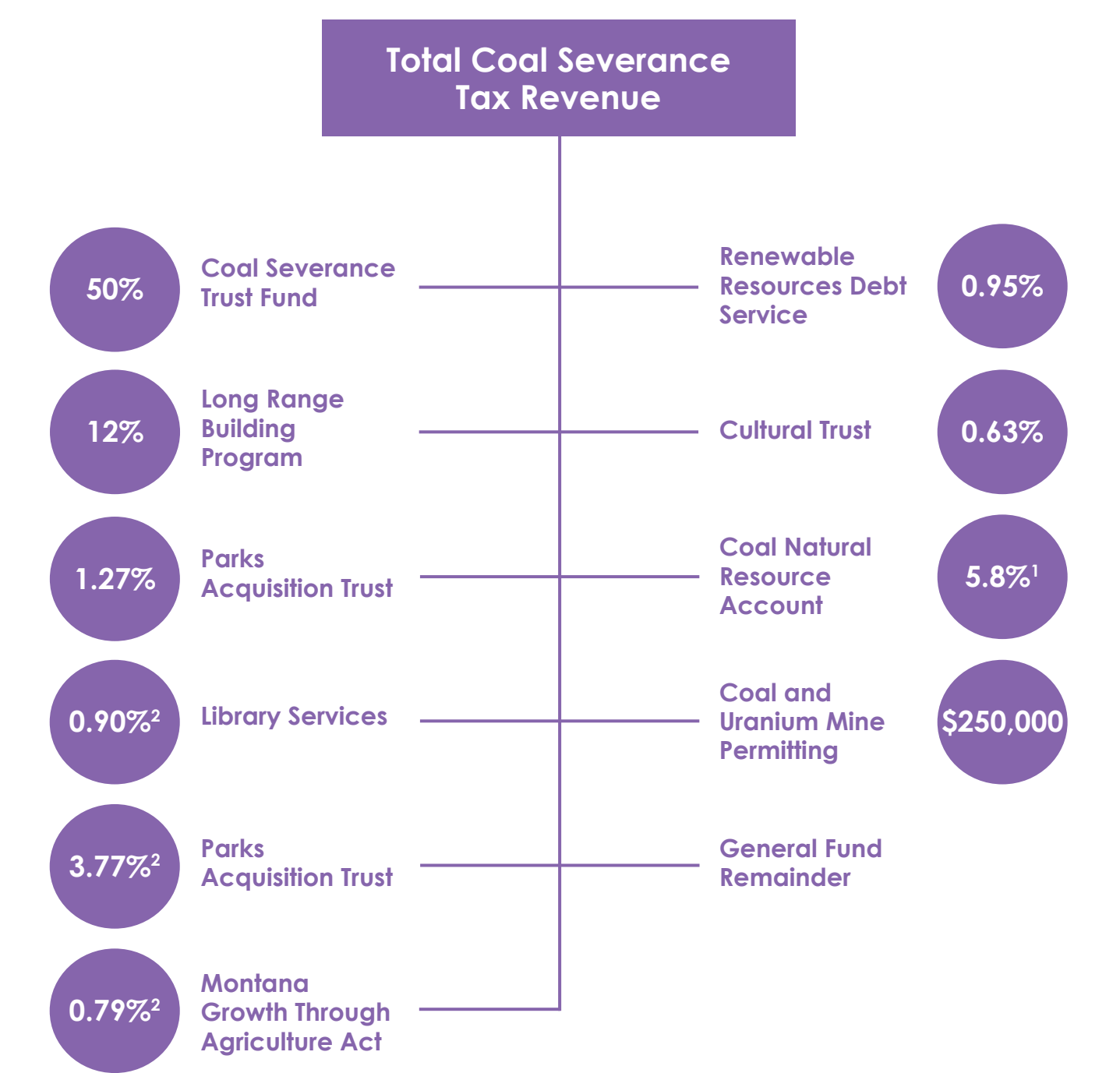
Prior to 2017, a shared account received 5.46 percent of coal severance tax revenue to provide for library services, conservation districts, and programs created under the Montana Growth Through Agriculture Act. House Bill 648, enacted in 2017, split this shared account into its three interests and explicitly allocates a percentage of the coal severance tax to each account. This split was designed to change over time, though the sum of the three allocations remains at 5.46 percent.

Distribution of Coal Severance Tax - Shared Account Breakdown by Fiscal Year

Fund Name	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021+
Library Services	0.85%	0.88%	0.90%	0.93%
Conservation Districts	3.89%	3.83%	3.77%	3.71%
Growth Through Agriculture	0.72%	0.75%	0.79%	0.82%
Percentage of Coal Severance Tax	5.46%	5.46%	5.46%	5.46%

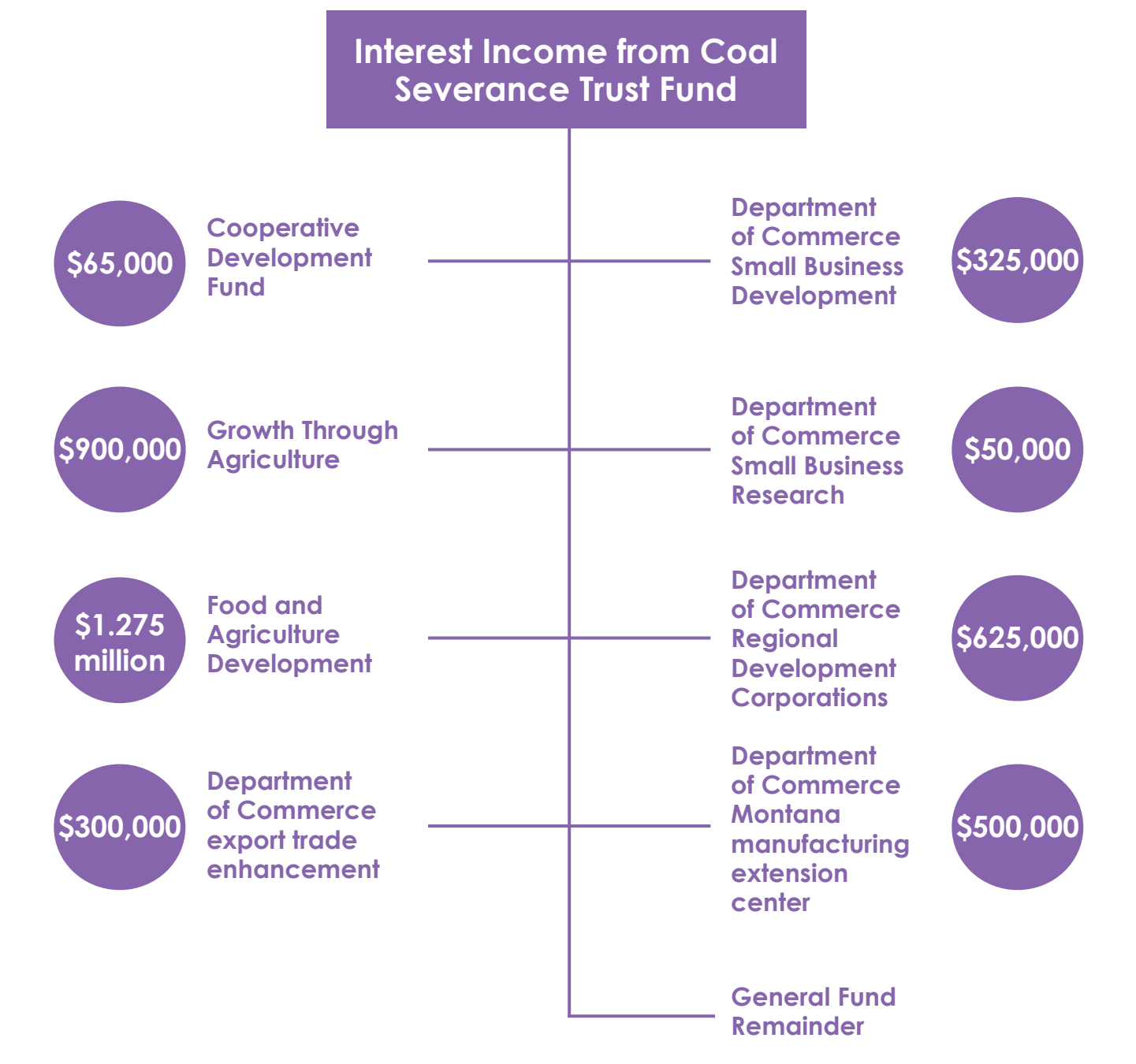
Coal Severance Tax Revenue Distribution

The following three flow charts illustrate the distribution of the coal severance tax revenue.

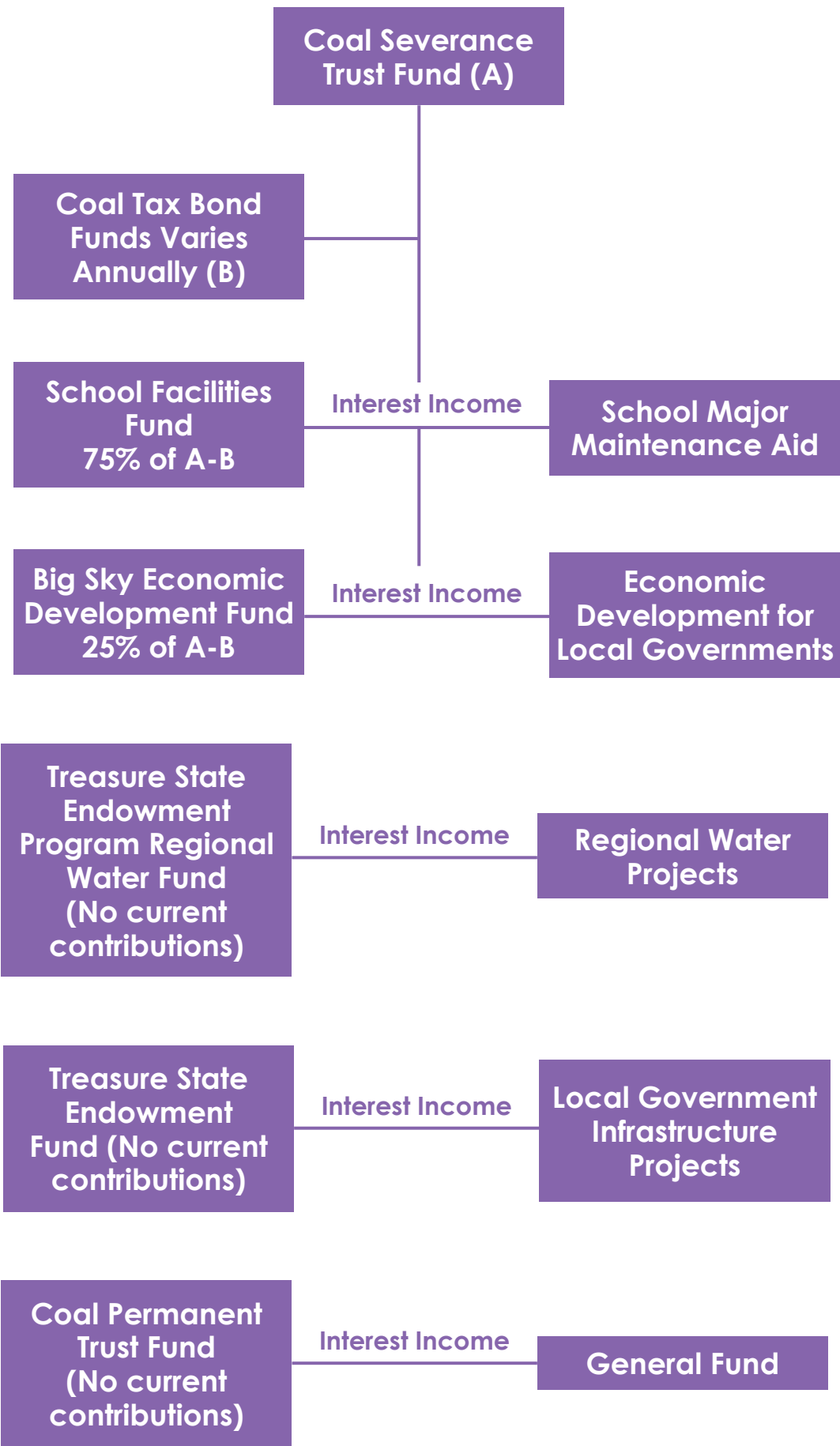


¹ Decreases to 2.9% beginning July 1, 2023.
² FY 2020 percentages. See the Shared Account Table for a breakdown of later fiscal years.

Coal Severance Trust Fund Interest Income (Terminates June 30, 2027)



Coal Severance Trust Fund Distribution



The following shows a select legislative history of the coal severance tax rate and implementation.

1921

Coal Mines License Tax of 5 cents per ton imposed on coal mined in Montana.

1939

The first 50,000 tons of a mine's annual production exempted from the Coal Mines License Tax.

1967

Limited Coal Mines License Tax to strip mines only.

Allowed the licensee a credit against the license tax of one-half of the reasonable value of reclamation work performed on strip-mined lands.

1971

Limited the credit for on-site reclamation work to a maximum of 1 cent per ton.

Reduced the amount of coal exemption from taxation annually to 5,000 tons.

Revised license tax rate according to BTU content per pound of coal.

- 4¢/ton for 6,000 BTU or less
- 6¢/ton for 6,001 to 7,500 BTU
- 8¢/ton for 7,501-9,000 BTU
- 10¢/ton for 9,001+ BTU

1973

Removed the credit for on-site reclamation work.

Increased the tax rate based on BTU of coal.

- 12¢/ton for 7,000 BTU or less
- 22¢/ton for 7,001 to 8,000 BTU
- 34¢/ton for 8,001 to 9,000 BTU
- 40¢/ton for 9,001 BTU+

1975

Imposed a graduated severance tax on coal, applicable to any producer who produces 5,000 or more tons/quarter.

- For surface coal, ranging from 12¢/ton or 20% of value to 40¢/ton or 30% of value
- For underground coal, 5¢/ton or 3% of value to 12¢/ton or 4% of value

Removed coal from application of the law on net proceeds of mines and made coal subject to gross proceeds under the property tax system.

Voters of Montana approved a constitutional amendment requiring a permanent trust fund for a portion of the coal severance tax proceeds ($\frac{1}{4}$ the revenue until 1980, then $\frac{1}{2}$).

1977

Revised the exemption from the coal severance tax to the first 20,000 tons of production each year.

1983

Increased the exemption from the coal severance tax to 50,000 tons a year, but required a person who produced more than 50,000 tons a year to pay severance tax on all production over 20,000 tons.

1985

The New Coal Production Incentive Act of 1985 allowed a tax credit of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the severance tax.

1987

Reduced the coal severance tax to a maximum of 25% in FY 1990 and 20% beginning in FY 1992. If production and sale exceeded 32.2 million tons statewide during 1998, the rate would be further reduced to a maximum of 25% for FY 1989 and 1990, 20% for FY 1991, and 15% after June 30, 1991.

1989

Reduced the coal severance tax rate beginning in FY 1992 to 10% of value for under 7,000 BTU/lb. and 15% of value for 7,000 BTU and over.

Allowed a production tax credit on severance tax of 40% of incremental production for FY 1989 and 1990 and 25% of production for FY 1991.

1993

Defined extended depth auger mining and imposed a reduced severance tax rate of 7.5% of value.

1995

Exempted up to 2 million tons of coal produced as feedstock for coal enhancement facilities in a calendar year.

2001

Reduced the coal severance tax rate by $\frac{1}{3}$ for coal produced for in-state electrical generating facilities sold at a rate set by the Public Service Commission.

2005

Eliminated the coal severance tax rate incentive for in-state electrical generating facilities.

2009

Reduced the coal severance tax rate on coal recovered from a strip mine by auger mining to 3.75% of value for under 7,000 BTU/lb. and 5% of value for 7,000 BTU/lb. and over.

Coal Tax Comparison by State

The coal comparison table comes from two sources. Effective tax rates come from a comparison of coal fiscal policies by Headwaters Economics in 2017. The production, price, and data on reserves are from the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

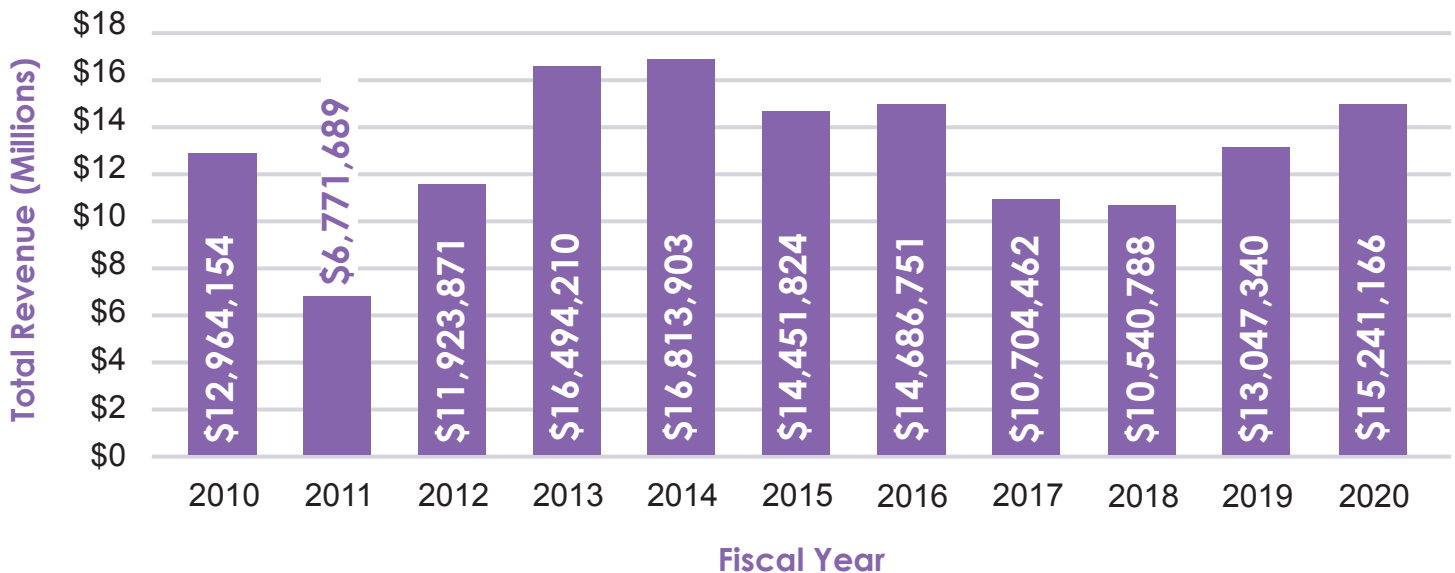
Regional Coal Tax Comparison 2019

Factors	Montana	Wyoming	North Dakota	Colorado	Utah	Units
Effective Tax Rates	11.10%	9.50%	2.20%	1.30%	0.90%	% Gross Revenue
Average Sales Price Per Ton	\$21.66	\$12.63	\$18.93	\$44.21	\$37.95	USD
Production	34.47	276.91	27.00	12.87	14.40	Million Short Tons
Currently Recoverable Reserves	778	5,189	928	237	180	Million Short Tons
Estimated Recoverable Reserves	74,368	34,974	6,521	9,438	2,473	Million Short Tons

Metal Mines Gross Proceeds Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 23, Part 8, MCA

Metal Mines Gross Proceeds



Tax Rate

The value of severed gold, silver, copper, lead, or other metals from any mine located in Montana is considered Class 2 property and is assessed local and state mills. The taxable value of metal mines is equal to 3 percent of merchantable value.

Merchantable value is the annual gross proceeds from the sale of metals, less certain deductions. Allowed deductions include the costs of transporting mineral product from mine to processor, basic treatment and refinery charges, quantity deductions, price deductions, interest, and penalty metal, impurity, and moisture deductions as specified by contract.

For example, Best Metal Company has \$11 million in gross proceeds from gold and silver. It has a total of \$1 million in allowable deductions: \$250,000 in treatment and refining and \$750,000 in transportation costs from the mine to the processor. Its merchantable value, or gross proceeds minus allowable deductions, is \$10 million. With 3 percent taxable as defined by law, it has a taxable value of \$300,000. The state and the county where the mine is located assess 500 mills on the taxable value, resulting in \$150,000 tax due to the state and county.

Filing and Payment of Tax

Metal mines tax reports must be filed by March 31 of each year showing the total gross proceeds of metal mined during the preceding calendar year. By July 1, the department calculates the merchantable value by subtracting allowable deductions and records the value in the property tax records. The mine producer pays half of the property tax levied and assessed by November 30 and the other half by May 31 of the following year.

Distribution

The taxable value of metal mines gross proceeds is allocated to the local jurisdictions where the mine mouth is located.

Metal Mines Assessed and Taxable Value of Production

Production Year	Fiscal Year	Assessed Value	Taxable Value for Local Mills	Taxable Value for State Mills
2009	2011	\$843,431,234	\$19,812,142	\$23,205,010
2010	2012	\$1,117,009,632	\$28,972,961	\$31,295,298
2011	2013	\$1,037,736,476	\$29,970,925	\$31,132,094
2012	2014	\$1,043,487,747	\$31,304,631	\$31,304,632
2013	2015	\$851,842,256	\$25,555,274	\$25,555,268
2014	2016	\$883,888,082	\$26,516,643	\$26,516,642
2015	2017	\$648,475,233	\$19,454,258	\$19,454,257
2016	2018	\$596,330,812	\$17,889,922	\$17,889,924
2017	2019	\$742,469,971	\$22,274,100	\$22,274,100
2018	2020	\$865,966,541	\$25,978,994	\$25,978,994

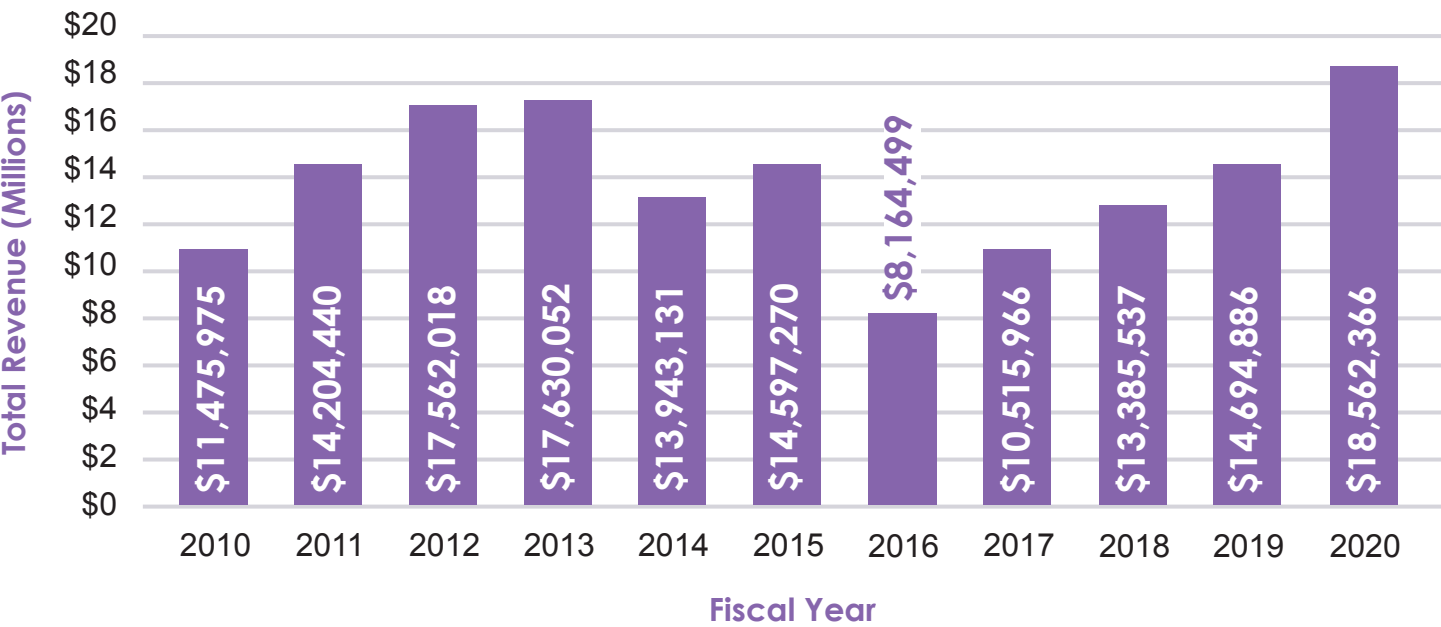
Gross Proceeds Property Taxes Assessed

Fiscal Year	State Share	Local Share	Total Property Tax
2011	\$1,096,356	\$5,675,333	\$6,771,689
2012	\$2,106,806	\$9,817,065	\$11,923,871
2013	\$3,162,135	\$13,332,075	\$16,494,210
2014	\$3,178,007	\$13,635,896	\$16,813,903
2015	\$2,593,448	\$11,858,376	\$14,451,824
2016	\$2,690,657	\$11,996,094	\$14,686,751
2017	\$1,972,646	\$8,731,816	\$10,704,462
2018	\$1,815,147	\$8,725,640	\$10,540,788
2019	\$2,260,404	\$10,786,936	\$13,047,340
2020	\$2,634,938	\$12,606,228	\$15,241,166

Metalliferous Mines License Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 37, Part 1, MCA

Metalliferous Mines License Tax



Tax Rate

Mining operations in which metal or gems are extracted are subject to the metalliferous mines license tax, which is based on the gross value of the product. The first \$250,000 of gross value is exempt from taxation. Concentrate shipped to a smelter or mill for reduction work is taxed at 1.81 percent of gross value. Gold, silver, or any platinum-group metal that is dore, bullion, or matte shipped to a refinery is taxed at 1.6 percent of gross value. Shipping and refining costs are deducted from revenue to determine gross value.

	Tax Rate	Exemptions
Dore/Bullion/Matte	1.60%	First \$250,000
Concentrates	1.81%	First \$250,000

Gross Value

The value to which the tax rate is applied is the amount of payment the mining company receives from the metal trader, smelter, roaster, or refinery. This is determined by multiplying the quantity of metal received by the metal trader, smelter, roaster or refinery by the quoted price for the metal, and then subtracting basic treatment and refinery charges, quantity deductions, price deductions, interest, penalty metal, and impurity and moisture deductions as specified by contract between the mining company and the receiving metal trader, smelter, roaster or refinery. Deductions are also allowed for the cost of transportation from the mine or mill to the smelter, roaster or refinery.

Filing and Payment of Tax

Reports and payment of metal mines tax are due twice a year, on or before March 31 and August 15.

Distribution

Metalliferous mines license tax revenue is distributed to various entities in accordance with 15-37-117, MCA. For county level distribution data, see the Shared Revenue chapter of this report.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (57% or 47%)	\$4,221,465	\$4,838,691	\$6,291,202	\$6,906,596	\$8,724,312
Hard Rock Mining (2.5%)	\$204,112	\$258,346	\$334,638	\$367,372	\$464,059
Hard Rock Debt Service (8.5%)	\$693,982	\$878,376	\$1,137,771	\$1,249,065	\$1,577,801
Natural Resources Operations (7%)	\$571,515	\$723,369	\$936,988	\$1,028,642	\$1,299,366
County Governments (35%)*	\$2,473,424	\$3,817,183	\$4,684,938	\$5,143,210	\$6,496,828

**Effective July 1, 2027, the county distribution changes to 25 percent.*

Metalliferous Mines License Tax History

Select Legislative History of Metalliferous Mines License Tax

1925

Enacted the metalliferous mines license tax at the following rates:

- \$1 + 0.25 percent of gross value between \$100,000 and \$250,000
- \$1 + 0.5 percent of gross value between \$250,001 and \$400,000
- \$1 + 0.75 percent of gross value between \$400,001 and \$500,000
- \$1 + 1 percent of gross value over \$500,000

1958

Increased the tax rate on gross value exceeding \$500,000 to \$1 + 1.25 percent.

1969

Increased the tax rate to:

- 0.15 percent on the first \$100,000 of gross value
- 0.575 percent on \$100,001-\$250,000 of gross value
- 0.86 percent on \$250,001-\$400,000
- 1.15 percent on \$400,001-\$500,000 of gross value
- 1.438 percent on \$500,000 + of gross value

1983

Revised tax rates as follows:

- 0 percent on first \$250,000 of gross value
- 0.5 percent on \$250,001-\$500,000 of gross value
- 1 percent on \$500,001-\$1,000,000 of gross value
- 1.5 percent on \$1,000,000 + of gross value

1989

Revised tax rates for concentrate shipped to a smelter or mill for reduction work to the following:

- 0 percent on first \$250,000 of gross value
- 1.81 percent on gross value over \$250,000

Revised tax rates for gold, silver, or any platinum-group metal that is dore, bullion, or matte shipped to the following:

- 0 percent on first \$250,000 of gross value
- 1.6 percent on gross value over \$250,000

2003

Added other forms of processed concentrate that are processed in a treatment facility owned or operated by the taxpayer and are sold or shipped to a refinery for final processing to the gold, silver, and platinum-group metal tax rates.

2009

No more than \$250,000 in gross value in a calendar year can be exempt from metalliferous mines license tax.

2015

The distribution of tax revenues to the general fund was reduced from 57 percent to 47 percent and the revenue was distributed to impacted counties beginning with Fiscal Year 2016.

Micaceous Mines License Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 37, Part 2, MCA

Tax Rate

Micaceous minerals are those that are generally classified as complex silicates, and include such minerals as vermiculite, perlite, kernite, and maconite. There have been no micaceous mines license tax collections since Fiscal Year 1990 because there has been no production. All proceeds from the micaceous mines license tax are deposited in the state general fund (15-37-200, MCA).

There is a tax of \$0.05 per ton of concentrates mined, extracted or produced.

Filing and Payment of Tax

Operators of micaceous mineral mines must file quarterly statements showing the number of tons of micaceous minerals mined. Quarterly returns, along with the accompanying tax payment, are due within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

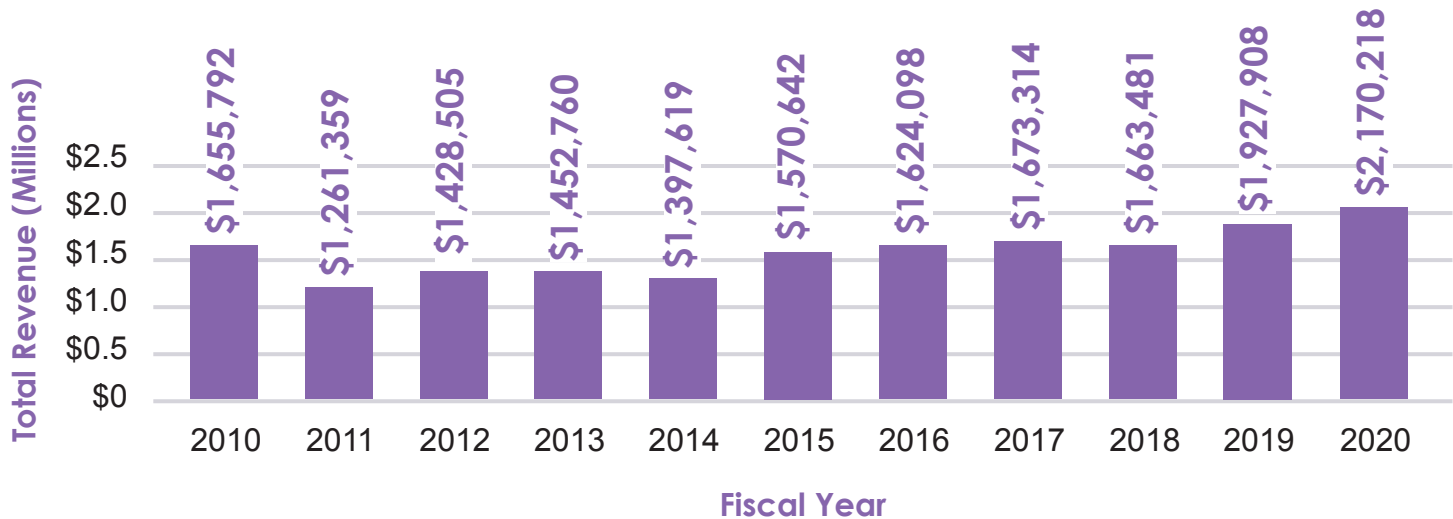
Distribution

All proceeds from micaceous mines license tax are deposited in the state general fund.

Miscellaneous Mines Net Proceeds Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 23, Part 5, MCA

Miscellaneous Mines Net Proceeds Tax



Tax Rate

Severed products of mines except bentonite, coal and metal are considered Class 1 property and are levied statewide and local mills. The market value of the severed products is the annual net proceeds of mines and mining claims. However, for several mining products extracted the net proceeds are a statutory price multiplied by tonnage and are not based on actual net proceeds. The table below shows the statutory prices of these products for recent production years.

Miscellaneous Production Tax Rates

Mining Product	PY 2016/FY 2018 (\$/Ton)	PY 2017/FY 2019 (\$/Ton)	PY 2018/FY 2020 (\$/Ton)	PY 2019/FY 2021 (\$/Ton)
Talc	\$7.34	\$7.49	\$7.64	\$7.74
Vermiculite	\$43.03	\$43.89	\$44.76	\$45.32
Limestone	\$0.53	\$0.54	\$0.55	\$0.56
Industrial Garnets	\$29.02	\$29.60	\$30.17	\$30.55
Garnet Byproducts	30% of Gross Rev.	30% of Gross Rev.	30% of Gross Rev.	30% of Gross Rev.

For all other Class 1 mined products the value is the gross value less certain allowable deductions that account for the cost of the mining.

Sand and gravel are exempt from mines net proceeds taxation. Producers of industrial garnets, travertine, and building stone are exempt from mines net proceeds tax on the first 1,000 tons of production.

Filing and Payment of Tax

Miscellaneous mines tax reports are due by March 31 of each year. The report includes total gross proceeds of minerals mined during the preceding calendar year and information on costs associated with the mining operation sufficient to allow calculation of the net proceeds from the operation. By July 1 the department calculates the net value by subtracting allowable deductions and records the value in property tax records. The mine producer pays half of the property tax levied and assessed by November 30 and the other half by May 31 of the following year.

Distribution

The taxable value of miscellaneous mines net proceeds is allocated to the local jurisdictions where the mine is located. The mills of these local jurisdictions and statewide mills are levied against the taxable value.

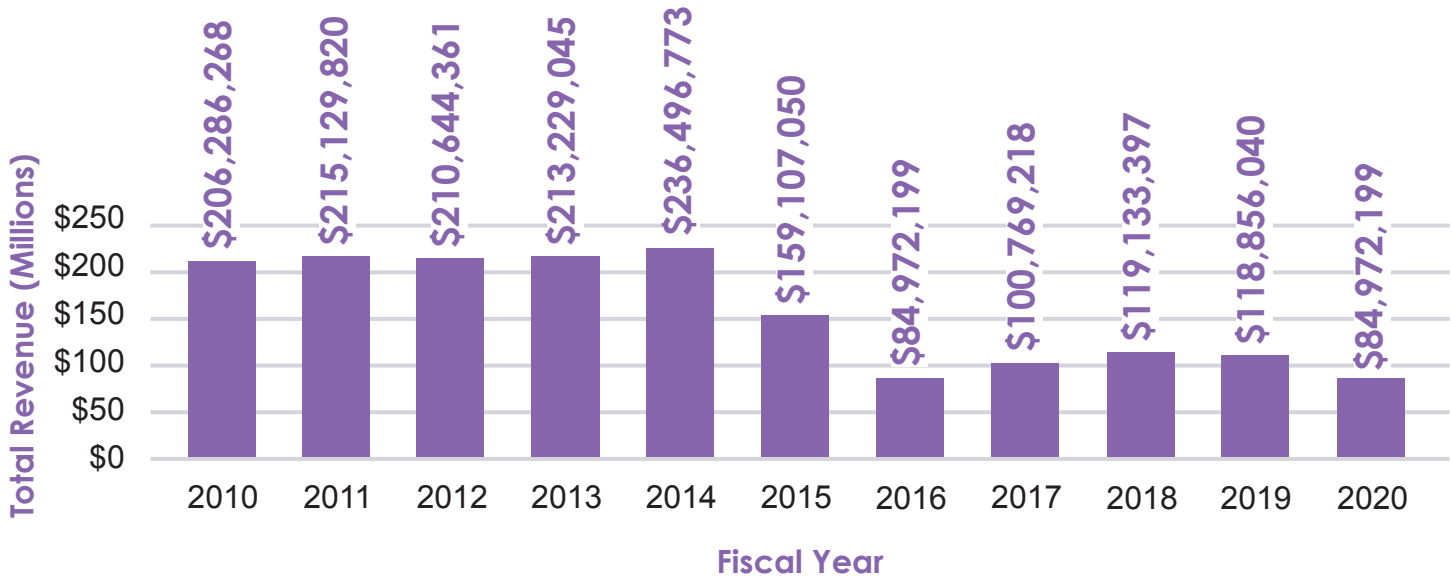
Net Proceeds Property Taxes Assessed

Production Year	Fiscal Year	Net Proceeds	State Share	Local Share	Total Tax
2009	2011	\$3,251,182	\$321,519	\$939,840	\$1,261,359
2010	2012	\$3,930,006	\$392,736	\$1,035,769	\$1,428,505
2011	2013	\$4,188,542	\$423,043	\$1,029,717	\$1,452,760
2012	2014	\$3,271,953	\$330,467	\$1,067,152	\$1,397,619
2013	2015	\$3,790,730	\$382,864	\$1,187,778	\$1,570,642
2014	2016	\$3,737,426	\$377,480	\$1,246,618	\$1,624,098
2015	2017	\$3,969,848	\$412,094	\$1,261,220	\$1,673,314
2016	2018	\$3,983,884	\$402,372	\$1,261,109	\$1,663,481
2017	2019	\$4,794,622	\$484,257	\$1,443,651	\$1,927,908
2018	2020	\$5,584,426	\$564,027	\$1,606,191	\$2,170,218

Oil and Natural Gas Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 36; 20-9-310, MCA

Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax



Tax Rates

The regular production tax rates for the working interest of oil production is 9.3 percent for wells drilled on or after January 1, 1999 and 12.8 percent for wells drilled before that time. However, there are several preferential tax rates to incentivize production. New wells receive a preferential tax rate of 0.8 percent. This tax holiday lasts for 12 months for vertical wells and 18 months for horizontal wells.

There are several lower tax rates designed to incentivize reinvestment in currently existing wells. Incremental production (additional production above an established production curve for a given well) from secondary recovery projects is taxed at 8.8 percent if the index price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is below \$54 per barrel. Incremental production from tertiary recovery projects is taxed at 6.1 percent regardless of WTI price. Recompleted horizontal wells are taxed at 5.8 percent for 18 months regardless of the price of oil.

Low-producing wells may be classified as stripper or super-stripper wells and qualify for preferential tax rates. Wells producing less than an average of 15 barrels per day in the prior calendar year are classified as stripper wells. If the average price for WTI crude oil is below \$30 per barrel, these wells are taxed at 5.8 percent for the first 10 barrels a day and the standard 9.3 percent for any production beyond that. If the price of oil is above \$30 a barrel, there is no reduced rate for stripper well production. If a well produces less than an average of three barrels a day in the prior calendar year, then it qualifies as a super-stripper well. Production from super-stripper wells are taxed at a rate of 6.3 percent, and if the average price received for the oil is below \$54 per barrel the rate is further reduced to 0.8 percent.

Natural gas producers receive the same holiday for new wells that oil producers receive. Regular production is taxed at a rate of 9.3 percent if the well was drilled after January 1, 1999, or 15.1 percent if drilled before that date.

Natural gas wells averaging less than 60,000 cubic feet (60 MCF) per day in the prior year can qualify as stripper wells and qualify for a reduced tax rate of 11.3 percent if the well was drilled before 1999.

All taxable royalty owners of oil and natural gas production are taxed at a rate of 15.1 percent of the gross value of production. All government royalties and royalties received by an Indian tribe from on-reservation oil production pursuant to a lease entered under the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, are exempt from taxation.

Total gross value is computed as the product of the total number of barrels (bbl) or thousand cubic feet (MCF) produced each quarter and the average wellhead value per barrel or thousand cubic feet. Producers may deduct the costs of any production that is used in the operation of the well.

All tax rates include the privilege and license tax and the tax levied for the Oil and Gas Natural Resource Distribution Account. The sum of these two additional taxes is always equal to 0.3 percent of total gross oil and natural gas value (15-36-304(7), MCA).

The following table illustrates how the varying tax rates apply in different scenarios.

Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax Rates

Oil-Working Interest	Statutory Rate	Total Rate
Pre-1999 Wells (Regular Production)	12.8%	13.1%
Post-1999 Wells (Regular Production)	9.3%	9.6%
Incremental Production from Secondary Recovery ^{†‡}	8.8%	9.1%
Incremental Production from Tertiary Recovery	6.1%	6.4%
Horizontally Recompleted Wells - First 18 Months	5.8%	6.1%
Horizontally Completed Wells - First 18 Months	0.8%	1.1%
Stripper Wells - First 10 Barrels per Day - Oil under \$30 Per Barrel [‡]	5.8%	6.1%
Super Stripper Wells - Oil under \$54 Per Barrel [~]	0.8%	1.1%
Super Stripper Wells - Oil \$54 per Barrel or Higher	6.3%	6.6%
Vertically Completed Wells - First 12 Months	0.8%	1.1%

Natural Gas - Working Interest	Statutory Rate	Total Rate
Pre-1999 Wells (Regular Production)	15.1%	15.4%
Post-1999 (Regular Production)	9.3%	9.6%
Horizontally Completed Wells	9.3%	9.6%
Pre-1999 Wells Producing Less Than 60 MCF per Day	11.3%	11.4%
Vertically Completed Wells - First 12 Months	0.8%	1.1%
Horizontally Completed Wells - First 12 Months	0.8%	1.1%

Royalty Interests 15.1%

[†] These rates apply if the price is under \$54 per barrel.

[‡] Oil price is the price for West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil.

[~] Oil price is the average price received by the individual producer.

Stripper wells produce 3 to 15 barrels per day.

Super-stripper wells produce less than 3 barrels per day.

All rates include 0.3% to fund the operations of the Board of Oil and Gas Conservation Division and the Oil and Natural Gas Resource Distribution Account.

The following table shows summary information gathered from the tax returns of producers:

Montana Oil and Gas Production Statistics

Oil	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Gross Value	\$861,657,306	\$889,400,612	\$1,038,507,633	\$1,216,466,565	\$867,119,104
Volume (barrels)	25,116,621	21,253,705	19,384,205	22,860,019	20,781,922
Taxable Royalty Value	\$116,715,105	\$120,097,317	\$137,571,557	\$171,226,963	\$123,114,484
Tax on Royalty Owners	\$17,577,295	\$18,123,343	\$20,773,306	\$25,855,273	\$18,590,288
Working Interest Value	\$720,795,751	\$744,190,817	\$870,192,043	\$1,009,738,455	\$720,130,124
Tax on the Working Interest	\$61,591,918	\$72,435,995	\$84,666,329	\$83,074,271	\$56,768,381
Effective Tax Rate	9.19%	10.18%	10.15%	8.95%	8.69%
Total Tax*	\$79,169,214	\$90,559,339	\$105,439,635	\$108,929,543	\$75,358,669

Gas	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Gross Value	\$57,601,774	\$83,116,028	\$81,188,867	\$79,039,876	\$39,595,901
Volume (MCF)	37,299,901	42,014,267	38,071,657	38,209,549	35,549,434
Taxable Royalty Value	\$7,160,384	\$10,819,723	\$10,938,857	\$10,932,908	\$5,582,203
Tax on Royalty Owners	\$1,078,354	\$1,632,901	\$1,651,769	\$1,650,870	\$842,913
Working Interest Value	\$48,123,382	\$69,611,994	\$67,764,878	\$65,750,774	\$32,843,998
Tax on the Working Interest	\$4,479,234	\$6,765,428	\$6,405,936	\$5,878,147	\$2,985,446
Effective Tax Rate	9.65%	10.10%	9.92%	9.53%	9.67%
Total Tax*	\$5,557,587	\$8,398,329	\$8,057,705	\$7,529,017	\$3,828,359

**Total Tax revenue does not match data in the state accounting database due to accrual reversals and amended returns. Previous years' numbers are taken from previous biennial reports.*

Filing and Payment of Tax

Oil and natural gas producers are required to file quarterly statements containing information sufficient to calculate the tax due. Tax payments are due within 60 days following the close of each calendar quarter.

Distribution

The first distribution made is to the Board of Oil and Gas Conservation (BOGC) to fund its operations, up to a maximum of 0.3 percent of taxable oil and gas tax revenue. If the Board does not use the full 0.3 percent, the remainder (up to 0.08 percent of the taxable revenue) goes to the Oil and Natural Gas Resource Distribution Account for distribution to cities in counties with impacts from oil and gas production. So, if the BOGC uses less than 0.22 percent (0.3 percent minus 0.08 percent) of the total revenue, any further remainder is held as reserves for the Board or for the legislative transfer related to impacts of oil and gas production (15-36-331(2), MCA).

The remaining tax revenue is then distributed between the state and county governments. The specific allocation is dependent on which county the production occurred in and is set in statute. The percentage share between state and county is frozen at the relative millage rates when the Legislature changed oil and gas taxes from an *ad valorem* property tax into a flat rate tax.

The state portion is distributed as follows:

- 2.16 percent to the Natural Resource Projects State Special Revenue Account
- 2.02 percent to the Natural Resource Operations State Special Revenue Account
- 2.95 percent to the Orphan Share Account
- 2.65 percent to the University System
- The remainder (90.22 percent) to the general fund

The county share of the revenue is distributed between elementary retirement funds, high school retirement funds, countywide transportation funds, school districts, community colleges, and county governments. The specific allocation between these entities is dependent on the county of production and the schedule in 15-36-332, MCA. For county-level oil and gas tax distributions see the Oil and Gas Tax section of the Shared Revenue chapter of this report.

The advent of hydraulic fracturing and the subsequent boom of oil in eastern Montana created a large amount of tax revenue for some school districts where oil was drilled, but left others with significant expenditures from workers (and their children) who lived and went to school in adjacent areas. There were several legislative fixes to solve this disparity. A history is available in past biennial reports. The current system for redistributing funds is to allow school districts to receive up to 130% of their maximum allowable budget in oil tax money, with any excess deposited into the State Guarantee Account, which generates interest for statewide school equalization.

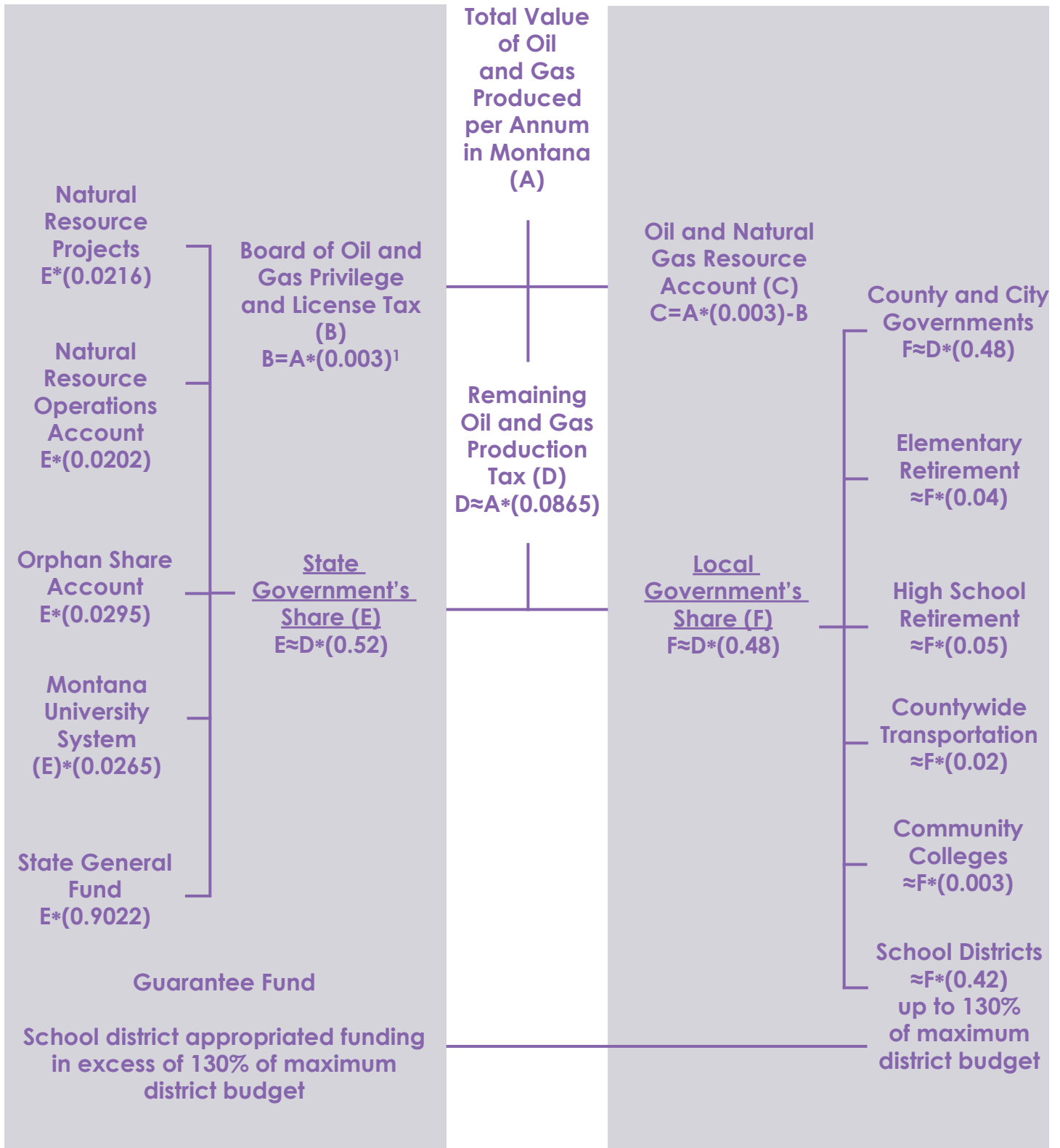
The following table and charts illustrate the distribution of oil and gas revenue for Fiscal Years 2016 to 2020:

Distribution of Oil and Gas Tax

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Revenue	\$84,972,199	\$100,769,218	\$119,133,397	\$118,856,040	\$84,611,407
BOGC	\$812,294	\$2,405,384	\$3,414,619	\$3,794,479	\$2,629,715
Oil and Gas Natural Res. Acc.	\$1,534,356	\$387,751	\$0	\$0	\$177,640
Remainder	\$82,625,549	\$97,976,082	\$115,718,778	\$115,061,561	\$81,804,052
“County” Revenue	\$39,294,942	\$46,619,101	\$55,301,615	\$55,010,644	\$39,263,577
Counties and Schools	\$37,900,038	\$45,535,458	\$53,618,550	\$52,811,479	\$38,026,449
Guarantee Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,683,066	\$2,199,165	\$1,237,128
State School Oil and Gas Distrib.	\$1,394,905	\$1,083,642	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Revenue	\$43,330,607	\$51,356,982	\$60,417,163	\$60,050,917	\$42,540,475
Natural Resources Projects (2.16%)	\$938,011	\$1,109,311	\$1,305,013	\$1,297,102	\$918,874
Natural Resources Operations (2.02%)	\$877,214	\$1,037,411	\$1,220,424	\$1,213,026	\$859,318
Orphan Share Fund (2.95%)	\$1,281,080	\$1,515,030	\$1,782,308	\$1,771,504	\$1,254,944
Montana University System (2.65%)	\$1,150,801	\$1,360,960	\$1,601,053	\$1,591,347	\$1,127,323
General Fund (remainder)	\$39,083,500	\$46,334,270	\$54,508,364	\$54,177,937	\$38,380,017

State

Counties



¹ This rate varies up to 0.3% based on necessary funding. Any remainder between this rate and 0.3% is sent to the Oil and Natural Gas Resource Distribution Account.

All calculations with \approx are approximate and represent averages across different counties with different spending schedules, or, in the case of (D), an average of taxes owed across different tax schedules. For accurate county-level tax shares by category, consult 15-36-331, MCA, and 15-36-332, MCA.

Oil and Natural Gas State Tax Comparison

Individual states have different exemptions, deductions, and tax bases for their natural resources. These differences make it very difficult to compare tax structures between states and differences in other taxes, such as sales and property tax, can skew the overall tax burden in each state. The following table provides a brief description of oil and gas taxes in other states.

Oil and Natural Gas Tax Rates (Updated 2020)*

State	Type of Tax	Description of Tax Rates
California	Oil and Gas Production Assessment	Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation
Colorado	Severance Tax	2 to 5 percent based on gross income for oil, gas, carbon dioxide, and coal bed methane
		4 percent of gross proceeds on production exceeding 15,000 tons per day for oil shale
	Oil and Gas Conservation Levy	Maximum 1.7 mills per \$1 of market value at wellhead, not to exceed 0.2 mills per \$1 of the market value of the well
Idaho	Oil and Gas Production Tax	2.5 percent of gross income at site of production
Kansas	Severance Tax	8 percent of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of 3.67 percent
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	91 mills per barrel of crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month
		12.9 mills per MCF of gas sold or marketed each month
Montana	Oil or Gas Conservation Tax	0.3 percent on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or MCF of natural gas produced and sold
	Oil or Natural Gas Production Tax	Varies from 0.5 percent to 14.8 percent of market value according to the well and type of production
Nebraska	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3 percent of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	2 percent of value of stripper oil. Maximum of 15 mills per \$1 of value at wellhead
Nevada	Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	Up to \$0.20 per 50 MCF of natural gas or barrel of oil

Oil and Natural Gas Tax Rates (Updated 2020)*

State	Type of Tax	Description of Tax Rates
North Dakota	Oil Gross Production Tax	5 percent of gross value at the well
	Gas Gross Production Tax	\$0.0705 per MCF of gas produced. The rate is subject to a gas rate adjustment each fiscal year
	Oil Extraction Tax	5 percent of gross value at the well. Exceptions exist for certain production volumes and incentives for enhanced recovery projects
Ohio	Resource Severance Tax	\$0.10 per barrel of oil
		\$0.025 per MCF of natural gas
Oregon	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6 percent of gross value at well
South Dakota	Energy Minerals Severance Tax	4.5 percent of taxable value of all energy minerals
	Conservation Tax	2.4 mills of taxable value of all energy minerals
Utah	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3 percent of value if the value is \$13 or less per barrel of oil and 5 percent if the value is greater than \$13 per barrel of oil.
		3 percent of value if the value is \$1.50 or less per MCF and 5 percent if the value is greater than \$1.50 per MCF
		4 percent of taxable value of natural gas liquids
	Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	0.002 percent of market value at the wellhead
Wyoming	Severance Taxes	6 percent on crude oil, lower rates between 1.5 to 4 percent for new oil wells or secondary and tertiary production
	Oil and Gas Conversion Charge	0.05 percent of gross value at well

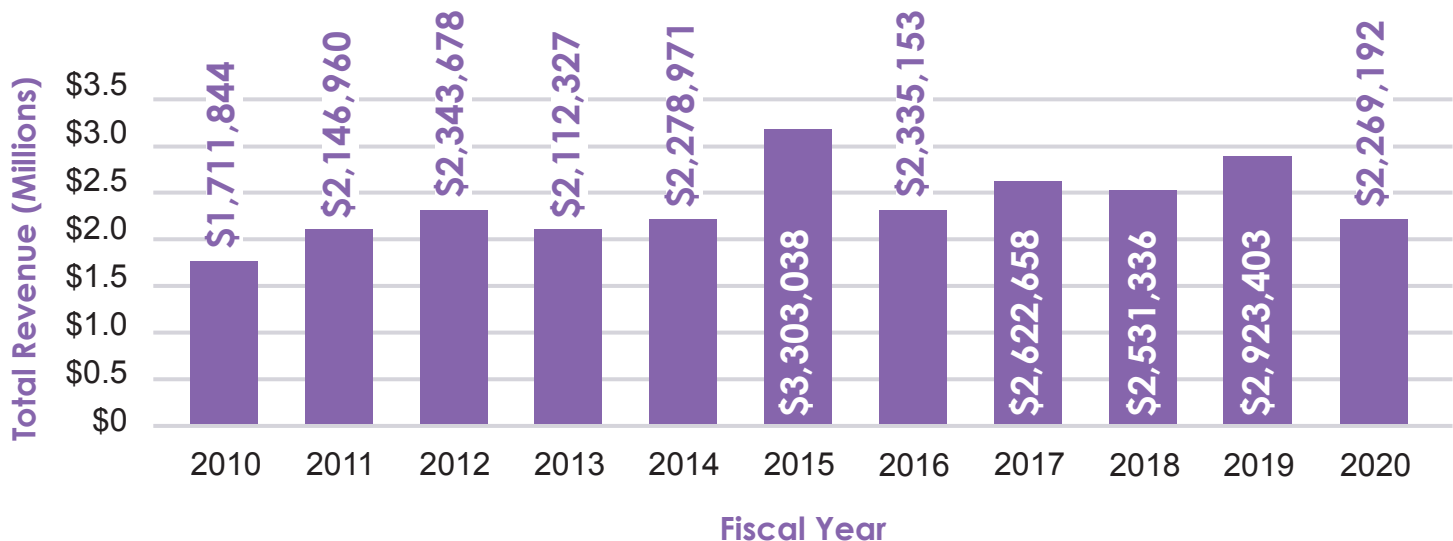
MCF stands for 1,000 cubic feet

**Source: National Conference of State Legislatures*

Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 38, Part 1, MCA

Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax



Tax Rate

The Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax (RIGWAT) was created to indemnify the citizens of Montana for the loss of long-term value resulting from the depletion of natural resource bases and for environmental damage caused by mineral development.

Mineral	Tax Rate	Exemption	Mineral	Tax Rate	Exemption
Other*	0.5%	First \$5,000	Vermiculite	2.0%	First \$1,250
Talc	4.0%	First \$625	Limestone	10.0%	First \$250
Coal	0.4%	First \$6,250	Garnets	1.0%	First \$2,500

*Excludes oil, gas, and mines taxed under 15-37-104, MCA.

Exemptions

- Metal production subject to the metal mines license tax is exempt from RIGWAT.
- The 2003 Montana Legislature changed the distribution of oil and gas tax revenue to include the Orphan Share Account, and made oil and gas production subject to the oil and gas severance tax exempt from RIGWAT.
- Royalties received by an Indian tribe, by the U.S. government as trustee for individual Indians, by the U.S. government, by the state of Montana, or by a county or municipality are exempt from RIGWAT.

Filing and Payment of Tax

All extractors and producers of minerals must file an annual statement showing the gross yield of product for each mineral mined. Metal producers must file on or before March 31. All other producers must file on or before the 60th day following the end of the calendar year. The tax is due at the time of the statement filing.

Distribution

RIGWAT tax collections are deposited to several special funds and accounts. The order and amount of proceeds deposited are as follows:

- An amount certified by the Department of Environmental Quality is deposited to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) debt service fund.
- \$366,000 to be deposited in the ground water assessment account.
- \$150,000 to be deposited in the water storage state special revenue account each biennium in even fiscal years.

The remaining revenue is then split:

- 25 percent to the hazardous waste/CERCLA special revenue account.
- 25 percent to the environmental quality protection fund.
- 50 percent of to the natural resources projects fund.

The following chart shows a select history of the Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Total Revenue	\$2,335,153	\$2,622,658	\$2,531,336	\$2,923,403	\$2,269,192
CERCLA Debt Service	\$270,425	\$148,025	\$143,825	\$144,525	\$145,025
Groundwater Assessment	\$366,000	\$366,000	\$366,000	\$366,000	\$366,000
Water Storage	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
Remainder	\$1,548,728	\$2,108,633	\$1,871,511	\$2,412,878	\$1,608,167
Hazardous Waste/ CERCLA (25%)	\$387,182	\$527,158	\$467,878	\$603,219	\$402,042
Environmental Quality Protection (25%)	\$387,182	\$527,158	\$467,878	\$603,219	\$402,042
Natural Resources Projects (50%)	\$774,364	\$1,054,316	\$935,756	\$1,206,439	\$804,083

Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax History

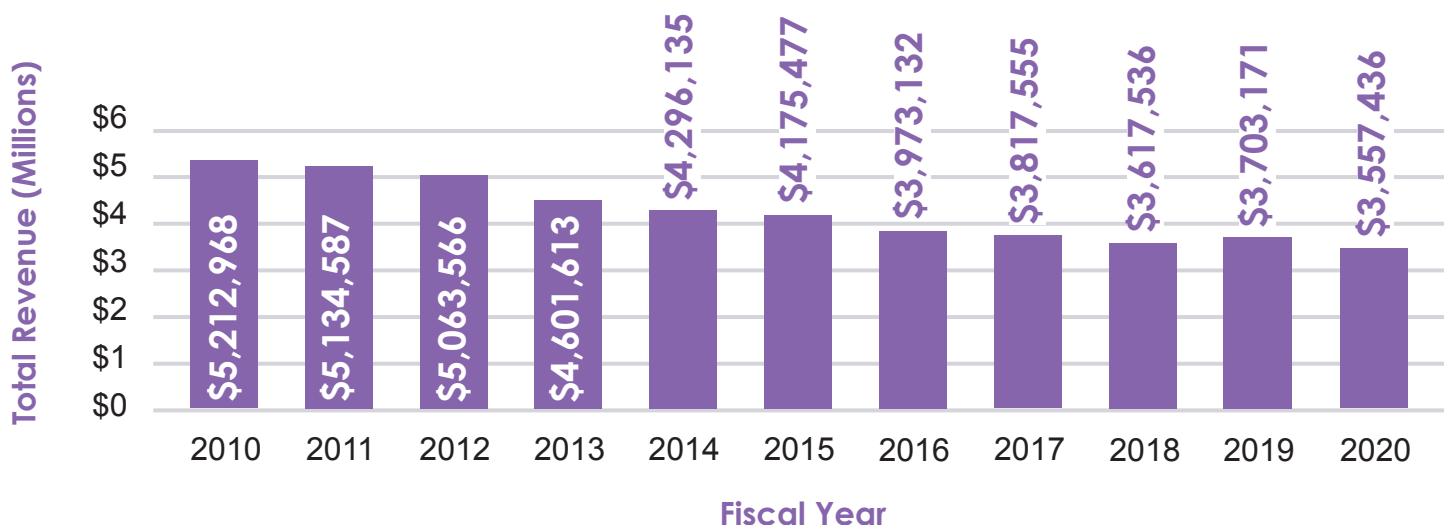
The following figure shows a select legislative history of the Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax.

1973	Enacted the Resource Indemnity Trust Act with a tax on mineral production of \$25 + 0.5% of the gross value in excess of \$5,000.
1977	Provided that the royalty owners share may be deducted from the gross proceeds calculation for the Resource Indemnity Trust Tax.
1989	Provided a special tax rate for talc production of \$25 + 4% of gross value.
1991	Provided a special tax rate for coal production of \$25 + 0.4% of gross value. Provided a special tax rate for vermiculite production of \$25 + 2% of gross value.
1993	Provided a special tax rate for quicklime production from limestone of \$25 + 10% of gross value.
1995	Changed the tax on talc to \$25 + 4% of gross value in excess of \$625. Changed the tax on coal to \$25 + 0.4% of gross value in excess of \$6,250. Changed the tax on vermiculite to \$25 + 2% of gross value in excess of \$1,250. Changed the tax on quicklime from limestone to \$25 + 10% of value in excess of \$250. Provided a special tax rate for garnets of \$25 + 1% of gross value in excess of \$2,500.
2009	Exempted counties, cities, towns, and people who paid the opencut mining fee from RIGWAT.

Resource Indemnity Fund Interest

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 38, Part 2, MCA

Resource Indemnity Trust Fund Interest



Distribution of Interest Income

In Fiscal Year 2002 the Resource Indemnity Trust Fund reached \$100 million. Net earnings, excluding unrealized gains and losses, and all receipts may be appropriated and expended by the Legislature, so long as the balance of the trust is never less than \$100 million. This is not a tax, but has its own section due to the scope of its distribution process.

Interest from the resource indemnity trust is allocated in a two-stage process. First, several programs receive fixed allocations, and then the remaining funds are divided between four programs on a percentage basis. The distributions were revised starting Fiscal Year 2016, increasing the amount going to the Oil and Gas Damage Mitigation Account and decreasing the amount going to the Natural Resource Projects Account. When there is insufficient interest income, money is allocated in relative proportions. This is the case in all fiscal years displayed on the next page.

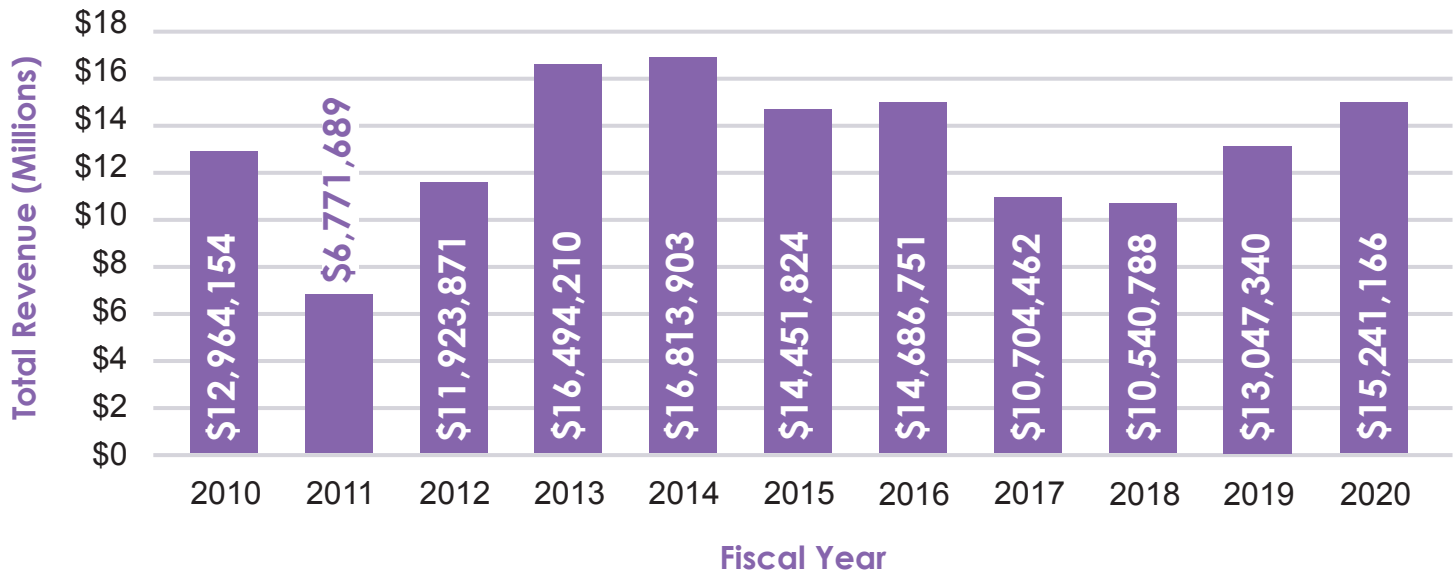
Resource Indemnity Fund Interest Distribution

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Annual Distributions					
Natural Resources Projects	\$2,415,617	\$3,054,044	\$2,386,503	\$2,962,537	\$2,176,299
Groundwater Assessment	\$226,464	\$286,317	\$223,735	\$277,738	\$204,028
Native Fish Species Enhancement	\$377,440	\$477,194	\$372,891	\$462,896	\$340,047
Biennial Distribution					
Oil and Gas Damage Mitigation	\$490,672	\$0	\$131,005	\$0	\$378,000
Water Storage	\$377,440	\$0	\$372,891	\$0	\$340,047
Environmental Contingency RIT	\$85,499	\$0	\$130,512	\$0	\$119,016
Remainder					
Natural Resources Operations (65%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hazardous Waste - CERCLA (26%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Environmental Quality Protection (9%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

U.S. Mineral Royalties

Statute: 30 USC, Section 191
17-3-240, MCA

U.S. Mineral Royalties



The federal government generates royalties from leasing mineral rights on federal lands in the state. They share 49 percent of royalty revenue with the state, which decreased from 50 percent in October of 2007.

The Department of Revenue provides auditing and compliance services for the federal government of producers extracting minerals from federal lands within the state. The federal government reimburses the department for these services.

Distribution

The state general fund receives 75 percent of the revenue and the remaining 25 percent is allocated to counties with mining on federal land. The county share is distributed to county governments in proportion to the amount collected in each of the counties. For county level distribution amounts, see the U.S. Mineral Royalties section of the Shared Revenue chapter.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (75%)	\$16,758,963	\$17,322,265	\$20,139,199	\$21,570,177	\$18,527,036
Impacted Counties (25%)	\$5,586,321	\$5,774,088	\$6,713,066	\$7,190,059	\$6,175,679

An aerial photograph of a dry, brown landscape. A winding river or canal, with a light-colored, silty bank, flows from the top right towards the bottom left. The surrounding land is a uniform brown color, suggesting arid conditions. In the distance, a few small, dark rectangular structures are visible on the right side of the river.

Other Taxes

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Overview

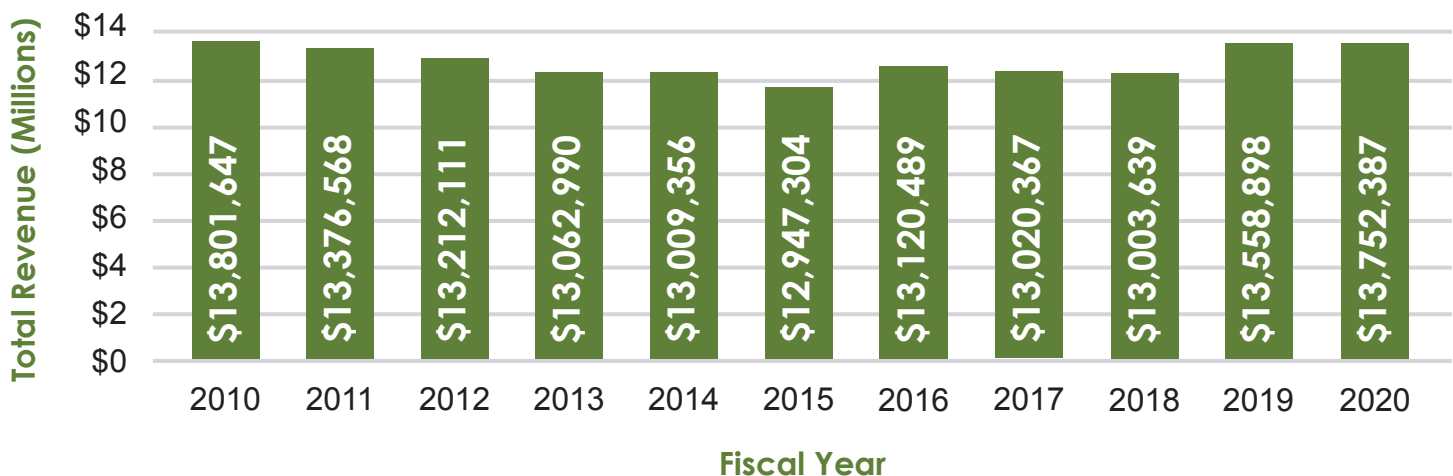
Other Tax Collections - Fiscal Years 2017-2020

State Other Tax Revenue	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
911 Emergency Telephone System Fee	\$13,020,367	\$13,003,639	\$13,558,898	\$13,752,387
Cigarette License Fee	\$16,450	\$16,115	\$34,097	\$20,445
Cigarette Tax	\$71,872,218	\$65,495,811	\$64,496,884	\$63,447,053
Consumer Counsel Fee	\$1,365,518	\$919,347	\$768,265	\$1,736,461
Electrical Energy Producers' License Tax	\$4,313,577	\$4,301,551	\$4,184,978	\$3,910,294
Hospital Facility Utilization Fee	\$22,282,214	\$22,619,596	\$22,578,403	\$32,681,387
Inheritance and Estate Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$735
Intermediate Care Facility Utilization Fee	\$743,617	\$614,244	\$397,440	\$323,293
Invasive Species Fee	\$0	\$3,695,798	\$3,688,075	\$2,581,134
Lodging Facility Use Tax	\$29,539,381	\$32,805,856	\$36,297,514	\$33,679,511
Lodging Sales Tax	\$21,780,133	\$24,091,089	\$26,703,268	\$28,110,048
Medical Marijuana Tax	\$0	\$1,836,085	\$1,626,805	\$3,871,936
Nursing Facility Utilization Fee	\$13,109,763	\$16,959,437	\$23,200,576	\$22,088,780
Public Contractor's Gross Receipts Fees and Taxes	\$3,078,111	\$4,266,687	\$3,597,205	\$6,728,555
Public Service Commission Fee	\$4,745,981	\$3,936,916	\$2,460,333	\$5,239,599
Rail Car Tax	\$3,790,195	\$3,648,993	\$3,593,860	\$4,293,652
Retail Telecommunication's Excise Tax	\$15,602,798	\$13,725,924	\$13,223,885	\$11,788,418
Sales Tax - Rental Vehicles	\$4,536,234	\$4,958,598	\$5,907,633	\$5,572,444
TDD Telecommunications Service Fee	\$1,352,174	\$1,365,782	\$1,386,037	\$1,421,675
Tobacco Products Tax	\$13,268,717	\$12,864,522	\$12,702,208	\$12,185,252
Wholesales Energy Transaction Tax	\$3,463,834	\$3,628,180	\$3,490,244	\$3,350,982
Total Collections	\$227,881,282	\$234,754,169	\$243,896,608	\$256,784,041

911 Emergency Telephone System Fee

Statute: Title 10, Chapter 4

911 Emergency Telephone Service Fee



Fee Rate

Montana imposes monthly fees totaling \$1.00 per telephone access line to pay for 911 services. The 2017 Legislature changed the structure and use of these fees, beginning in Fiscal Year 2019. Through Fiscal Year 2018, the fee was in three parts: \$0.25 to support basic 911 services, \$0.25 to support enhanced 911 services, and \$0.50 to support wireless enhanced 911 services. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2019, the fee is in two parts: \$0.75 for distribution to local governments that host 911 answering services, and \$0.25 to fund a competitive grant program open to telecommunications providers and local governments.

The department cannot collect the fee on prepaid wireless cellular telephone services sold through third parties, such as retail and grocery stores, because providers successfully argued in court that they can not determine where pre-paid cards will be used.

Filing and Payment

The subscriber paying for exchange access line services is liable for the fees, but providers collect the fees and remit them to the state on a quarterly basis. The provider collecting the fee must file a return by the last day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter.

Distribution

The 2017 Legislature changed the distribution of 911 fees, beginning in Fiscal Year 2019. Through Fiscal Year 2018, the department deposited each of the three fees in a separate account, and 2.74 percent of total collections was statutorily appropriated to the Department of Administration to cover its costs of administering the program. Starting in Fiscal Year 2019, the department deposits all the fees in a single account and the Department of Administration allocates funds to the individual programs. The Department of Administration is appropriated a fixed amount from collections to cover its costs.

Distribution of 911 Fees

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Emergency System Acct. (2.74%)	\$359,501	\$356,758	\$356,300	\$0	\$0
Basic 911 Emergency Program (24.315%)	\$3,190,248	\$3,165,902	\$3,161,835	(\$164)	\$0
Enhanced 911 Phone Program (24.315%)	\$3,190,248	\$3,165,902	\$3,161,835	(\$164)	\$0
Wireless Enhanced 911 Phone Program					
911 Jurisdictions (24.315%)	\$3,190,245	\$3,165,903	\$3,161,835	\$164	\$0
Wireless Providers (24.315%)	\$3,190,245	\$3,165,903	\$3,161,835	\$164	\$0
911 Distribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,169,174	\$10,314,290
911 Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,389,725	\$3,438,097

State Comparison

911 services typically are provided by local governments with the cooperation of telecommunications providers. Funding for 911 services comes from fees imposed by state governments, local governments, or both. The following table is based on information from the National Emergency Number Association and shows fees for each state. Where a range of fees is shown, it generally indicates that there are varying local fees, sometimes combined with a statewide fee.

911 Emergency Telephone System Fees

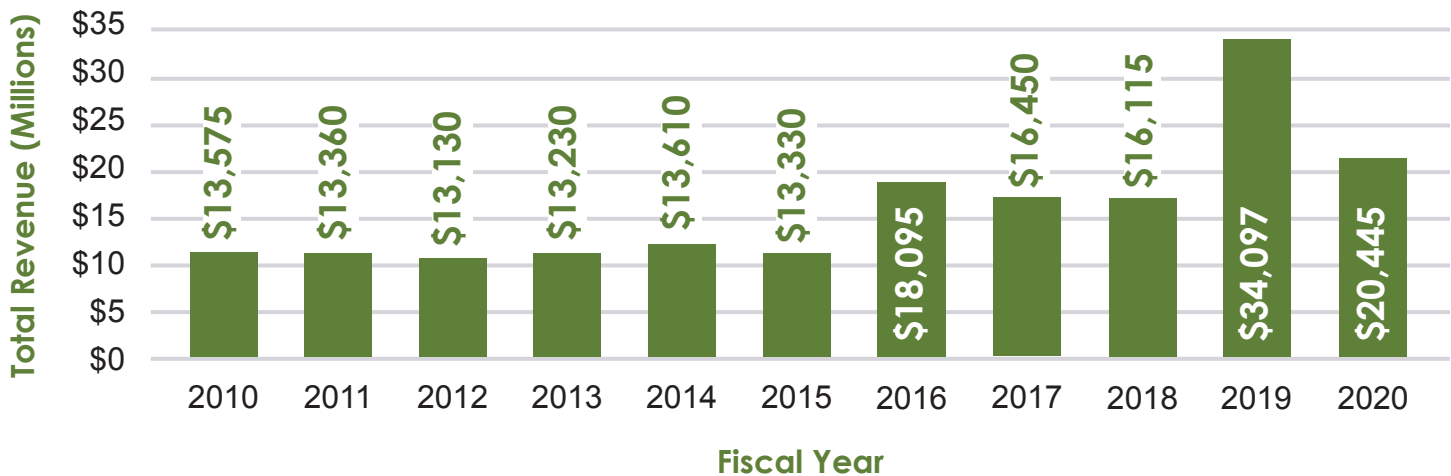
State	Landline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	Voice over Internet Protocol
Alabama	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.75
Alaska	\$0.00 to \$2.00	\$0.00 to \$2.00	N/A	N/A
Arizona	\$0.20	\$0.20	0.8%	\$0.20
Arkansas	5% to 12%	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65
California	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Colorado	\$0.45 to \$1.75	\$0.45 to \$1.75	1.4%	\$0.45 to \$1.75
Connecticut	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$0.57
Delaware	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.60
District of Columbia	\$0.76	\$0.76	2.0%	\$0.76
Florida	\$0.40	\$0.40 to \$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.40
Georgia	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Hawaii	\$0.27	\$0.66	N/A	\$0.66
Idaho	\$1.00 to \$1.25	\$1.00 to \$1.25	2.5%	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Illinois	\$1.50	\$1.50	3%	\$1.50

State	Landline	Wireless	Prepaid Wireless	Voice over Internet Protocol
Indiana	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Iowa	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.51	\$1.00
Kansas	\$0.53	\$0.53	1.06%	\$0.53
Kentucky	\$0.32 to \$4.00	\$0.70	\$0.93	\$0.32 to \$4.00
Louisiana	Residential: \$0.38 to \$1.25 Business: \$0.99 to \$6.00	\$0.85 to \$1.25	4%	\$0.38 to \$1.25
Maine	\$0.45	\$0.45	\$0.45	\$0.45
Maryland	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.60	\$1.00
Massachusetts	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Michigan	\$0.19 to \$3.19	\$0.19 to \$3.19	1.92%	\$0.19 to \$3.19
Minnesota	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95
Mississippi	Residential: \$1.05 Commercial: \$2.05	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Missouri	Varies by County	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	\$1.00	\$1.00	N/A	\$1.00
Nebraska	\$0.50 to \$1.00	\$0.45 to \$0.70	1.1%	N/A
Nevada	Varies by Jurisdiction	Varies by Jurisdiction	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
New Jersey	\$0.90	\$0.90	N/A	\$0.90
New Mexico	\$0.51	\$0.51	N/A	N/A
New York	\$0.35 to \$1.00	\$1.20 to \$1.50	N/A	\$0.35
North Carolina	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65	\$0.65
North Dakota	\$1.00 to \$1.50	\$1.00 to \$1.50	2.5%	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Ohio	\$0.00 to \$0.50	\$0.25	0.5%	N/A
Oklahoma	3% to 15%	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50
Oregon	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
Pennsylvania	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65
Rhode Island	\$1.00	\$1.26	2.5%	\$1.26
South Carolina	\$0.45 to \$1.00	\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.45 to \$1.00
South Dakota	\$1.25	\$1.25	2%	\$1.25
Tennessee	\$1.16	\$1.16	\$1.16	\$1.16
Texas	\$0.50 state plus varying local	\$0.50	2%	\$1.25
Utah	\$0.80	\$0.80	1.78%	\$0.80
Vermont	Funded through universal service fund			
Virginia	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.75
Washington	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95	\$0.95
West Virginia	\$0.98 to \$6.40	\$3.00	6%	\$0.98 to \$6.40
Wisconsin	\$0.16 to \$0.43	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	\$0.25 to \$0.75	\$0.25 to \$0.75	1.5%	\$0.25 to \$0.75

Cigarette License Fee

Statute: 16-11-122, MCA

Cigarette Income Tax



Fee Rate

Sellers of tobacco, alternative nicotine, and vapor products in Montana must have a license from the state and renew the license annually. The fee is \$50 for wholesalers, who buy products from manufacturers and attach tax stamps; sub-jobbers, who buy tax-stamped products for resale; and vendors who operate 10 or more vending machines. For retailers and vendors with nine or fewer vending machines, the fee is \$5. The sale of alternative nicotine and vapor products requires a separate license with an annual fee of \$5.

Cigarette License Fee Schedule

Status	Annual Renewal Fee
Wholesalers and Sub-Jobbers	\$50
Vendors (10 or More Machines)	\$50
Vendors (9 or Fewer Machines)	\$5
Retailers	\$5
Alternative Tobacco or Vaping Products	\$5

Filing and Payment

Licenses must be renewed annually by the anniversary date. License fees are due at the time of renewal.

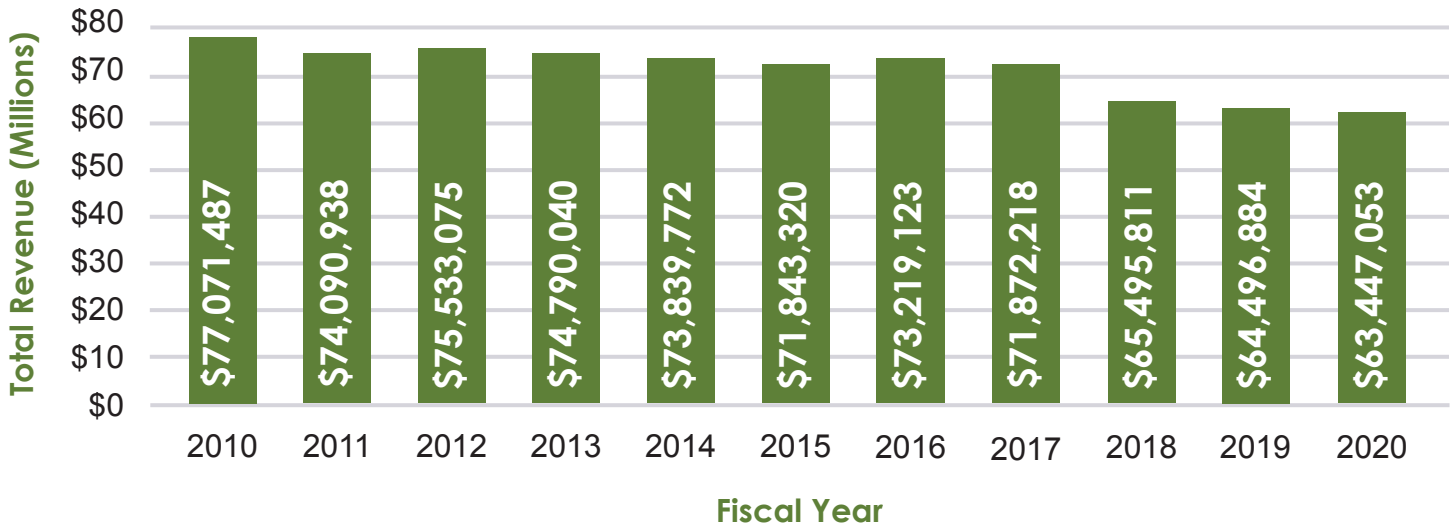
Distribution

Revenues from the license fees are deposited in the state general fund (16-11-124, MCA). Cigarette enforcement activities are funded by an appropriation from the general fund, rather than directly by fees.

Cigarette Tax

Statute: 16-11-111, MCA and 16-11-119, MCA

Cigarette Tax



Tax Rate

Cigarettes and small cigars that resemble cigarettes are subject to a tax of \$1.70 per a pack of 20. If they are sold in a different size package, the tax is \$0.085 per cigarette.

The 2003 Legislature increased the rate from \$0.18 to \$0.70 effective May 1, 2003. In 2004, voters approved Initiative 149, which increased the rate to its current level.

Filing and Payment

The department pre-collects the tax by selling tax insignias to wholesalers, who must affix them to each package of cigarettes to indicate the tax has been paid. Only a licensed wholesaler may purchase the insignias. The department sells the insignias at face value minus an allowance for the costs of affixing the decals and collecting the tax on behalf of the department.

Distribution

Cigarette tax revenues are distributed to the following entities:

- Tribes, pursuant to revenue-sharing agreements.
- Department of Public Health and Human Services, for maintenance and operation of state veterans' nursing homes. The larger of:
 - 8.3 percent of revenues, or
 - \$2 million
- Long-Range Building Program Account
 - 2.6 percent of revenues
- State special revenue fund for Health and Medicaid initiatives
 - 44 percent of revenues
- State general fund (16-11-119, MCA)
 - Remaining revenues

Distribution of Cigarette Tax

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Tobacco and Cig. Tribal Agreements	\$4,254,158	\$4,115,751	\$3,929,686	\$3,490,777	\$3,584,285
Remainder	\$68,964,965	\$67,756,467	\$61,566,125	\$61,006,107	\$59,862,768
State Veterans Home (8.3%)	\$5,724,092	\$5,623,787	\$5,107,968	\$5,060,928	\$4,965,768
Long Range Building Program (2.6%)	\$1,793,089	\$1,761,668	\$1,600,087	\$1,585,351	\$1,555,542
DPHHS-Medicaid Initiatives (44%)	\$30,344,584	\$29,812,846	\$27,078,385	\$26,829,016	\$26,324,556
General Fund (Remainder)	\$31,103,199	\$30,558,167	\$27,755,344	\$27,499,742	\$26,982,669
Total Revenue	\$73,219,123	\$71,872,218	\$65,495,811	\$64,496,884	\$63,447,053

Taxation of Cigarettes on Indian Reservations

Under federal law, tribal governments reserve the right to tax cigarettes sales to tribal members on their reservations. To avoid problems with non-members trying to avoid the tax by buying cigarettes on reservations, Montana has entered into revenue-sharing agreements with the tribal governments of each reservation. These agreements provide for a refund of the tax on a fixed number of cigarettes sold to retailers on each reservation, and for each tribe to receive a share of revenue from the tax.

State Comparison

Every states has a state cigarette tax. Five states allow local jurisdictions to impose an additional tax. The following table shows state, local, and combined cigarette taxes as of January 1, 2018.

There is a wide range of taxes, from \$0.21 in parts of Missouri to over \$7 in parts of Illinois. Twenty-three states and Washington, D.C., have taxes that are higher than Montana's rate of \$1.70 per pack, 25 states have taxes that are lower than Montana's, and one has the same tax rate as Montana.

Cigarette Excise Tax Rates

State	State Tax Per Pack	Local Tax Per Pack	Total
Alabama	\$0.68	\$0.01 to \$0.25	\$0.69 to \$0.93
Alaska	\$2.00		\$2.00
Arizona	\$2.00		\$2.00
Arkansas	\$1.15		\$1.15
California	\$2.87		\$2.87
Colorado	\$0.84		\$0.84
Connecticut	\$4.35		\$4.35
Delaware	\$2.10		\$2.10
District of Columbia	\$4.98		\$4.98
Florida	\$1.34		\$1.34
Georgia	\$0.37		\$0.37
Hawaii	\$3.20		\$3.20
Idaho	\$0.57		\$0.57
Illinois	\$2.98	\$0.10 to \$4.18	\$3.08 to \$7.16
Indiana	\$1.00		\$1.00
Iowa	\$1.36		\$1.36
Kansas	\$1.29		\$1.29
Kentucky	\$1.10		\$1.10
Louisiana	\$1.08		\$1.08
Maine	\$2.00		\$2.00
Maryland	\$2.00		\$2.00
Massachusetts	\$3.51		\$3.51
Michigan	\$2.00		\$2.00
Minnesota	\$3.65		\$3.65
Mississippi	\$0.68		\$0.68
Missouri	\$0.17	\$0.04 to \$0.07	\$0.21 to \$0.24
Montana	\$1.70		\$1.70
Nebraska	\$0.64		\$0.64
Nevada	\$1.80		\$1.80
New Hampshire	\$1.78		\$1.78
New Jersey	\$2.70		\$2.70

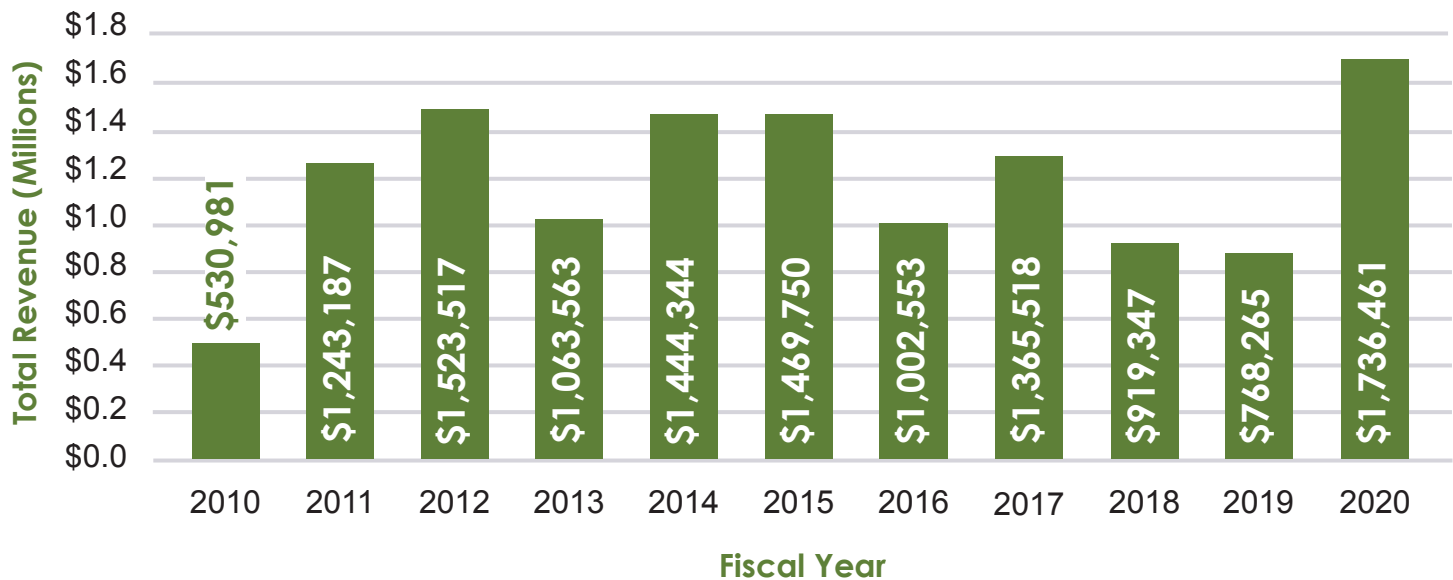
State	State Tax Per Pack	Local Tax Per Pack	Total
New Mexico	\$2.00		\$2.00
New York	\$4.35	\$0 to \$1.50	\$4.35 to \$5.85
North Carolina	\$0.45		\$0.45
North Dakota	\$0.44		\$0.44
Ohio	\$1.60		\$1.60
Oklahoma	\$2.03		\$2.03
Oregon	\$1.33		\$1.33
Pennsylvania	\$2.60		\$2.60
Rhode Island	\$4.25		\$4.25
South Carolina	\$0.57		\$0.57
South Dakota	\$1.53		\$1.53
Tennessee	\$0.67	\$0.01	\$0.68
Texas	\$1.41		\$1.41
Utah	\$1.70		\$1.70
Vermont	\$3.08		\$3.08
Virginia	\$0.30	\$0.02 to \$0.15	\$0.32 to \$0.45
Washington	\$3.03		\$3.03
West Virginia	\$1.20		\$1.20
Wisconsin	\$2.52		\$2.52
Wyoming	\$0.60		\$0.60

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Consumer Counsel Fee

Statute: Title 69, Chapter 1, Part 2, MCA

Consumer Counsel Fee



Fee Rate

All companies regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC) are assessed a fee to cover the operation of the Consumer Counsel, which represents consumers in proceedings before the PSC. The fee is a percentage of gross revenue from regulated activities. The rate is set annually for the following fiscal year.

Consumer Counsel Fee Rates

Tax Year	Rate
10/1/2009 - 9/30/2010	0.030%
10/1/2010 - 9/30/2011	0.110%
10/1/2011 - 9/30/2012	0.120%
10/1/2012 - 9/30/2013	0.070%
10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014	0.110%
10/1/2014 - 9/30/2015	0.100%
10/1/2015 - 9/30/2016	0.060%
10/1/2016 - 9/30/2017	0.100%
10/1/2017 - 9/30/2018	0.046%
10/1/2018 - 9/30/2019	0.051%
10/1/2019 - 9/30/2020	0.127%

Filing and Payment

All companies regulated by the Public Service Commission are subject to the fee. The fee is due within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

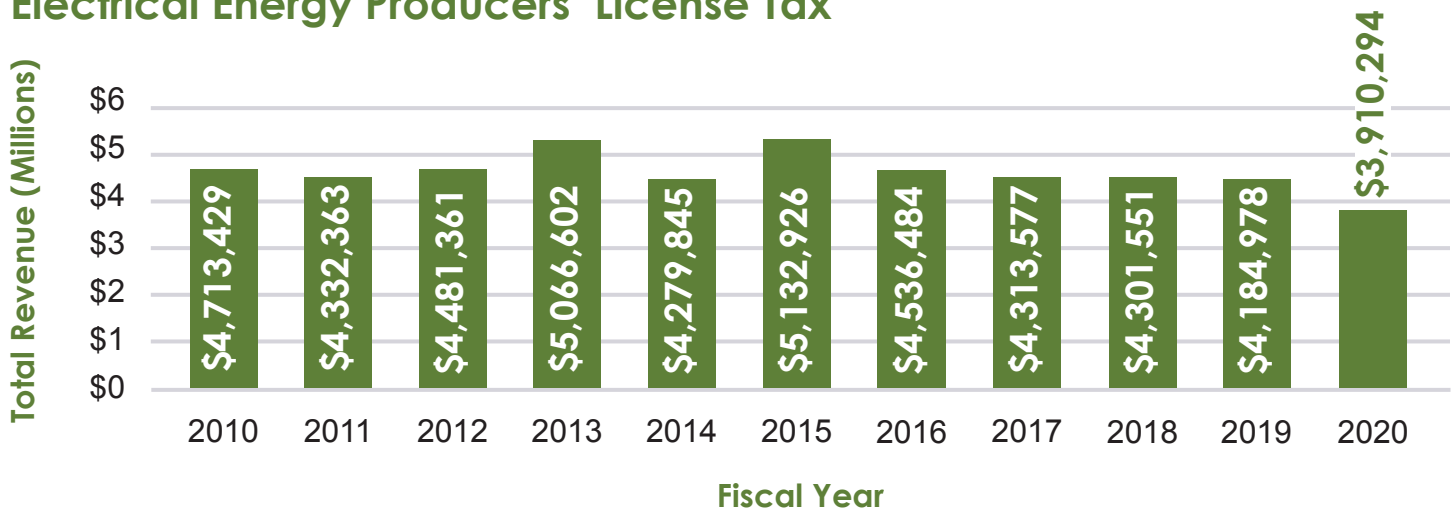
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in a state special revenue account for the operation of the Office of Consumer Counsel (69-1-201; 223; 224, MCA).

Electrical Energy Producers' License Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 51, MCA

Electrical Energy Producers' License Tax



Tax Rate

The tax was first enacted in 1933 and is \$.0002 per kilowatt hour (\$0.20 per MWh) of electrical energy generated, manufactured, or produced in the state for barter, sale, or exchange, other than for plant use.

Filing and Payment

Businesses that produce electrical energy pay the license tax. The license tax is due within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

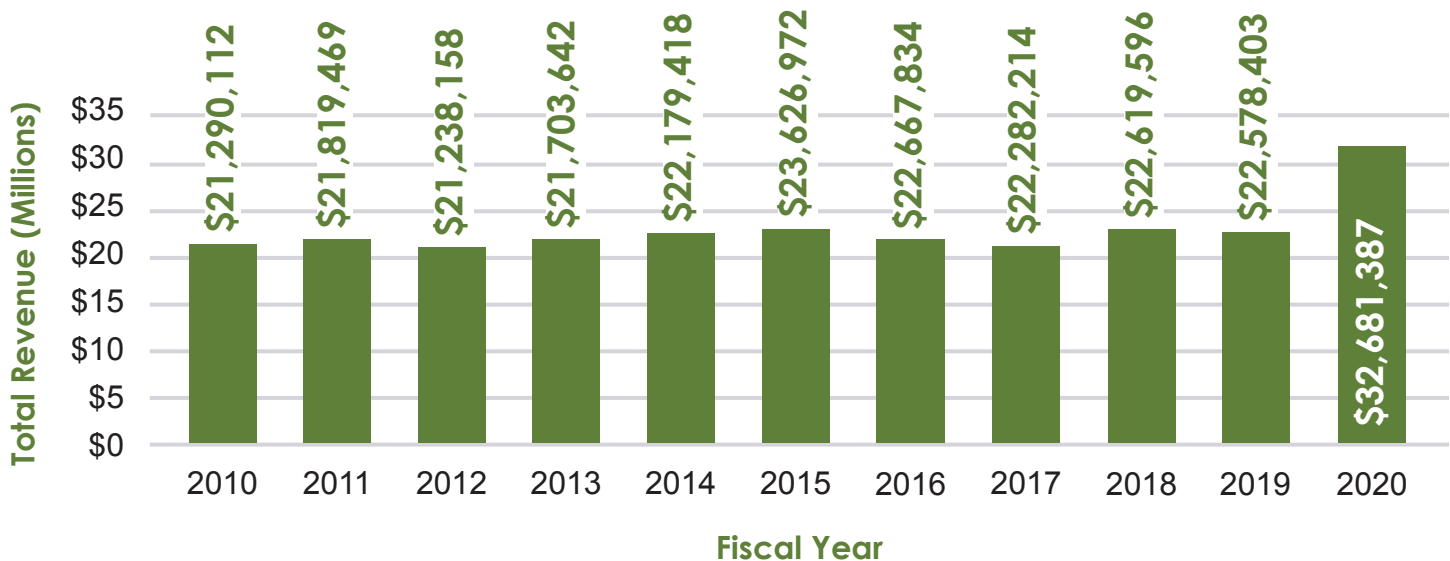
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the state general fund (15-51-103, MCA).

Hospital Facility Utilization Fee

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 66, MCA

Hospital Facility Utilization Fee



Fee Rate

Beginning in 2019, all hospitals licensed by the state, except for the Montana State Hospital, are required to pay a \$70 utilization fee for each inpatient bed day. A utilization fee of 0.90 percent of outpatient revenue was added in 2019.

Filing and Payment

The hospital must pay the fees for the preceding calendar year on all taxable inpatient bed days. The table below lists the fee per inpatient bed day since the fee was instituted.

Hospital Facility Utilization Fee Schedule

Period Over Which Fee Applies	Fee Per Inpatient Bed Day
January 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005	\$19.43
July 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005	\$29.75
January 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007	\$27.70
July 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007	\$47.00
January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008	\$43.00
January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009	\$48.00
January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2018	\$50.00
Beginning January 1, 2019	\$70.00

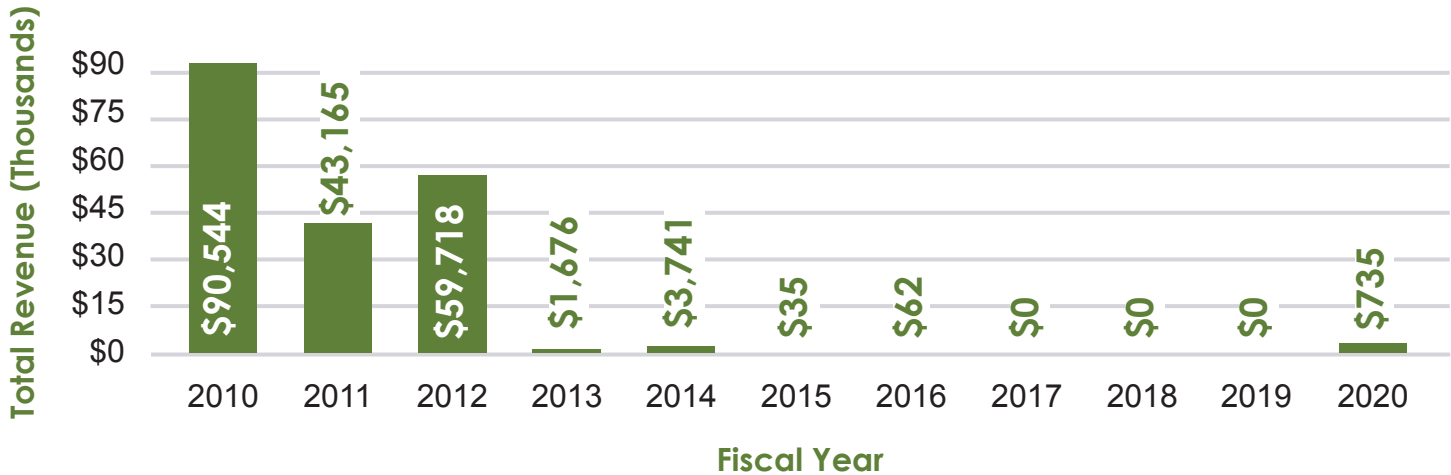
Distribution

54 percent of the outpatient utilization fee revenue is deposited in the Montana HELP Act special revenue account (53-6-1315, MCA). The remaining proceeds from the outpatient utilization fee, and all the proceeds from the inpatient utilization fee, are deposited in a special revenue account for use by the Department of Public Health and Human Services to reimburse hospitals serving Medicaid patients (15-66-102, MCA).

Inheritance and Estate Tax

Statute: Title 72, Chapter 16, MCA

Inheritance and Estate Taxes



Tax Rate

An estate tax is a tax on the value of the estate a person leaves when they die. The estate tax is paid by the estate of the deceased. An inheritance tax is a tax on the value of the bequest each heir receives.

Before 2001, Montana had an inheritance tax with rates that varied according to the heir's relationship to the decedent. Montana's inheritance tax was repealed by the passage of Legislative Referendum 116 in November 2000, and does not apply to bequests made on or after January 1, 2001.

Montana also has an estate tax equal to the difference between the state inheritance tax and amount of credit that the federal estate tax law allows for state taxes. This way, the estate tax allows the state to receive a share of the federal tax on Montana estates, with that share determined by federal law. With repeal of the inheritance tax, the estate tax became a standalone tax.

Federal legislation passed in 2001 and 2010 changed the federal estate tax law. It phased out the credit for state taxes between 2002 and 2004 and replaced it with a deduction beginning in 2005. With no federal credit, Montana has an estate tax with an effective rate of zero.

No Montana tax applies to the estates of people who died after January 1, 2005. All revenue received in Fiscal Years 2006 through 2020 is from the estates of people who died before the end of 2004. The state continues to receive small amounts of revenue because it can take years for final settlement of all issues pertaining to an estate.

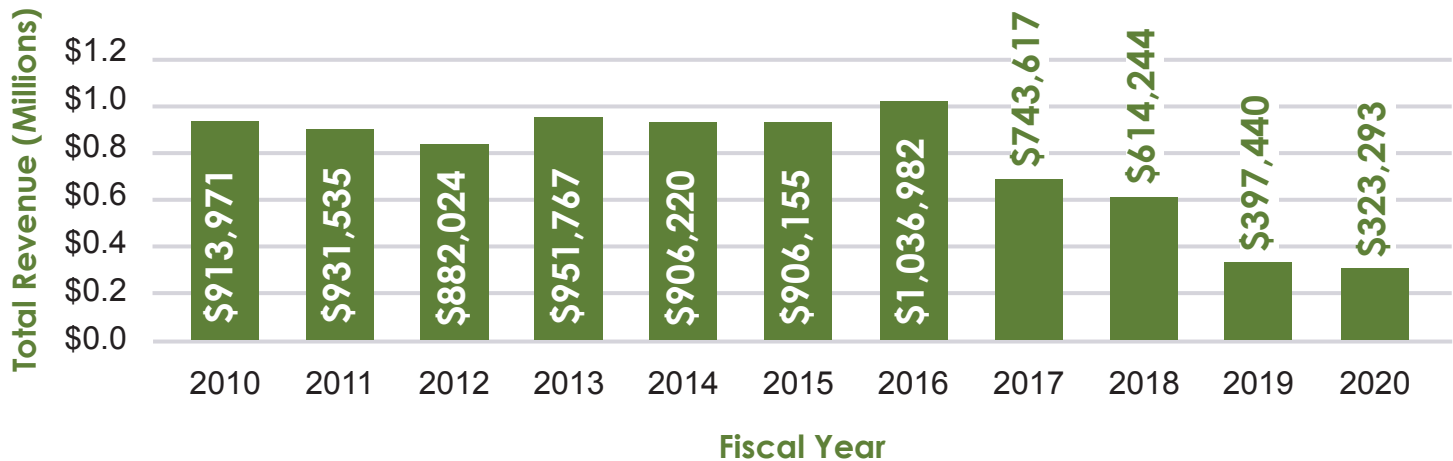
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the state general fund.

Intermediate Care Facility Utilization Fee

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 67, MCA

Intermediate Care Facility Utilization Fee



Fee Rate

The Intermediate Care Facility Utilization Fee is 6 percent of the revenue of intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled. The fee was first implemented by the 2003 Legislature at a rate of 5 percent. The 2005 Legislature changed the fee per bed-day to a quarterly payment of 6 percent of the intermediate care facility's quarterly revenue divided by the resident bed days for the same period. For facilities operated by the state, the fee is calculated on total quarterly expenditures.

Filing and Payment

Reports and payments are due within 30 days of the end of each quarter.

Distribution

Of the revenue generated by this fee, 30 percent is deposited into the state general fund and 70 percent into the prevention and stabilization account in the state special revenue fund for the Department of Public Health and Human Services to administer (15-67-102, MCA).

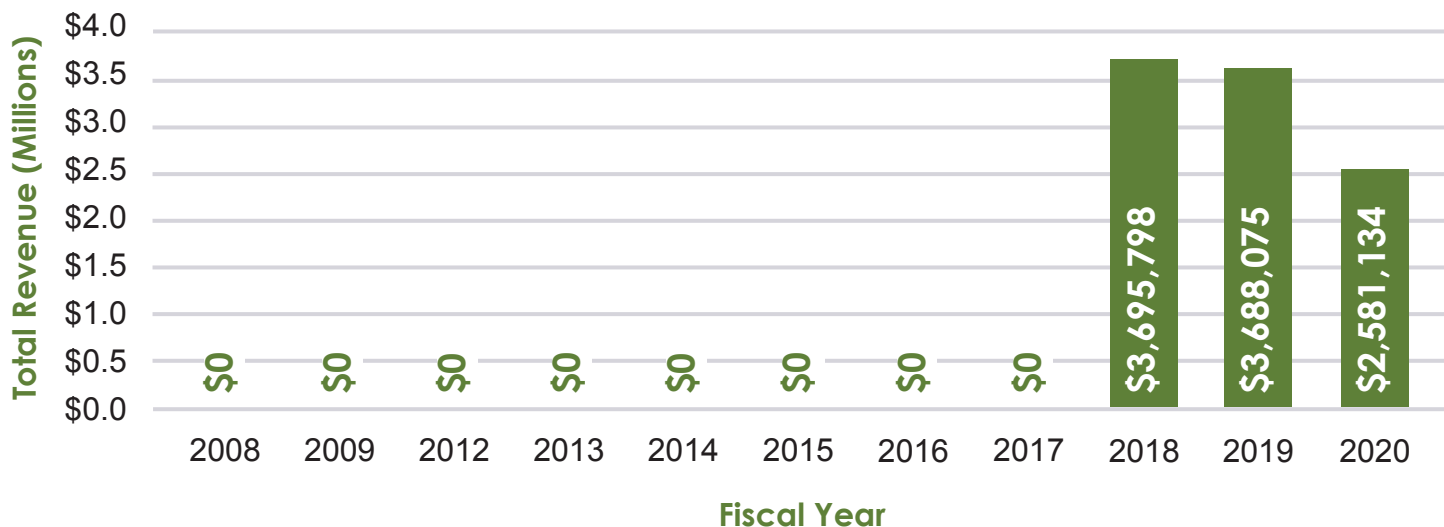
Distribution of Intermediate Care Facility Utilization Fees

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (30%)	\$311,095	\$223,085	\$184,273	\$119,232	\$96,988
Prevention and Stabilization (70%)	\$725,888	\$520,532	\$429,971	\$278,208	\$226,305

Invasive Species Fee

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 72, Part 6, MCA

Invasive Species Fee



Fee Rate

The 2017 Legislature created temporary fees on hydroelectric power to fund programs to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic species. These fees apply from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2019.

Owners of hydroelectric generating facilities of more than 1.5 megawatt capacity paid a quarterly fee of \$795.76 per megawatt of nameplate capacity.

The 2019 Legislature changed the fee structure of the program and made the fees permanent. Beginning July 1, 2019, these facilities pay based on a tiered fee structure. Facilities with capacity between 1.5 and 25 megawatts pay \$274.95 per megawatt. Facilities with capacity between 25 and 100 megawatts pay \$549.90 per megawatt. Facilities with capacity greater than 100 megawatts pay \$824.85 per megawatt.

Filing and Payment

Reports and payment are due within 30 days of the end of each quarter.

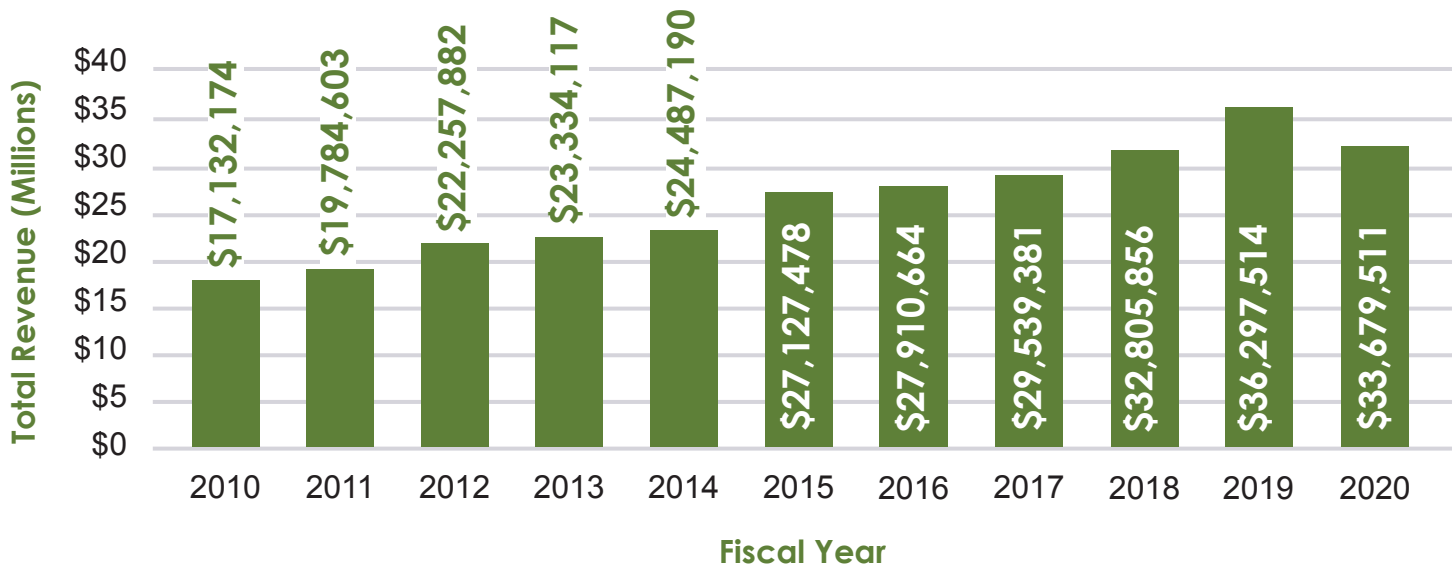
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the invasive species state special revenue account (80-7-1004, MCA).

Lodging Facility Use Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 65, MCA

Lodging Facility Use Tax



Tax Rate

The 1987 Legislature enacted a tax on short-term lodging, with the proceeds to be used primarily to fund tourism promotion. The tax is imposed on users of short-term, overnight lodging facilities and is 4 percent of the lodging charge. This rate is addition to, and applies to the same facilities as, the Lodging Sales Tax (15-65-131, MCA), which was enacted in 2003 at a rate of 3 percent and raised in 2020 to 4 percent, for an effective total of 8 percent for both taxes.

Filing and Payment

The owner or operator of a facility collects the tax from customers and must pay the tax to the department quarterly. The tax is due on, or before, the last day of the month immediately following the end of the quarter. To simplify compliance, the department has lodging operators file a single return combining the lodging facility use tax and the lodging sales tax.

Distribution

The department's costs of administering the Lodging Facility Use Tax are paid out of receipts from the tax. This process differs from most taxes, where the department's costs are paid from the state general fund. For each fiscal year, the Legislature appropriates an amount to the department to cover its costs, and this amount is deducted from tax collections.

The Legislature originally chose not to tax business travel by state employees. However, rather than exempting state travel from the tax, the Legislature required the department to reimburse state agencies for the tax they paid.

Agencies reported the amount they spent on lodging from each of their funding sources, and the department reimbursed each of the funds.

This system was cumbersome to administer and difficult to track, so in 2011 the Legislature simplified the process (HB 111). Beginning in Fiscal Year 2012, 30 percent of tax collected from state agencies is deposited in the general fund. Tax on state agency travel paid with federal funds is given to the Department of Administration to be returned to the federal government through its normal process for returning unspent federal funds. The rest of the tax paid by state agencies is included in the normal distribution.

A fixed allocation of \$400,000 is deposited in the Montana Heritage Preservation Account to pay for preservation of historic properties at Virginia City and Nevada City. The remaining revenue is distributed to the following accounts:

- Department of Commerce, for statewide tourism promotion
 - 63 percent of revenues
- Invasive species state special revenue account
 - 1.4 percent of revenues
- State-Tribal Economic Development Commission, for tourism promotion
 - 0.5 percent of revenues
- Montana Historical Society, for roadside historical signs and historic sites
 - 1 percent of revenues
- Montana University System, for the Montana Travel Research Program
 - 2.5 percent of revenues
- Montana Historical Society, to cover costs of the state museum and the Robert Sriver sculpture collection
 - 2.6 percent of revenues
- Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, to maintain facilities in state parks
 - 6.5 percent of revenues
- Regional nonprofit tourism corporations and local convention and visitors bureaus, for local tourism promotion
 - 22.5 percent of revenues
 - Each of the state's six tourism promotion regions receives revenue proportional to the tax collected in its region. If the share of this allocation due to taxes collected in a city or resort area is more than \$35,000, half of that amount goes to the local convention and visitors bureau.

The 2011 Legislature (HB 477) created the 2.6 percent allocation to the Historical Society, the 2017 Legislature (SB 309) created the 0.5 percent allocation to the State-Tribal Economic Development Commission, and the 2019 Legislature (HB 411) created the 1.4 percent allocation to the invasive species account. In all three cases, the Legislature reduced the Department of Commerce's allocation by the same percentage.

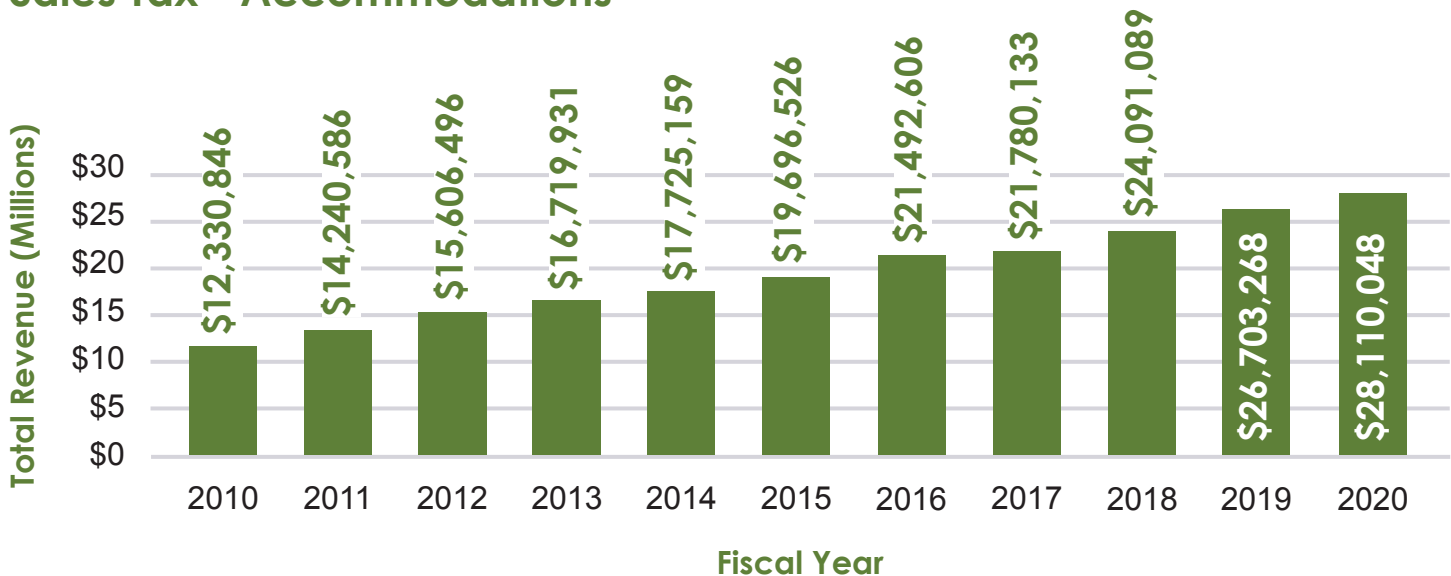
Distribution of Lodging Facility Use Tax

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
DOR Administration	\$147,821	\$147,821	\$127,958	\$128,574	\$130,716
Travel Reimbursements	\$113,724	\$150,713	\$144,524	\$126,280	\$112,665
MT Heritage Preservation Acct.	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Remainder	\$27,249,119	\$28,840,846	\$32,133,373	\$35,642,660	\$33,036,130
Department of Commerce	\$17,684,678	\$18,717,710	\$20,692,675	\$22,953,424	\$20,810,585
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$463,890
MT Historical Soc. Sites and Signs	\$272,491	\$288,409	\$321,326	\$356,418	\$330,350
MT University System	\$681,228	\$721,019	\$803,311	\$891,053	\$825,874
MT Historical Soc. Interpret. Acct.	\$708,477	\$749,863	\$835,444	\$926,692	\$858,909
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	\$1,771,193	\$1,874,655	\$2,088,605	\$2,316,718	\$2,147,258
Regional Tourism	\$6,131,052	\$6,489,191	\$7,229,801	\$8,019,443	\$7,432,853
State/Tribal Economic Development	\$0	\$0	\$161,278	\$178,211	\$165,176
Total Revenue	\$27,910,664	\$29,539,381	\$32,805,856	\$36,297,514	\$33,679,511

Lodging Sales Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 68, MCA

Sales Tax - Accommodations



Tax Rate

In 2003, the Montana Legislature enacted a 3 percent selective sales and use tax on accommodations and campgrounds. The tax rate increased to 4 percent on January 1, 2020. This 4 percent tax is levied in addition to, and applies to the same facilities as, the Lodging Facilities Use Tax (15-68-102, MCA) for an effective total of 8 percent for both taxes.

Filing and Payment

The sales tax is imposed on the purchaser, and collected and paid by the seller to the department. The tax is due by the last day of the month immediately following the end of the quarter. Sellers who file a return and pay the tax on time may keep 5 percent of the tax collected as compensation for collecting the tax. Prior to 2020, the vendor allowance was capped at \$1,000 per location. To simplify compliance, the department has the seller file a single return combining the Lodging Facility Use Tax and the Lodging Sales Tax.

Distribution

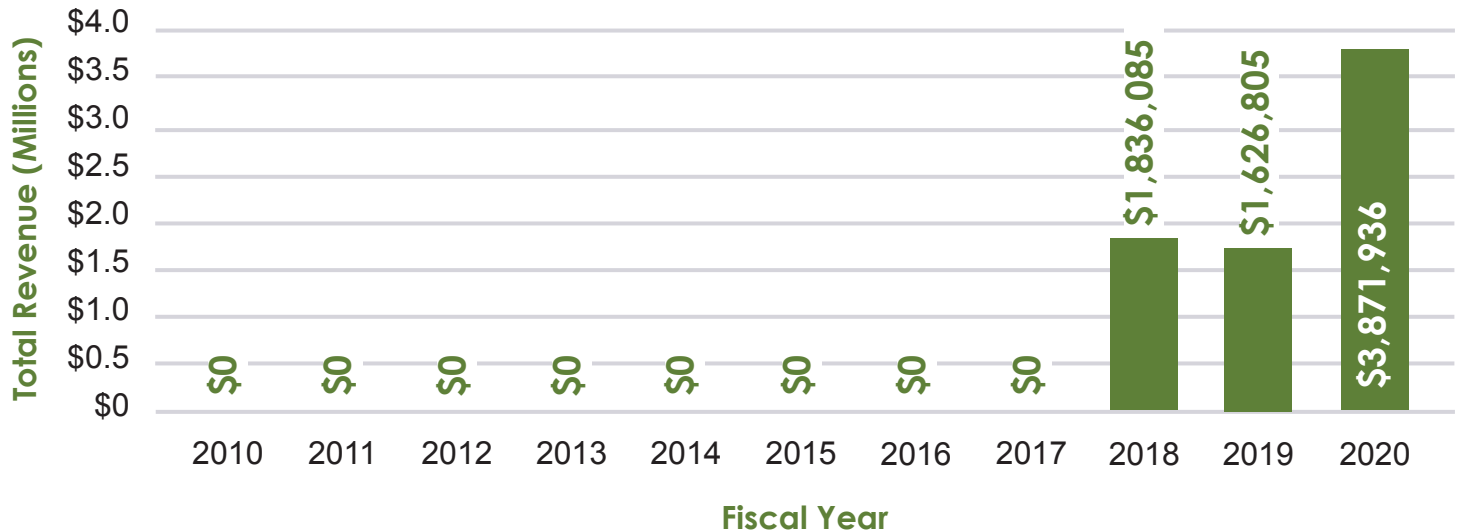
Prior to 2020, all accommodations and campground sales and use tax revenue went to the state general fund. Beginning with calendar year 2020, the revenue from the accommodations and campground sales and use tax is distributed as follows (15-68-820, MCA):

- General fund – 75 percent
- Montana Heritage Center and Montana Historic Preservation Grant Program – 25 percent

Medical Marijuana Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 64, MCA

Medical Marijuana Tax



Tax Rate

The 2017 Legislature enacted a tax on medical marijuana sales as part of a revision of the regulation of medical marijuana. From July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018, the tax was 4 percent of gross sales. Beginning July 1, 2018, the tax is 2 percent of gross sales. From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2021, the tax is 4 percent. The tax then drops back to 2 percent on October 1, 2021.

Filing Requirements

The tax is due quarterly. Returns and payment are due within 15 days of the end of each quarter.

Distribution

Revenues from the medical marijuana tax are deposited in the medical marijuana account to be used by the Department of Public Health and Human Services to pay its costs of regulating medical marijuana.

Comparison of State Marijuana Taxes

States Where Marijuana is Legal for Medical Use Only

Arkansas	Subject to 6.5% sales tax and 4% tax on gross receipts.
Connecticut	Subject to general sales tax of 6.35%. Dealers pay \$3.50 per gram on all cannabis products.
Delaware	None.
Florida	None.
Hawaii	Subject to 4% excise tax; 4.5% on Oahu.
Louisiana	Legalized in 2015, no access to products or finalized taxing structure.
Maryland	None.
Minnesota	None.
Missouri	Legalized in 2020, subject to 4% tax.
Mississippi	Legalized with 2020 ballot initiative.
New Hampshire	None.
New Mexico	Subject to general sales tax.
New York	Subject to excise tax of 7%.
North Dakota	Legalized 2020, no tax.
Ohio	Subject to general sales tax of 5.75%.
Oklahoma	Subject to excise tax of 7% and general sales tax of 4.1-8.6% by region.
Pennsylvania	Growers subject to 5% gross receipts tax.
Utah	Legalized 2018, no tax.
Rhode Island	Subject to general sales tax of 7% and 4% surcharge on providers.
West Virginia	Gross receipts tax of 10% on sales by grower or processor.

States Where Marijuana is Legal for Medical and Non-Medical Use

Alaska	Tax on sales by grower to retailer or manufacturer. Rate \$50 per ounce for buds and flowers, \$15 per ounce for other parts of plant.
Arizona	Medical subject to 6.6% sales tax with local option for additional 2-3%. Recreational legalized with 2020 ballot initiative.
California	Non-medical use subject to general sales tax. Medical use exempt. Excise tax of 15% on retail sales, and tax on sales by grower to distributor or manufacturer of \$9.25 per ounce of flowers and \$2.75 per ounce of leaves.
Colorado	Non-medical use subject to 15% excise tax on retail sales and 15% grower tax on sales to retailer or manufacturer. Medical use subject to general sales tax.
Illinois	7% excise tax on growers; 10% on flowers under 35%THC; 20% on cannabis infused products under 35% THC; 25% on products above 35% THC; Medical subject to 1% sales tax.
Maine	Non-medical use subject to effective tax rate of 20%. Most medical use subject to sales tax of 5.5%. Edibles subject to sales tax of 8%.

States Where Marijuana is Legal for Medical and Non-Medical Use

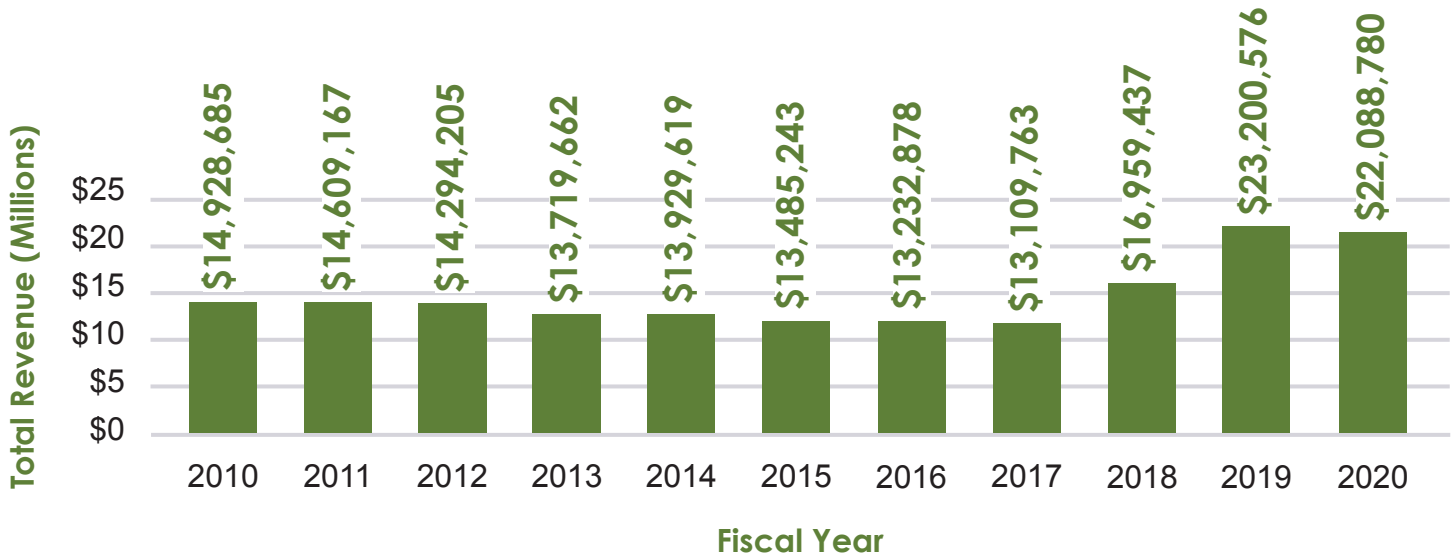
Massachusetts	Non-medical use subject to 10.75% excise tax and general sales tax. Medical use exempt.
Michigan	Non-medical use subject to 10% sales tax. Medical subject to general sales tax and 3% tax on grower's gross receipts.
Montana	Excise tax of 4% on medical. Recreational legalized with 2020 ballot initiative at 20% tax rate.
Nevada	Non-medical use is subject to 10% excise tax. Growers pay 15% excise tax on wholesale sales.
New Jersey	Medical subject to 6.625% sales tax. Recreational legalized with 2020 ballot initiative.
Oregon	Non-medical use is subject to 17% excise tax. Medical use exempt.
South Dakota	Medical and recreational legalized with 2020 ballot initiative.
Vermont	No tax system in place, possession of marijuana is legal.
Washington	Subject to general sales tax and excise tax of 37%.
Washington D.C.	Legal to grow and consume but not to sell. Medical subject to 5.75% general sales tax.

Sources: Tax Foundation, Gordon Law and Tax Admin

Nursing Facility Utilization Fee

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 60, MCA

Nursing Facility Utilization Fee



Tax Rate

All nursing homes licensed by the Department of Public Health and Human Services and the Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center must pay a fee for each bed-day of services provided to a resident. For Fiscal Years 2007 through 2017, the fee was \$8.30. The 2017 Legislature (HB 618) increased the fee to \$11.30 for Fiscal Year 2018 and to \$15.30 beginning in Fiscal Year 2019.

Filing and Payment

The fee is due quarterly. Reports and payments are due on or before the last day of the month following the end of each quarter.

Distribution

Revenues are to be used to fund the state share of Medicaid payments to nursing homes.

For all facilities, other than the Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center, \$2.80 is distributed to the general fund and the remainder is distributed to the nursing facility utilization fee account (15-60-102, MCA).

Utilization fees paid by the Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center are distributed 30 percent to the state general fund and 70 percent to the prevention and stabilization account administered by DPHHS to finance, administer, and provide health and human services (53-6-1101, MCA).

Distribution of Nursing Facility Utilization Fees

Non-Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center Facilities

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund	\$4,370,397	\$4,328,823	\$4,114,818	\$4,165,533	\$3,965,650
Nursing Facility Util. Acct. Fee	\$8,586,606	\$8,504,924	\$12,491,167	\$18,597,188	\$17,704,568

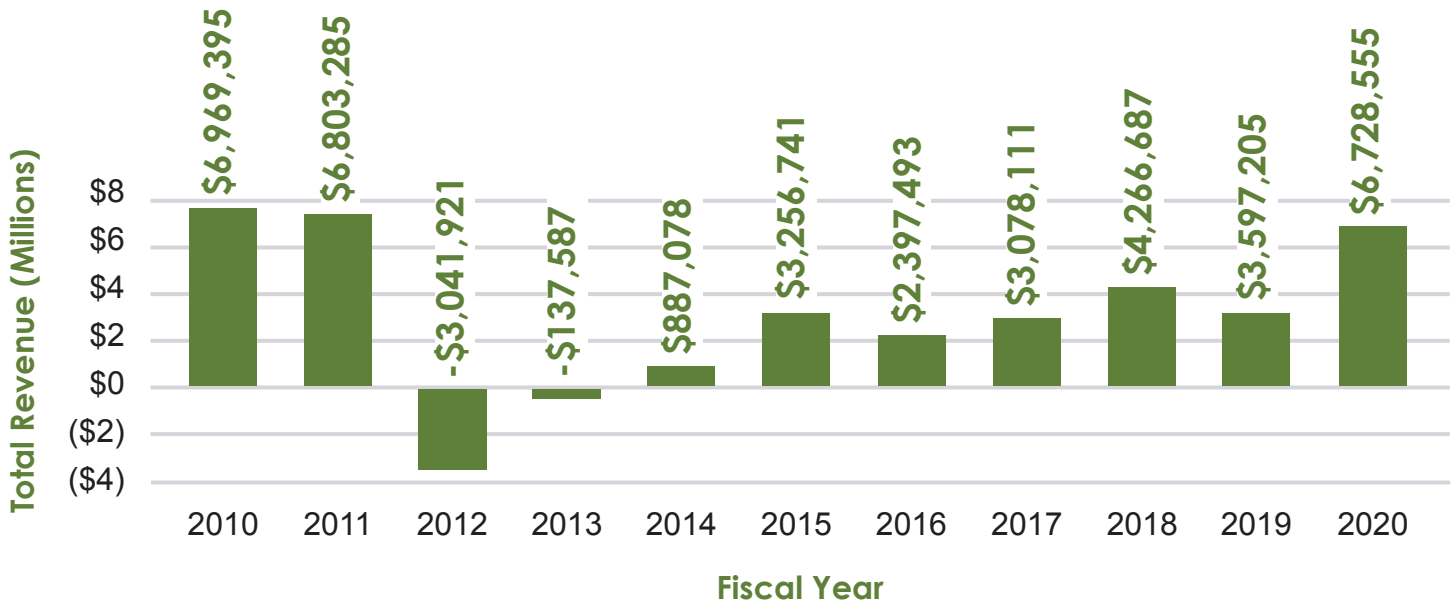
Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center Facilities

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (30%)	\$82,763	\$82,805	\$106,036	\$131,357	\$125,569
Prevention and Stabilization Fee (70%)	\$193,113	\$193,212	\$247,417	\$306,499	\$292,993

Public Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 50, MCA

Public Contractor's Gross Receipts Fees and Tax



Tax Rate

The Public Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax equals 1 percent of the gross receipts from state, local government or federal construction contracts, other than construction of a federal research facility. The tax applies both to prime contractors and subcontractors. Contracts with a value of \$5,000 or less are exempt.

Filing and Payment

Contractors are required to file a registration form with the department at the time they are awarded a contract. The agency awarding the contract is required to withhold the tax and submit it to the department within 30 days of any payment to the contractor. The prime contractor is required to withhold the tax from payments to subcontractors and file a report with the department within 30 days.

Refunds of the Tax

The purpose of the Public Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax is to provide an incentive for out-of-state contractors to pay other taxes they owe, not to raise revenue directly. Contractors who pay corporate or individual income tax, property taxes on their equipment, and motor vehicle fees on their business vehicles may use their contractor's gross receipts tax payments as credits against those taxes.

Contractors who have paid property taxes and vehicle fees may request a refund of their contractor's gross receipts tax payments up to the amount of these taxes and fees. Alternatively, a contractor may

use their contractor's gross receipts tax payments as a credit against individual or corporate income tax. A contractor may also claim a refund for property taxes and vehicle fees and use any contractor's gross receipts tax payments over this amount as an income tax credit.

Refunds for property taxes and vehicle fees must be for the same year that the contractor's gross receipts tax was paid. Corporate and individual income tax credits can be carried forward for up to five years.

In most years, tax payments are greater than refunds and credits, resulting in net revenue from the tax. In Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013, total refunds exceeded total payments and as a result, total contractor's gross receipts revenue was negative. There were two reasons for this. In those years, contractors were claiming credits from work on federal Reinvestment and Recovery projects in earlier years while new contracts had returned to a normal level. At the same time, upgrades to the department's data processing systems allowed the department to clear a backlog of pending refunds.

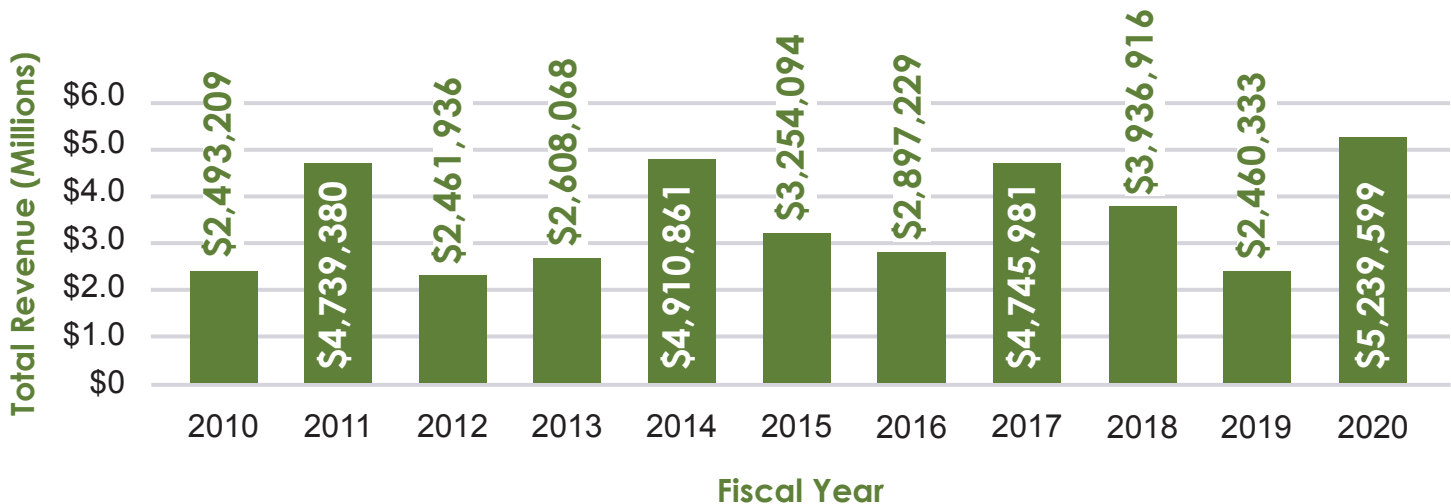
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the state general fund (15-50-311, MCA).

Public Service Commission Fee

Statute: Title 69, Chapter 1, Part 4, MCA

Public Service Commission Fee



Tax Rate

All companies providing services that are regulated by the Public Service Commission, other than motor carriers, are subject to a tax on gross operating revenue from final sales. Revenues from sales for resale to other regulated companies are not subject to the tax. The tax rate is set annually for the succeeding fiscal year to cover appropriations for the operation of the Department of Public Service Regulation.

Public Service Commission Fee Rates

Effective Dates	Rate
10/1/2008 - 9/30/2009	0.260%
10/1/2009 - 6/30/2010	0.210%
07/1/2010 - 9/30/2010	0.370%
10/1/2010 - 9/30/2011	0.420%
10/1/2011 - 9/30/2012	0.200%
10/1/2012 - 9/30/2013	0.230%
10/1/2013 - 9/30/2014	0.420%
10/1/2014 - 9/30/2015	0.200%
10/1/2015 - 9/30/2016	0.230%
10/1/2016 - 9/30/2017	0.390%
10/1/2017 - 9/30/2018	0.240%
10/1/2018 - 9/30/2019	0.162%
10/1/2019 - 9/30/2020	0.439%

Filing Requirements

Taxpayers must file and pay the tax within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter.

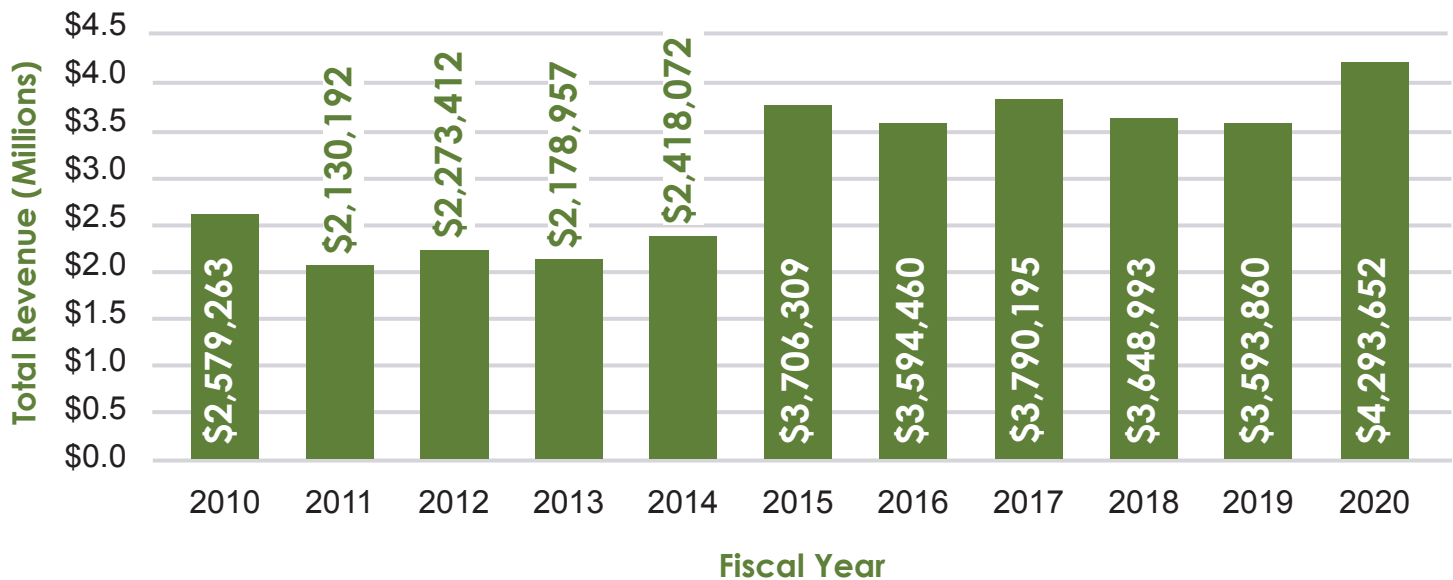
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in a state special revenue account for the administration of the Public Service Commission (69-1-402, MCA).

Rail Car Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 23, Part 2, MCA

Rail Car Tax



Tax Rate

A railroad car company owns, operates or furnishes rail cars but does not own or operate tracks. Since rail cars have no fixed location, property tax on rail car companies is collected by the state rather than at the local level.

The market value of rail car property is centrally assessed by the department. It is based on the value of the company's rolling stock and the fraction of its car-miles traveled in Montana. The taxable value is calculated using the rate for railroad property, which is calculated annually as the average rate applied to non-railroad commercial and industrial property. Tax is calculated by multiplying the taxable value by the average of mill levies applied to commercial and industrial property.

The Legislature changed taxation of rail car companies from a gross receipts tax to an *ad valorem* tax in the 1992 Special Session. The 1997 Legislature temporarily lowered the mill levy applied to rail car companies to 95 percent of the average mill levy. This change expired at the end of 2002.

Filing Requirements

Rail car companies are required to file a report by April 15 of each year, providing the number and cost of rail cars owned at the end of the previous year, and the number of car miles traveled inside and outside Montana.

The department computes the Rail Car Tax and sends the railroad car company a written notice with the amount of taxes due. This notice must include the taxable value of the property and the average levy used (15-23-214, MCA). One half of the tax is due by November 30 of each year. The other half of the tax is due by May 31 of each year.

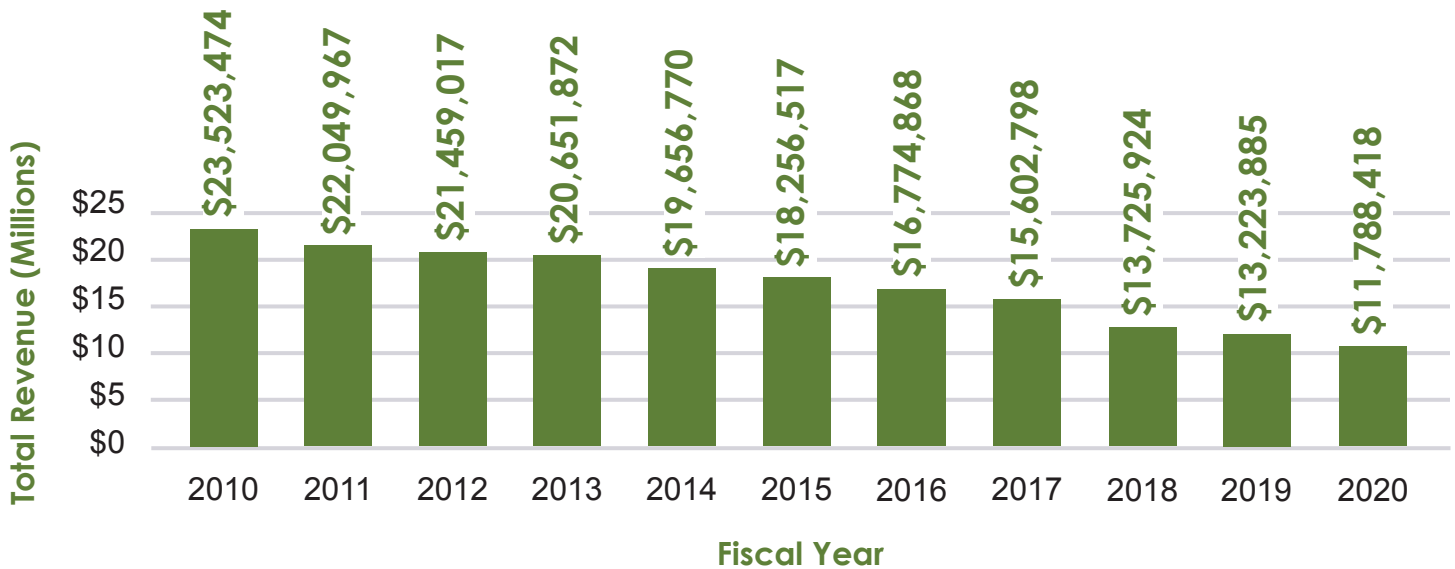
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the state general fund (15-23-215, MCA).

Retail Telecommunications Excise Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 53, MCA

Retail Telecommunications Excise Tax



Tax Rate

The Retail Telecommunications Excise Tax is 3.75 percent on retail sales of telecommunications service when the transmission either originates or terminates in Montana.

The tax applies to both landline and traditional mobile service, but does not apply to prepaid wireless service purchased through a third party, such as pre-paid phone cards purchased at a grocery store or other retailer.

Prior to 2000, Montana levied a telephone company license tax of 1.8 percent on the gross revenue telephone companies earned from in-state telephone calls. The 1999 Legislature replaced it with the current tax as part of legislation that also reduced property taxes on telecommunication company property.

Filing Requirements

Each retail telecommunication service provider must file a quarterly return due 60 days after the end of the quarter.

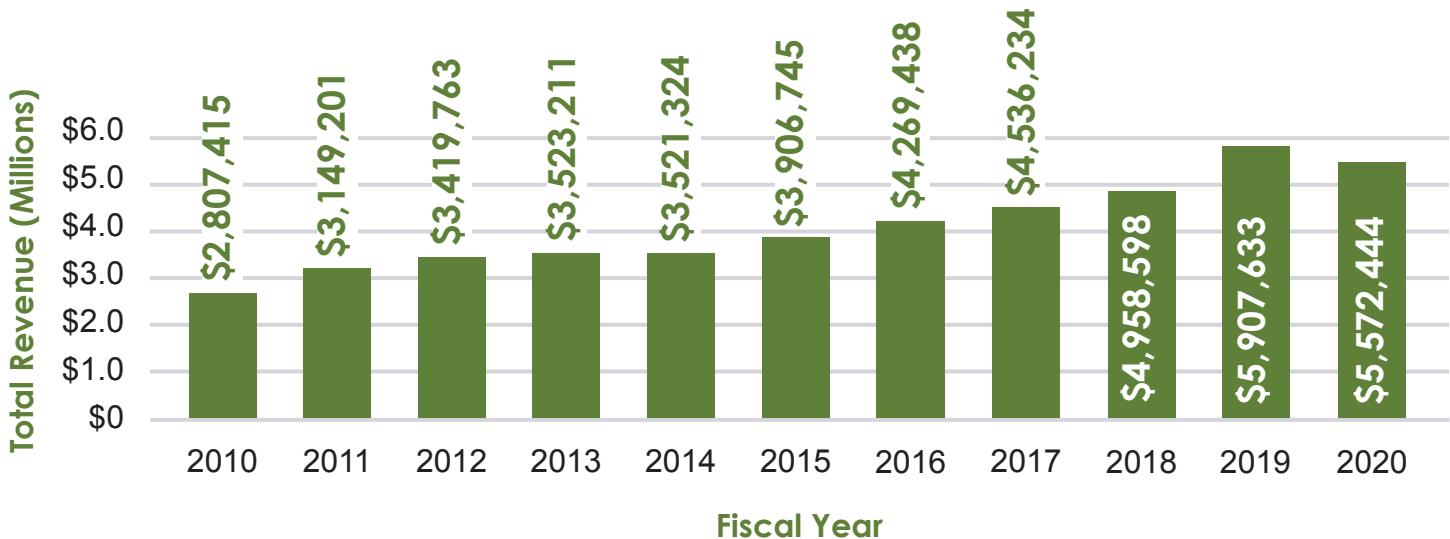
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in the state general fund (15-53-156, MCA).

Sales Tax - Rental Vehicles

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 68, MCA

Sales - Rental Vehicles



Tax Rate

The 2003 Legislature enacted a 4 percent sales and use tax on the base rental charge for vehicles rented for 30 days or less (15-68-102, MCA). The base rental charge includes charges based on time of use or mileage, charges for personal accident insurance, charges for additional or underage drivers, and charges for certain accessory equipment. Rental vehicles subject to the tax include automobiles, vans and SUVs; trucks rated at one ton or less; motorcycles and quadracycles; off-highway vehicles; motorboats and sailboats; and trucks, trailers and semis with GVW less than 22,000 pounds. Vehicles designed to carry more than 15 passengers, farm vehicles, machinery, equipment, and vehicles rented with a driver are not subject to the tax.

Filing and Payment

The sales tax is imposed on the purchaser, and collected and paid by the seller to the department. The tax is due by the last of the month immediately following the end of each quarter. A rental vehicle business that files a return and pays the tax on time may keep 5 percent of the tax collected as compensation for collecting the tax. Prior to 2020, the vendor allowance was capped at \$1,000 per location.

Distribution

Before 2016, all rental vehicle sales tax revenue was deposited into the state's general fund. Beginning with calendar year 2016, rental vehicle sales tax revenue is distributed as follows (15-68-820, MCA):

- State general fund – 75 percent
- Senior citizen and persons with disabilities transportation services – 25 percent

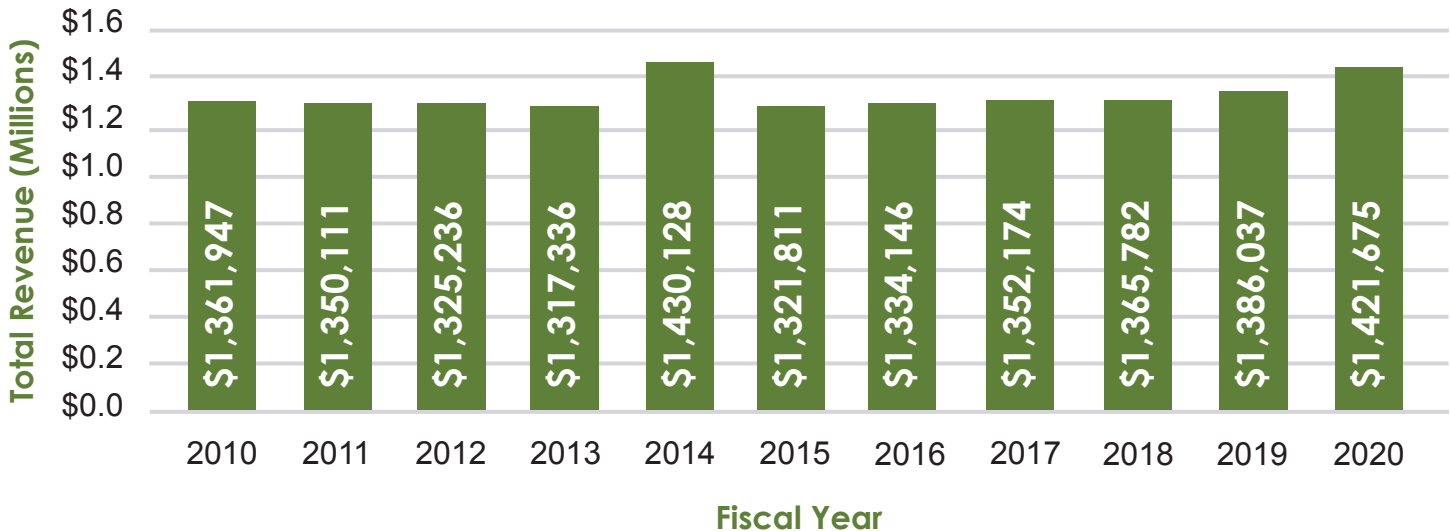
Distribution of Rental Car Sales Tax

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (75%)	\$3,877,685	\$3,402,175	\$3,718,948	\$4,430,725	\$4,179,333
Senior Citizen/Disabilities Trans. (25%)	\$391,753	\$1,134,058	\$1,239,650	\$1,476,908	\$1,393,111

TDD Telecommunications Service Fee

Statute: Title 53, Chapter 19, Part 3, MCA

TDD Telecommunications Service Fee



Fee Rate

A monthly fee of \$0.10 is assessed on each access line in the state to fund telecommunications services for individuals with disabilities that prevent them from using regular telecommunications services. Service providers are to include the fee in customers' bills or in the price charged for pre-paid service. A service provider may deduct and keep 0.75 percent of the total fees collected each month to cover its administrative expenses. Legislation in 2007 clarified that all telecommunications providers, including those using newer technologies or formats such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or prepaid wireless service, must collect the fee and remit the revenue to the state.

Filing and Payment

The fee is paid by the subscriber, but is collected and paid to the state by the service provider on a quarterly basis. Returns and payments are due on the last day of the month immediately following the end of each quarter.

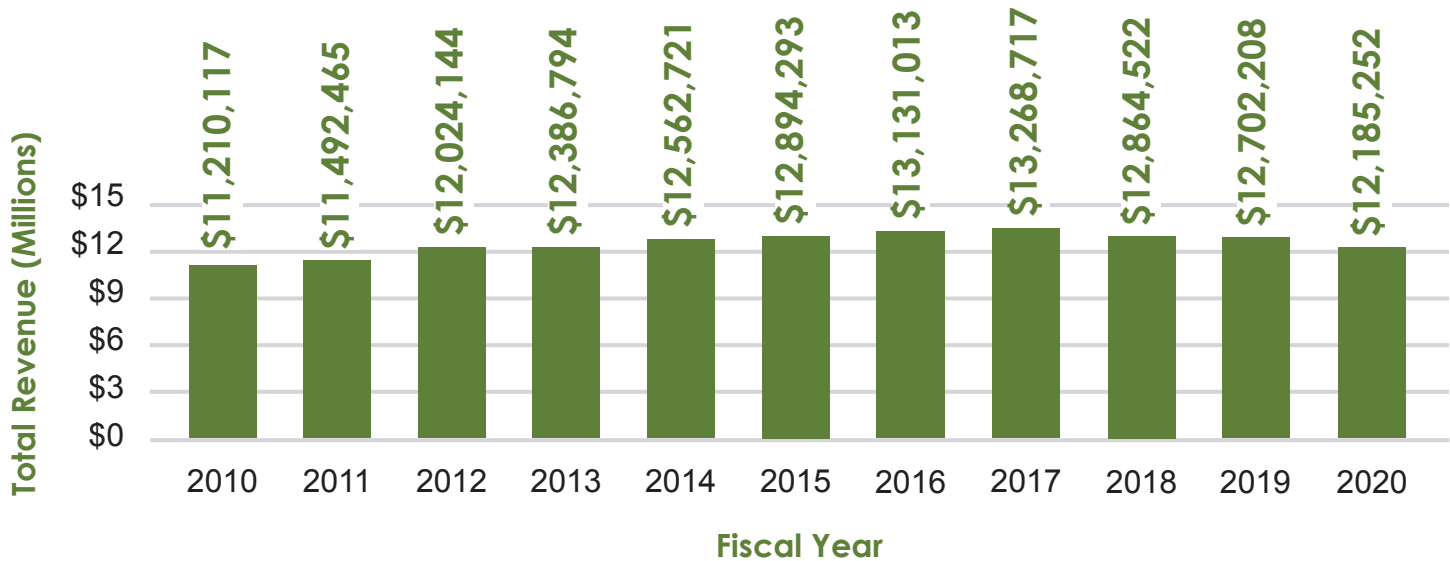
Distribution

Revenues are deposited in a special revenue account to provide telecommunications devices for persons with disabilities (53-19-310, MCA)

Tobacco Products Tax

Statute: Title 16, Chapter 11, MCA

Tobacco Products Tax



Tax Rate

All tobacco products, excluding cigarettes and moist snuff, are subject to a tax of 50 percent of their wholesale price. Before May 1, 2003, the tax rate on these products was 12.5 percent. The 2003 Legislature increased the tax to 25 percent of the wholesale price. Initiative 149, effective January 1, 2005, increased the taxes on these products to 50 percent of the wholesale price, and the tax on moist snuff to \$0.85 per ounce, with the taxpayer allowed a 1.5 percent reduction for administrative expenses.

Cigarettes are subject to the Cigarette License Fee and the Cigarette Tax.

Tobacco Products Tax Rate

Product	Tax Rate
Moist Snuff	\$0.85 per ounce
All Other Tobacco*	50% of wholesale price
*Excludes Cigarettes	

Filing Requirements

The tax is collected monthly from the wholesaler. Wholesalers must submit returns to the department on or before the 15th day of the month.

Distribution

After tribal revenue-sharing agreements, 50 percent of the revenues are distributed to the state general fund and 50 percent to the Department of Public Health and Human Services for health and Medicaid initiatives (16-11-119, MCA).

Distribution of Tobacco Products Tax

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Tobacco and Cig. Tribal Agreement	\$763,547	\$775,495	\$749,454	\$963,658	\$676,775
Remainder	\$12,367,466	\$12,493,223	\$12,115,068	\$11,738,550	\$11,508,477
General Fund (50%)	\$6,183,734	\$6,246,612	\$6,057,534	\$5,869,275	\$5,754,238
DPHHS (50%)	\$6,183,732	\$6,246,611	\$6,057,534	\$5,869,275	\$5,754,238
Total Revenue	\$13,131,013	\$13,268,717	\$12,864,522	\$12,702,208	\$12,185,252

State Comparison

All states place a tax on non-cigarette tobacco products. In most states, the tax is based on the wholesale price. Twelve states base the tax on another price, usually the manufacturer's price. Four states base their tax on the quantity of product, rather than its value, and 20 states, including Montana, have separate quantity-based taxes on at least one product, most often snuff.

Tax rates vary significantly across the United States, ranging from 6.6 percent of the wholesale price in Tennessee to 210 percent on snuff and chewing tobacco in Massachusetts. The average of state rates is 47.5 percent.

Tobacco Products Tax Rates

State	Snuff	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	Cigars	E-Cigarettes
Alabama	1¢-12¢/oz.	Chewing: 1.5¢/oz. Smoking: 4¢-6¢/oz.	4¢-40.5¢/10 cigars	
Alaska	75% wholesale price	75% wholesale price	75% wholesale price	
Arizona	22.25¢/oz.	5.45-22.25¢/oz.	44.1¢/10 cigars -21.8¢/cigar	
Arkansas	68% mfr. price	68% mfr. price	68% mfr. price	
California	56.93% wholesale price	56.93% wholesale price	56.93% wholesale price	56.93% wholesale price
Colorado	40% mfr. price	40% mfr. price	40% mfr. price	
Connecticut	300¢/oz.	50% wholesale price	50% wholesale price, 50¢ cap	LC Closed system: 40¢/mL Open: 10% wholesale price
Delaware	92¢/oz.	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price	5¢/mL

State	Snuff	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	Cigars	E-Cigarettes
District of Columbia	91% wholesale price	91% wholesale price	91% wholesale price	91% wholesale price
Florida	85% wholesale price	85% wholesale price		
Georgia	10% wholesale price	10% wholesale price	2.5¢/10 cigars; 23% wholesale price	Closed system: 5¢/mL Open & disposables: 7% wholesale price
Hawaii	70% wholesale price	70% wholesale price	50% wholesale price; LC	
Idaho	40% wholesale price	40% wholesale price	40% wholesale price	
Illinois	30¢/oz.	36% wholesale price	36% wholesale price; LC	15% wholesale price
Indiana	40¢/oz.	24% wholesale price	24% wholesale price	
Iowa	119¢/oz.	50% wholesale price	50% w/s price, 50¢ cap;	
Kansas	10% wholesale price	10% wholesale price	10% wholesale price	\$0.05/mL
Kentucky	19¢/unit	15% wholesale price	15% wholesale price	Open: 15% wholesale price; Closed: \$1.50/cartridge
Louisiana	20% mfr. price	Chewing: 20% mfr. price Smoking: 33% mfr price	8%-20% mfr. price	5¢/mL
Maine	\$2.02/oz. (with min. tax)	Chewing: \$2.02¢/oz. Smoking: 43% wholesale price	43% wholesale price	43% wholesale price
Maryland	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price	Non-premium: 70% wholesale price Premium: 15% wholesale price	
Massachusetts	210% wholesale price	Chewing: 210% wholesale price Smoking: 40% wholesale price	40% wholesale price	75% wholesale price
Michigan	32% wholesale price	32% wholesale price	32% wholesale price	
Minnesota	95% wholesale price	95% wholesale price	95% wholesale price	95% wholesale price
Mississippi	15% mfr. price	15% mfr. price	15% mfr. price	
Missouri	10% mfr. price	10% mfr. price	10% mfr. price	

State	Snuff	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	Cigars	E-Cigarettes
Nebraska	44¢/oz.	20% wholesale price	20% wholesale price	
Nevada	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price
New Hampshire	65.03% wholesale price	65.03% wholesale price	65.03% wholesale price	Open: 8% wholesale price Closed: 30¢/mL
New Jersey	75¢/oz.	30% wholesale price	30% wholesale price	Liquid nicotine: 10¢/mL Container e-liquid: 10% retail price
New Mexico	25% mfr. price	25% mfr. price	25% mfr. price; 50¢ cap	Open: 12.5% mfr price Closed: 50¢/cartridge
New York	200¢/oz. (with min. tax)	75% wholesale price	75% wholesale price	20% retail price
North Carolina	12.8% wholesale price	12.8% wholesale price	12.8% wholesale price	5¢/mL
North Dakota	60¢/oz.	Chewing: 16¢/oz Smoking: 28% wholesale price	28% wholesale price	
Ohio	17% wholesale price	17% wholesale price	LC: 37% wholesale price Others: 17% wholesale price	10¢/mL
Oklahoma	60% mfr. price	Chewing: 60% mfr. price Smoking: 80% mfr price	3.6-120¢/10 cigars	
Oregon	\$1.78/oz. (with min. tax)	65% wholesale price	65% wholesale price; 50¢ cap	
Pennsylvania	55¢/oz	55¢/oz	same as cigarettes	40% wholesale price
Rhode Island	\$1/oz.	80% wholesale price	80% wholesale price, 50¢ cap; LC	
South Carolina	5% mfr. price	5% mfr. price	5% mfr. price	
South Dakota	35% wholesale price	35% wholesale price	35% wholesale price	
Tennessee	6.6% wholesale price	6.6% wholesale price	6.6% wholesale price	

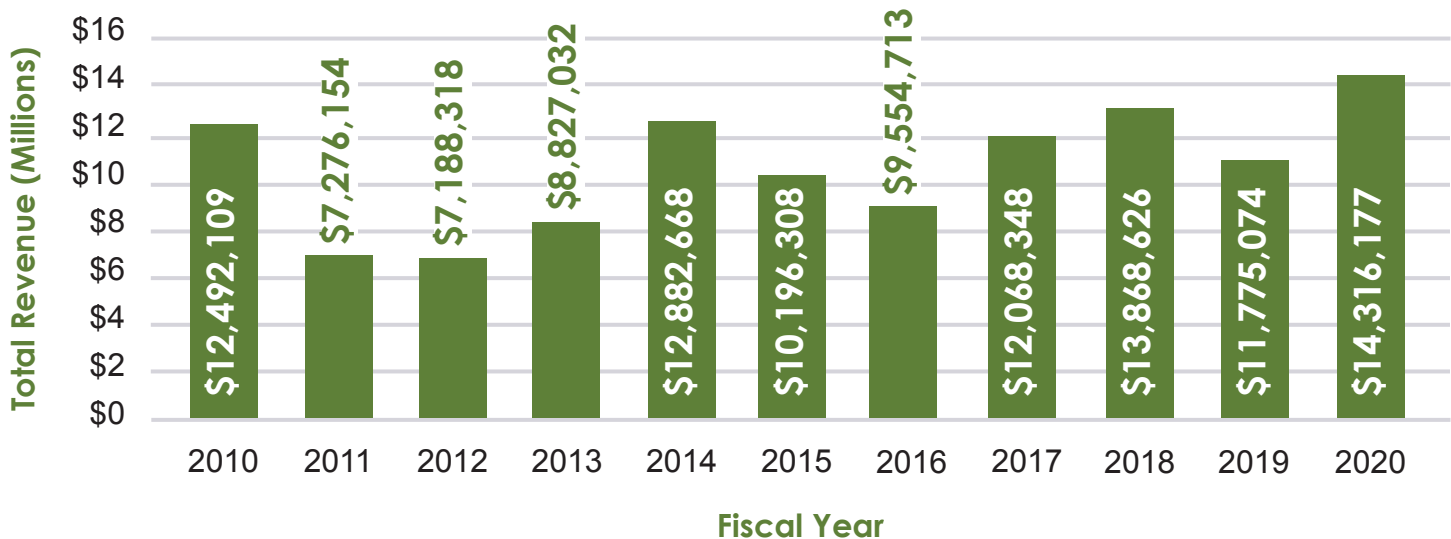
State	Snuff	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	Cigars	E-Cigarettes
Texas	\$1.22/oz. (with min. tax)	\$1.22/oz. (with min. tax)	1¢-15¢/10 cigars	
Utah	183¢/oz.	10 86% mfr. price	86% mfr. price; LC	56% mfr. price
Vermont	\$2.57/oz. or \$3.08/pack if less than 1.2oz.	92% wholesale price 15-10-420, MCA,	92% wholesale price under \$2.17; \$2/cigar \$2.17 to \$10; \$4/cigar \$10+ LC	92% wholesale price
Virginia	36¢/oz.	Chewing: 42¢-140¢/unit RYO: 10% mfr. price Other: 20% mfr price	20% mfr. price	6.6¢/mL
Washington	\$2.53 per 1.2oz. min.	95% taxable sales price	95% taxable sales price, 75¢ cap; LC	≤5mL container: 27¢/mL >5mL container: 9¢/mL
West Virginia	12% wholesale price	12% wholesale price	12% wholesale price	7.5¢/mL
Wisconsin	100% mfr. price	71% mfr. price	71% mfr. price, 50¢ cap	5¢/mL
Wyoming	60¢/oz. (with min. tax)	20% wholesale price	20% wholesale price	15% wholesale price

Little Cigars (LC): State taxes little cigars the same as cigarettes.

Unclaimed Property

Statute: Title 70, Chapter 9, Part 8, MCA

Unclaimed Property



Montana is considered a “custodial state,” which means the state holds any abandoned property on behalf of its rightful owners until the owner claims the property. Under Montana’s Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, any intangible and certain tangible property unclaimed by its owner must be turned over to the Department of Revenue. Intangible and tangible property covered by the act includes such items as money, uncashed checks, uncashed payroll checks, utility deposits, interest dividends or income, savings and checking accounts, safe deposit box contents, gift certificates, stocks, bonds, and uncashed coupons. The department maintains records on all abandoned property reported in Montana.

Reports filed by holders of abandoned property (such as banks and insurance companies) may be examined by the public. If the tangible abandoned property is not claimed within three years after the receipt of the property, the State of Montana shall sell the property to the highest bidder at a public sale within the state, with the proceeds from the sale being held on behalf of the owner in the state general fund.

Since 1963, there has been approximately \$135 million worth of unclaimed property turned over to the state. During that time, the department has returned nearly \$48 million of the unclaimed property to its rightful owners.

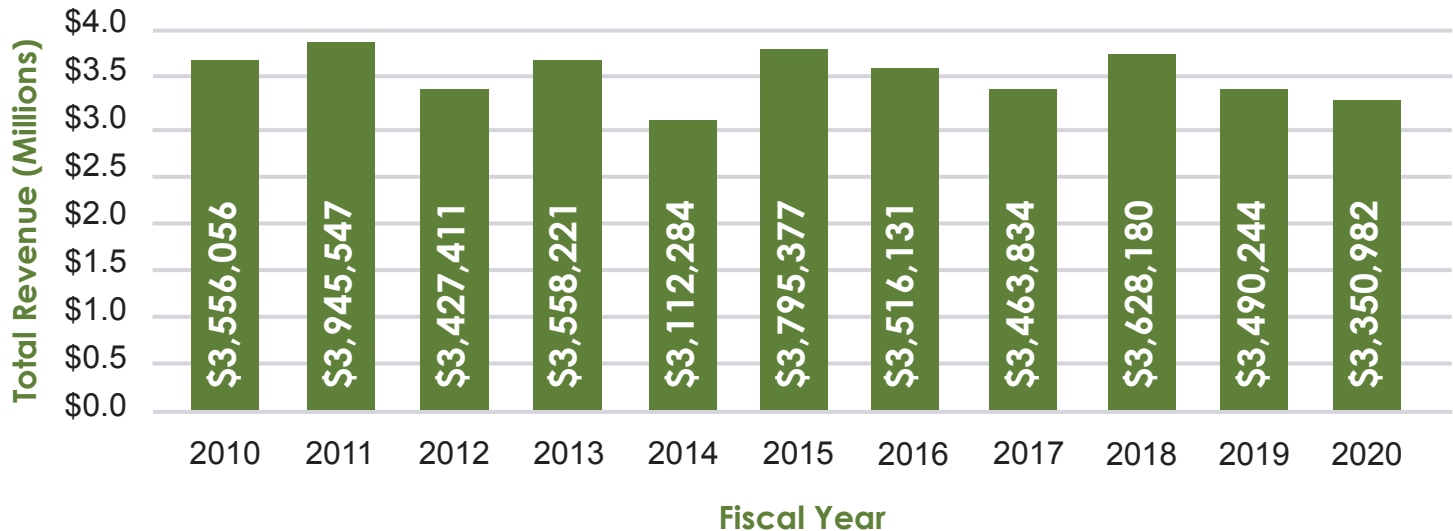
Distribution

Revenues up to \$100,000 are allocated to the agency refund account, with the remainder deposited into the state general fund. The refund period for items valued at more than \$50 is unlimited. (70-9-813, MCA).

Wholesale Energy Transaction Tax

Statute: Title 15, Chapter 72, MCA

Wholesale Energy Transaction Tax



Tax Rate

The Wholesale Energy Transaction Tax is \$0.00015 per kilowatt hour (\$0.15 per MWh) on all electricity transmitted by a transmission service provider in the state. There is also a 5 percent exemption for electricity produced in the state to compensate for transmission line losses.

Filing and Payment

The tax went into effect on January 1, 2000, and is paid on a calendar quarter basis. Payment is due to the state within 30 days after the close of the quarter.

Distribution

Revenues are deposited into the state general fund (15-72-106, MCA).



Property Tax

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Overview

The 1972 Montana State Constitution states that the value of all property in the state must be equalized for tax purposes. It is the role of the Department of Revenue to ensure uniform valuation of similar properties throughout the state.

Article 8, Sections 3 and 4 of the Montana Constitution, states:

Section 3: Property tax administration. The state shall appraise, assess, and equalize the valuation of all property which is to be taxed in the manner provided by law.

Section 4: Equal valuation. All taxing jurisdictions shall use the assessed valuation of property established by the state.

Although the department administers taxes and assesses property values throughout the state it is the combination of the department, the Legislature, and local governments and schools that sets the level of taxes. The department determines the value of property throughout the state; the Legislature sets the relative shares of the tax burden by designating classes of property, establishing the tax rates and exemptions, and setting the basis of valuation; and local governments and other taxing jurisdictions set the level of taxes by their budgeting decisions and maximum mill levy limitations. Local governments also establish local special fees and assessment charges separate from *ad valorem* property taxes.

It is this interaction of the assessed value, tax rates, exemptions, mill rates, and special fees and charges that determine the property taxes paid by individual taxpayers.

Property taxes are not like other taxes in the state. Property taxes are an *ad valorem* tax, meaning the tax is levied in proportion to the value of each property relative to the total value within each taxing jurisdiction. Therefore, reducing a tax rate or exempting a certain type of property from the tax base generally does not reduce the amount of taxes collected, but instead shifts the tax liability to other taxpayers in the affected jurisdiction.

Revenue collected from property taxes is statutorily limited. The legislature has placed limitations on the amount of property tax that can be collected. Local governments are subject to a maximum mill levy as set forth in 15-10-420, MCA. Property taxes levied by schools are limited by school budgeting laws. The state's mills are also subject to 15-10-420, MCA, but may not exceed the mill levy limitations set out in law.

The first part of the property tax section explains these underlying concepts of Montana's property tax in more detail. The second part focuses on the distribution of the tax burden and total revenue collected.

Selected Sections of Property Law	Primary Section of Montana Code Annotated (MCA)	Selected Sections of Property Law	Primary Section of Montana Code Annotated (MCA)
General Provisions of Entitlement Share Payment	Title 15, Chapter 1	Department to Equalize Valuations	Title 15, Chapter 9
Administration of Revenue Laws	Title 15, Chapter 1, Part 2	Property Tax Levies	Title 15, Chapter 10
Investigations by the Department	Title 15, Chapter 1, Part 3	Certification of Taxable Values	15-10-202, MCA
Protested Payments	Title 15, Chapter 1, Part 4	County Clerk and Recorder to Report Mill Levy	15-10-305, MCA
State Tax Appeal Board	Title 15, Chapter 2	Department to Compute and Enter Taxes	15-10-305, MCA
Property Subject to Taxation and Tax Rates	Title 15, Chapter 6, Part 1	Taxing Authority Budget Limitation	15-10-420, MCA
Tax-Exempt Property	Title 15, Chapter 6, Part 2	Property Tax Appeals	Title 15, Chapter 15
Appraisal Methods	Title 15, Chapter 7, Part 1	Collection of Property Taxes by Treasurer	Title 15, Chapter 16
Appraisal Methods for Agriculture	Title 15, Chapter 7, Part 2	Tax Lien Sales	Title 15, Chapter 17
Realty Transfer Act and Non-Disclosure	Title 15, Chapter 7, Part 3	Properties that are Centrally Assessed	Title 15, Chapter 23
Assessment Procedure	Title 15, Chapter 8	Special Property Tax Applications	Title 15, Chapter 24

Property is Appraised at its Market Value by the Department of Revenue

In general, taxable property in the state is appraised by the Department of Revenue at 100 percent of its market value. This is the value at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller when both have reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts and neither is under any compulsion to buy or sell.

For residential property, this means using the sale price of a enough comparable properties to establish the value of all properties that must be appraised. For commercial property, the appraised market value is generally determined by capitalizing the income from the property into a market value. In some cases, when there is not enough market information, values will be determined by estimating the cost of the property, minus depreciation for both residential and commercial properties.

Personal property and the value of gross proceeds and net proceeds of mines are reported annually by the taxpayer to the department.

Centrally assessed properties are primarily those that cross county lines, such as large utility companies and railroads. The department values the entire company and apportions the value among the counties and local jurisdictions based on the location of the company's property.

Forest and agricultural land are valued using productivity value of the land rather than market value. Forest productivity is determined in conjunction with the College of Forestry at the University of Montana in Missoula. Agricultural productivity is determined by using the soil quality data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), historical productivity measures, the commodity price, and the capitalization rate set by the Legislature.

The department has local offices throughout the state. These local offices are responsible for the valuation of property, except for centrally assessed and large industrial properties. The local offices work with county treasurers, local officials, and the public to provide property tax information.

If a taxpayer disagrees with the valuation of property, the taxpayer can challenge that value by filing a Request for Informal Review (Form AB-26) with the department or filing an appeal directly with their local County Tax Appeal Board (CTAB). If the taxpayer files a Form AB-26 and is not satisfied with the outcome of the informal review they can appeal to the CTAB. A taxpayer can challenge the ruling of the CTAB by appealing it to the Montana Tax Appeal Board. If the taxpayer is still not satisfied, they can bring it to district court and then to the Montana Supreme Court.

Property is Taxed at its Taxable Value as Determined by the Legislature

Montana property tax statutes define tax rates for various types of property. In most other states, what Montana statutes refer to as a "tax rate" is more commonly referred to as an assessment rate, usually defined as the ratio of taxes paid relative to the tax base. For Montana property taxes, the tax owed is equal to the product of the property's value, the statutory tax rate, and the combined millage rate of all the taxing jurisdictions.

The taxable value is the portion of the property's value subject to mill levies. It is calculated by applying the tax rate and any relevant exemptions to the market value. Taxable value is typically a fraction of the property's market value. For example, telecommunication property has a tax rate of 6 percent. If the telecommunication property's value is \$100,000, its taxable value is \$6,000. Residential Class 4 property has a tax rate of 1.35 percent. If the property is worth \$300,000, then its taxable value is \$4,050.

Taxable value is calculated differently for different types of property because all taxable property is classified into one of the 15 classes of property that have been determined by the Legislature. While each property within a class is valued in the same manner, not all classes of property are treated the same. Tax rates, exemptions, and valuations methods differ among classes of property as determined by the Legislature.

The next table summarizes the differences in valuation by class. The following pages summarize the classes of property in more detail.

Classes of Property

Class	Description	Valuation Standard	Valuation Cycle	TY 2020 Tax Rate
Class 1	Net Proceeds of Mines	Net Proceeds	Annual	100.00%
Class 2	Gross Proceeds of Metal Mines	Gross Proceeds	Annual	3.00%
Class 3	Agricultural Land	Productivity Value	2 Year	2.16%
Class 4	Residential, Commercial, and Industrial (land and improvements)	Market Value	2 Year	1.35%
Class 5	Pollution Control Equipment, Independent and Rural Electric and Telephone Cooperatives, New and Expanding Industry, Electrolytic Reduction Facilities, Research and Development Firms, and Gasohol Production Property	Market Value	Annual	3.00%
Class 7	Non-centrally Assessed Utilities	Market Value	Annual	8.00%
Class 8	Business Equipment	Market Value	Annual	1.50%*
Class 9	Pipelines and Nonelectric Generating Property of Electric Utilities	Market Value	Annual	12.00%
Class 10	Forest Land	Productivity Value	6 Year	0.37%
Class 12	Airlines and Railroads	Market Value	Annual	3.20%
Class 13	Telecommunication Utilities and Electric Generating Property of Electric Utilities	Market Value	Annual	6.00%
Class 14	Renewable Energy Production and Transmission Property	Market Value	Annual	3.00%
Class 15	Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline Property	Market Value	Annual	3.00%
Class 16	High-Voltage DC Converter Property	Market Value	Annual	2.25%
Class 17	Qualified Data Centers	Market Value	Annual	0.90%

*Class 8 has a graduated tax rate. 0% of the first \$100,000; 1.5% for the next \$6 million; and 3% for all remaining Class 8 property.

CLASS 1

Net proceeds of mines and mining claims except for coal, bentonite, and metal mines. Market value is determined by a statutory rate indexed to inflation multiplied by production values reported to the department each year by the taxpayer. Taxable value is 100 percent of the market value.

CLASS 2

Gross proceeds of metal mines. Annual gross values are reported to the department each year by the taxpayer. The tax rate for Class 2 properties is 3 percent.

CLASS 3

Agricultural land, non-productive patented mining claims, and non-qualified agricultural land. Class 3 property is reappraised on a two-year cycle.

Agricultural land is valued based on the productivity of the land. There are four main sub-classes of agricultural land: grazing land; tillable irrigated land; non-irrigated land used for grain or other crops; and non-irrigated land used for continuous hay production. Each of these four types of property has different productivities, and certain parcels of property may be more or less productive than the average property in the class. The tax rate is 2.16 percent for 2020.

Non-qualified agricultural land includes parcels of land that are between 20 and 160 acres and are not used primarily for agricultural purposes. These parcels are appraised as if they were used for grazing and are taxed at seven times the Class 3 tax rate, or 15.12 percent, for 2020.

CLASS 4

Residential, commercial, and industrial land and improvements. Class 4 property is the largest class as measured in both market value and the number of parcels.

Beginning in Tax Year 2015, Class 4 property is appraised every two years. The new appraisal values determined by the department are applied in odd-numbered tax years. If a property does not change substantially, the prior year's reappraisal value is also used in the even-numbered tax years.

The tax rate for residential property is 1.35 percent in 2020. The tax rate for commercial and industrial property is 1.4 times the residential property tax rate, or 1.89 percent in 2020.

There are four programs to assist taxpayers with property taxes: the Property Tax Assistance Program, the Montana Disabled Veterans Program, the Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit, and the Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program. These programs are discussed in more detail in the Tax Expenditure section of the Biennial Report.

CLASS 5

Pollution control equipment, independent and rural electric and telephone cooperatives, machinery and equipment used in electrolytic reduction facilities, real and personal property of research and development firms, and real and personal property used in production of gasohol. The market value of Class 5 property is assessed annually by the department's industrial appraisers. The tax rate is 3 percent.

CLASS 7

Non-centrally assessed utilities. The market value is determined annually by the department's industrial appraisers. The tax rate is 8 percent.

CLASS 8

Personal property used for business purposes. Class 8 property is reported to the department annually. The first \$100,000 in total market value owned or controlled by a business or entity is tax-exempt; the next \$6 million is taxed at 1.5 percent; and any remaining value has a tax rate of 3 percent.

CLASS 9

Pipelines and the non-electric generating property of electric utilities. The market value is determined annually through the company's total value, and the value in local jurisdictions is determined by the portion of property that is located in those jurisdictions. The tax rate is 12 percent.

- CLASS 10** Forest land. Forest land is reassessed every six years and is valued based on the productivity of each parcel of land. Productivity of each acre is determined in collaboration with the University of Montana W.A. Franke College of Forestry & Conservation with input from the timber industry. There are four grades of forest property that are determined by the cubic feet of lumber produced on each acre per year. Standing timber on the property is not taxed. The 2020 tax rate is 0.37 percent.
- CLASS 12** All property owned by airlines and railroads. The market value is determined annually by the department's centrally assessed property appraisers and then apportioned to the local taxing jurisdictions. The tax rate varies depending on the effective tax rate of all commercial and industrial property in the state. In 2020 the tax rate is 3.20 percent.
- CLASS 13** All property of telecommunication utilities and the electric generating property of electric utilities. The market value is determined annually by the department's centrally assessed property appraisers and then apportioned to the local taxing jurisdictions. The tax rate is 6 percent.
- CLASS 14** Renewable energy production and transmission property. This includes commercial wind generation, biodiesel production, biomass gasification, coal gasification ethanol production, and geothermal energy property. The market value is determined annually by the department's centrally assessed property appraisers and then apportioned to the local taxing jurisdictions. The tax rate is 3 percent.
- CLASS 15** Qualifying carbon dioxide and liquid pipeline property. This property includes pipelines used to transport carbon dioxide for sequestration or having 90 percent of capacity dedicated to transporting fuels produced by coal gasification, biodiesel, biogas, or ethanol facilities; carbon sequestration equipment; closed-loop enhanced oil recovery equipment; and pipelines connecting a Class 14 fuel production facility to an existing pipeline. The market value is determined annually by the department's centrally assessed property appraisers and then apportioned to the local taxing jurisdictions. The tax rate is 3 percent.
- CLASS 16** High-voltage DC converter station property located in a manner that the power can be directed to two different regional grids. The tax rate is 2.25 percent. Currently there is no Class 16 property in the state.
- CLASS 17** Property of a facility designed or modified to house networked computers or equipment supporting computing, networking, or data storage. To be classified as Class 17, a property must be at least 300,000 square feet, have a market value of over \$50 million, and be constructed after June 30, 2017. An existing property may qualify if it expanded, the qualifying expansion is over 25,000 square feet, and it has a value of over \$50 million. The market value is determined annually by the department's centrally assessed property appraisers and then apportioned to the local taxing jurisdictions. The tax rate is 0.9 percent.

Determining Taxes Paid

Determining Taxes Paid

The total amount of annual taxes paid by a taxpayer is equal to the taxable value of the property multiplied by the cumulative mills from all taxing jurisdictions in which the property is located.

Property Tax	=	Taxable Value	x	Cumulative Millage Rates
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The rate applied to taxable value to determine taxes paid is denoted as a mill. One mill is equal to 1/1000 of a dollar, or 0.1 percent.

Millage Rate	x	\$1,000	=	Mills
0.005	x	\$1,000	=	5.0

The total amount of mills that may be levied differs between the state, local governments, and school districts. The state's mills are statutorily fixed, while local governments and school districts set their mills based on the budgets of the individual taxing jurisdictions and their specific tax base.

State Mill Rates

The state levies 95 mills for the equalization of elementary and high school base funding and 6 mills for the university system. There are also 1.5 mills levied for vocational and technical education that are applied to property in Silver Bow, Cascade, Yellowstone, Missoula, and Lewis and Clark counties only.

Prior to 1989, the elementary school equalization mills were set at 17 mills and the high school equalization mills were set at 28 mills. In 1989, the Montana Supreme Court found Montana schools were not adequately funded. In response, the Legislature increased these levies by 5 mills each and created a new state equalization levy of 40 mills, for the current total of 95 mills.

Legislative Millage Rates Assessed by the State

Primary Section of Montana Code Annotated (MCA)

Tax Levy for Elementary Equalization (33 Mills)	20-9-331, MCA
Tax Levy for High School Equalization (22 Mills)	20-9-333, MCA
Tax Levy for State Equalization (40 Mills)	20-9-360, MCA
Tax Levy for Vocational and Technical Education (1.5 Mills)	20-25-439, MCA
Tax Levy for University System (6 Mills)	15-10-108, MCA

Local Governments and School Districts Mill Rate

Local governments and school districts set their mills based on the budgets of individual taxing jurisdictions and their tax base. A taxing jurisdiction is a governmental entity authorized to impose tax on property. The tax base is the total amount of taxable value contained within the physical boundary of the taxing jurisdiction as of January 1 of the current tax year.

The taxing authority of local governments is limited to the number of mills required to generate the inflation-adjusted amount of property tax it assessed in the prior year, based on the current tax base less the Department of Revenue's estimate of the taxing jurisdiction's newly taxable value (15-10-420, MCA).

Newly taxable values are estimated by looking at the non-negative annual change in the sum of property by tax class for a taxing jurisdiction. Additionally, some adjustments are made to Class 4 values based on the appreciation of property in reappraisal years. The example below details how newly taxable values were calculated in Rosebud County for Tax Year 2020 and also illustrates how a jurisdiction may have positive newly taxable values (which can increase the allowable taxes to be levied) even though total taxable values decrease (which may increase mills and taxes on existing property).

Tax Class	TY 2019	TY 2020	Annual Change	Newly Taxable
3	\$3,519,969	\$3,517,306	(\$2,663)	\$0
4 (Res.)	\$3,594,708	\$3,601,878	\$7,170	\$7,170
4 (Com.)	\$1,311,547	\$1,325,976	\$14,429	\$14,429
5	\$3,102,691	\$2,685,835	(\$416,856)	\$0
8	\$2,841,197	\$2,966,475	\$125,278	\$125,278
9	\$6,026,879	\$6,601,030	\$574,151	\$574,151
10	\$17,960	\$17,960	\$0	\$0
12	\$2,194,736	\$2,552,799	\$358,063	\$358,063
13	\$65,497,510	\$55,358,126	(\$10,139,384)	\$0
Rosebud Co. Total	\$88,107,196	\$78,627,385	(\$9,479,811)	\$1,079,091

A taxing jurisdiction's newly taxable property includes property changes from the previous year, property annexed into the jurisdiction, increases in value due to subdivisions of real property, and the transfer of property from tax-exempt to taxable status.

The statute also makes adjustments for inflation. If a taxing entity assessed \$49,500 in taxes last year and the inflation adjustment is equal to 1.01 percent, then the adjustment to the taxing authority would be an increase of \$500. This year's inflation adjusted levy authority would increase to \$50,000.

Last Year's Taxes Assessed	=	\$49,500
Half the Rate of Inflation	x	1.01%
Inflationary Adjustment	=	\$500
Adjusted Budget Authority	=	\$50,000

If the same taxing entity has a current tax base of \$10,200,000, but \$200,000 is newly taxable property, then the adjusted tax base used for setting mills would be \$10,000,000.

Taxing jurisdictions generally do this calculation in terms of taxable value per mill. A tax base of \$10,200,000 would equate to \$10,200 taxable value per mill ($\$10,200,000 / \$1,000$); \$200,000 in newly taxable property is \$200 newly taxable property per mill ($\$200,000 / \$1,000$); and the adjusted tax base of \$10,000,000 is \$10,000 taxable value per mill ($\$10,000,000 / \$1,000$).

Current Taxable Value per Mill	=	\$10,200
Newly Taxable Value per Mill	-	\$200
Adjusted Taxable Value per Mill	=	\$10,000

Therefore, when the adjusted levy authority of \$50,000 is divided into the adjusted taxable value per mill of \$10,000, the maximum millage authority afforded by the Legislature to the taxing jurisdiction would be 5 mills.

$\frac{\text{Adjusted Budget Authority}}{\text{Adjusted Tax Base}}$	=	$\frac{\$50,000}{\$10,000}$	=	Authorized Mill Levy	=	5.000
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Once the level of property taxes is set, the taxing jurisdictions set their budgets at levels that may or may not provide the same level of services as the prior year. In instances when the cost of providing service increases faster than allowable property tax levels increase, the jurisdiction reduces services or can ask voters to approve an additional mill levy. On the other hand, if the allowable property tax revenue increases faster than the cost of providing services, property taxes may be reduced.

Taxes Assessed by a Taxing Jurisdiction on a Residence

The amount of annual taxes paid on a property is equal to its taxable value multiplied by the cumulative mills from all taxing jurisdictions that have taxing authority. The amount of annual taxes that would be assessed by a taxing authority on a residence valued at \$100,000 would be the taxable value of the residence, \$1,350 ($100,000 \times 1.35\%$), multiplied by the millage rate of the taxing jurisdiction (0.5%, or 5 mills), amounting to \$6.75 in annual taxes on this property for this taxing jurisdiction.

Levy Districts

Local taxing jurisdictions may levy mills to fund the services they provide. Schools, cities, towns, miscellaneous districts, and the state all generate revenue from the property tax system by levying mills against property within their jurisdiction. Each taxing jurisdiction's mills are added together to determine the total mills that apply to a property. All properties that are a part of the same combination of taxing jurisdictions make up a taxing levy district. By definition, each property in a taxing district will have the same mills applied to their taxable values. An example levy district is below.

Example of Taxing District

Elementary School	100.00
High School	125.25
Town	75.50
County	115.00
State School Equalization	95.00
University	6.00
Total Mills	516.75

For a given tax year, property taxes are assessed on the taxable value as of January 1 of the tax year. Tax payments are made to the applicable county treasurer and are due in November of the tax year and May of the following calendar year. The treasurer distributes the funds to the appropriate taxing jurisdiction.

Taxes Levied

Taxes Levied

The following sections of this report provide information of the value of property in Montana and the tax revenue collected by this property.

Taxes Levied - A Statewide Look

In Tax Year 2020, the full market value of non-exempt property eligible for taxation in Montana was estimated at \$169.216 billion. Multiplying the applicable tax rates for each class of property by the taxable market value determines the taxable value. In Tax Year 2020, the total taxable value of property in Montana was estimated at \$3.213 billion. This is an average tax rate of 1.90 percent.

Montana Property 2020

	Taxable Market Value	Taxable Value	Average Tax Rate
Total	\$169,216,191,395	\$3,212,695,899	1.90%

In 2020, property taxes paid was estimated at \$1.911 billion. Therefore, the average mills levied was 594.79.

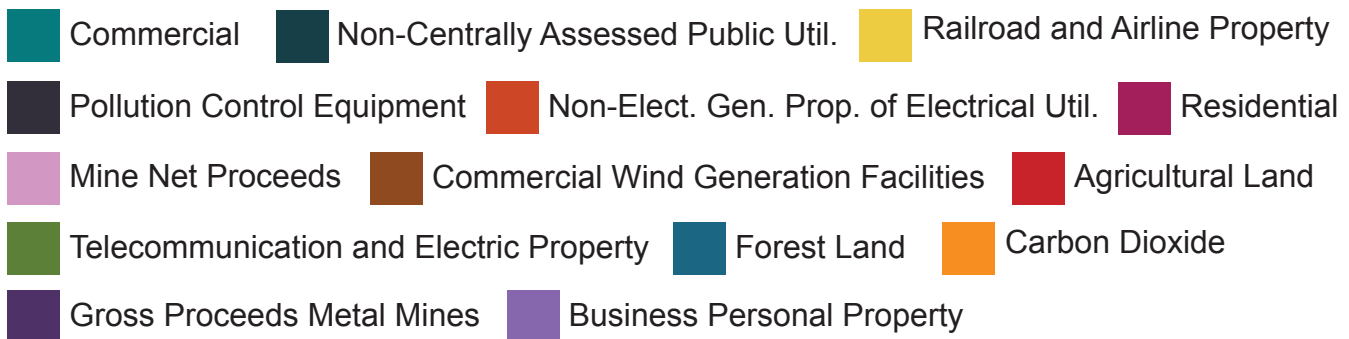
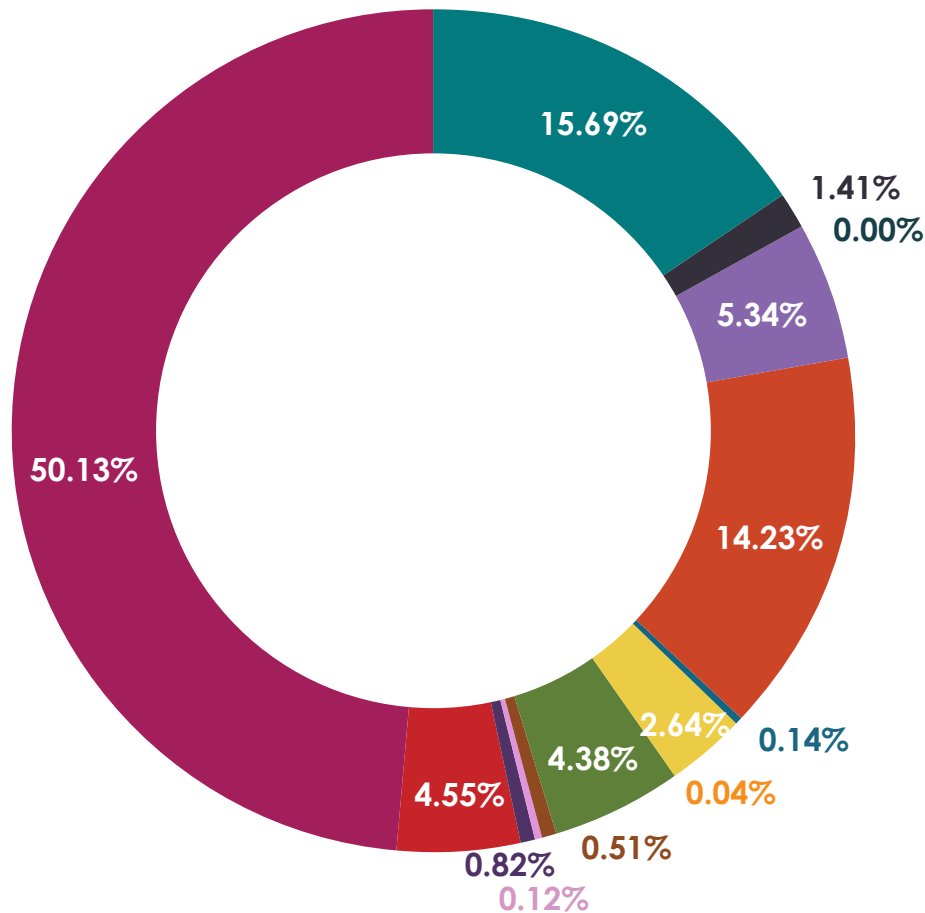
Montana Property 2020

	Taxable Value	Taxes	Avg. Millage Rate	Avg. Mills
Total	\$3,212,695,899	\$1,910,889,924	0.59479	594.79

Property Taxes Paid by Class

The following graph compares the percent of property tax paid for each class of property in Tax Year 2019.

Percent of Property Taxes Paid by Class Tax Year 2019



Property Taxes Paid by Class of Property in 2019

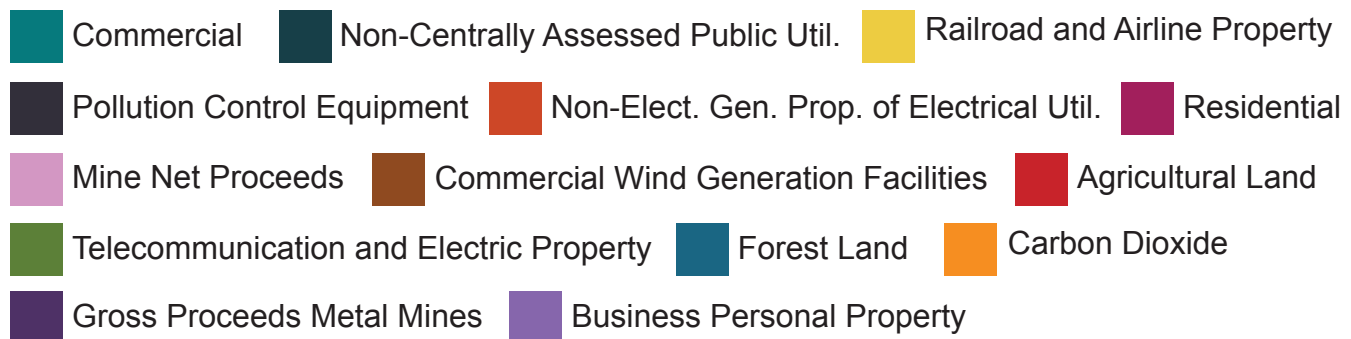
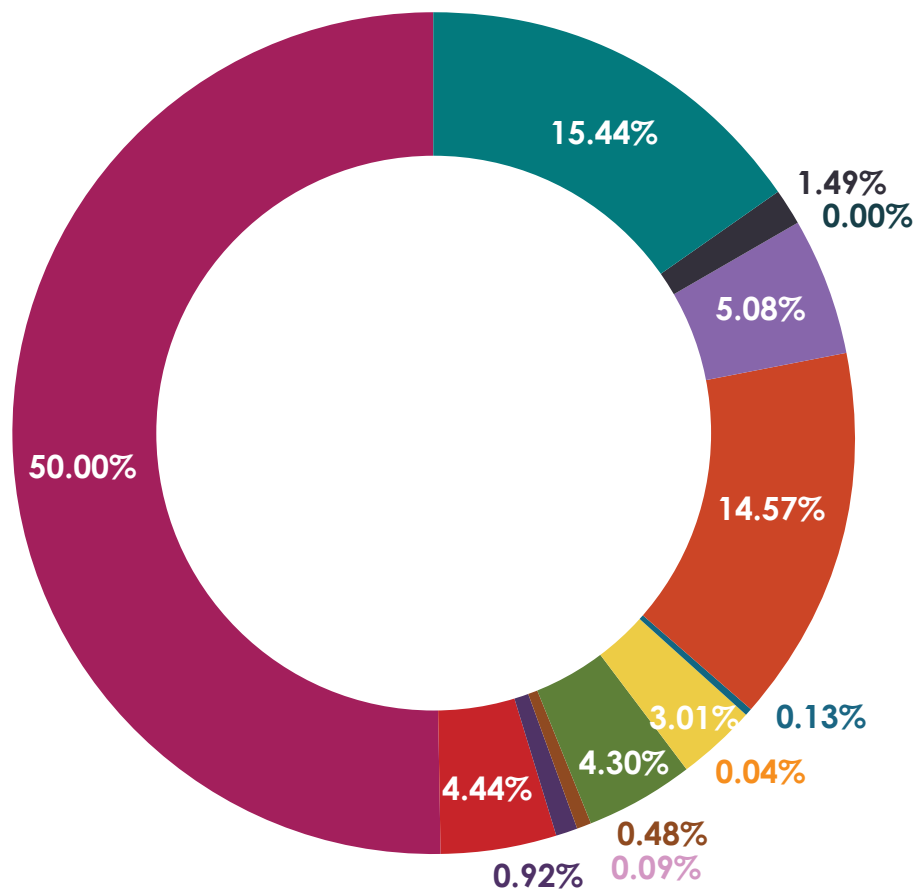
The table below presents market value, taxable market value, and the taxes paid by class of property in the state in Tax Year 2019. Class 4 property provided 65.82 percent, Class 9 provided 14.23 percent, and Class 8 personal property provided 5.34 percent of the property taxes paid in the state.

Estimated Property Taxes Paid by Property Class - Tax Year 2019 (Fiscal Year 2020)

Tax Class	Description	Market Value	Taxable Value	Taxes Paid by Tax Class	Percent of Total Taxes
1	Mine Net Proceeds	\$5,584,426	\$5,584,426	\$2,170,217	0.12%
2	Gross Proceeds Metal Mines	\$865,966,541	\$25,978,994	\$15,241,167	0.82%
3	Agricultural Land	\$6,950,210,079	\$157,351,063	\$84,424,846	4.55%
4.1	Residential Improvements	\$83,430,472,216	\$1,119,297,688	\$683,726,002	36.83%
4.2	Residential Land	\$30,795,379,970	\$404,676,400	\$246,884,634	13.30%
4.8	Commercial Improvements	\$15,951,528,035	\$297,739,316	\$202,121,566	10.89%
4.9	Commercial Land	\$6,899,655,614	\$129,912,590	\$89,173,246	4.80%
Subtotal Class 4		\$137,077,035,835	\$1,951,625,994	\$1,221,905,448	65.82%
5	Pollution Control Equipment	\$1,959,362,021	\$47,313,933	\$26,262,486	1.41%
7	Non-Centrally Assessed Public Utilities	\$38,205	\$3,056	\$2,674	0.00%
8	Business Personal Property	\$7,271,008,126	\$166,670,925	\$99,209,792	5.34%
9	Non-Elect. Gen. Prop. of Electrical Util	\$4,227,858,062	\$501,031,443	\$264,158,314	14.23%
10	Forest Land	\$1,324,893,162	\$4,902,390	\$2,574,028	0.14%
12	Railroad and Airline Property	\$2,720,418,251	\$87,053,366	\$49,065,284	2.64%
13	Telecommunication and Electric Property	\$2,838,928,744	\$170,253,640	\$81,280,530	4.38%
14	Commercial Wind Generation Facilities	\$825,784,251	\$16,832,863	\$9,437,430	0.51%
15	Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline	\$148,772,185	\$1,912,923	\$761,190	0.04%
Total		\$166,215,859,888	\$3,136,515,017	\$1,856,493,405	

The following graph compares the percent of property tax paid for each class of property in Tax Year 2020.

Percent of Property Taxes Paid by Class Tax Year 2020



Property Taxes Paid by Class of Property in 2020

The following table presents market value, taxable market value, and the taxes paid by class of property in the state in Tax Year 2020. In 2020, Class 4 property provided 65.45 percent, Class 9 provided 14.57 percent, and Class 8 personal property paid 5.08 percent of the property taxes paid in the state.

Estimated Property Taxes Paid by Property Class - Tax Year 2020 (Fiscal Year 2021)

Tax Class	Description	Market Value	Taxable Value	Taxes Paid by Tax Class	Percent of Total Taxes
1	Mine Net Proceeds	\$4,744,757	\$4,744,757	\$1,723,118	0.09%
2	Gross Proceeds Metal Mines	\$1,056,503,677	\$31,695,112	\$17,577,780	0.92%
3	Agricultural Land	\$6,943,513,568	\$157,208,088	\$84,850,312	4.44%
4.1	Residential Improvements	\$85,607,427,909	\$1,150,175,727	\$705,762,756	36.93%
4.2	Residential Land	\$31,005,735,786	\$407,304,274	\$249,751,813	13.07%
4.8	Commercial Improvements	\$16,066,472,401	\$300,353,477	\$206,008,818	10.78%
4.9	Commercial Land	\$6,821,762,496	\$128,451,242	\$89,069,090	4.66%
Subtotal Class 4		\$139,501,398,592	\$1,986,284,720	\$1,250,592,478	65.45%
5	Pollution Control Equipment	\$2,067,943,096	\$50,756,884	\$28,560,828	1.49%
7	Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.	\$37,789	\$3,023	\$2,583	0.00%
8	Business Personal Property	\$7,058,251,329	\$161,389,294	\$97,067,715	5.08%
9	Non-Elect. Gen. Prop. of Electrical Util.	\$4,509,421,084	\$534,403,123	\$278,391,706	14.57%
10	Forest Land	\$1,316,294,873	\$4,870,576	\$2,547,140	0.13%
12	Railroad and Airline Property	\$3,161,348,142	\$101,163,148	\$57,495,678	3.01%
13	Telecommunication and Electric Property	\$2,680,615,088	\$160,779,643	\$82,153,213	4.30%
14	Commercial Wind Generation Facilities	\$772,731,899	\$17,567,379	\$9,192,484	0.48%
15	Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline	\$143,387,501	\$1,830,152	\$734,891	0.04%
Total		\$169,216,191,395	\$3,212,695,899	\$1,910,889,924	

Property Taxes Paid by Taxing Jurisdiction Type

Property Taxes by Taxing Jurisdiction

The table on the next page shows statewide property tax collections for different types of taxing jurisdictions for Fiscal Years 2018 through 2021 (Tax Years 2017 through 2020).

Taxes Levied on the Montana Property Tax Bill

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Valuation¹				
Market Value of Taxable Property	148,339,510,804	151,023,043,539	166,215,859,888	169,216,191,395
Statewide Total Taxable Value	2,895,215,029	2,904,772,508	3,136,515,017	3,212,695,899
City/Town Taxable Value	979,467,125	990,265,593	1,077,527,165	1,078,981,836
Taxes Levied²				
State				
University	17,455,388	17,563,962	18,959,917	19,409,144
Vo-Tech (General Fund)	1,451,966	1,469,488	1,586,137	1,596,422
State General Fund	276,405,990	278,124,867	300,229,431	307,342,850
Subtotal State	295,313,344	297,158,316	320,775,486	328,348,415
County				
General	126,609,859	124,058,556	136,970,388	146,565,727
Road	56,393,977	60,829,727	63,574,232	65,456,925
Bridge	14,172,207	15,075,882	15,583,782	15,502,323
Entitlement	5,517,187	5,673,223	5,896,025	5,968,947
County Fair	8,877,393	8,980,675	8,532,624	9,078,886
Library	14,870,744	15,512,643	16,276,265	16,773,847
Agricultural Extension	4,245,403	4,086,672	4,216,006	4,419,243
Planning	3,312,845	3,393,007	3,404,124	3,648,248
Health and Sanitation	43,696,194	46,555,306	55,032,425	55,817,111
Hospital	3,769,007	3,640,887	3,859,007	3,003,962
Airport	2,645,896	2,358,232	3,089,223	2,811,857
District Court	7,307,808	7,619,265	7,530,878	7,435,274
Weed Control	5,789,810	5,789,810	6,186,924	6,075,103
Senior Citizens	8,400,186	8,823,073	10,127,739	11,258,396
Public Safety	109,302,531	119,869,197	128,873,507	135,689,884
Other	32,410,728	39,136,437	34,418,795	33,881,771
Subtotal County	447,302,306	471,402,590	503,571,942	523,387,503
Local Schools				
Elementary	323,335,565	327,625,303	344,422,928	349,227,760
High School	181,713,418	188,931,156	194,167,571	194,089,228
K-12	74,580,017	89,522,972	95,873,021	100,811,931
Vo-Tech	7,563,594	7,821,051	7,983,788	8,233,999
Subtotal Local Schools	587,192,594	613,900,481	642,447,307	652,362,918
County-Wide Schools	119,124,717	126,502,579	123,665,080	130,658,163
Cities and Towns	171,739,280	177,769,753	192,560,706	198,842,671
Fire and Miscellaneous	77,523,883	65,727,808	73,472,884	77,290,254
Total Property Tax Based on Mills	\$1,698,196,124	\$1,752,461,527	\$1,856,493,405	\$1,910,889,924
SIDs and Fees	\$157,236,226	\$178,739,245	\$184,541,846	\$198,988,834
Total Property Taxes	\$1,855,432,350	\$1,931,200,772	\$2,041,035,251	\$2,109,878,758

¹ State taxable value include local abatements. Source: State Assessor's Report

² Includes revenue distributed to TIFDs. Source: Taxes Levied Report

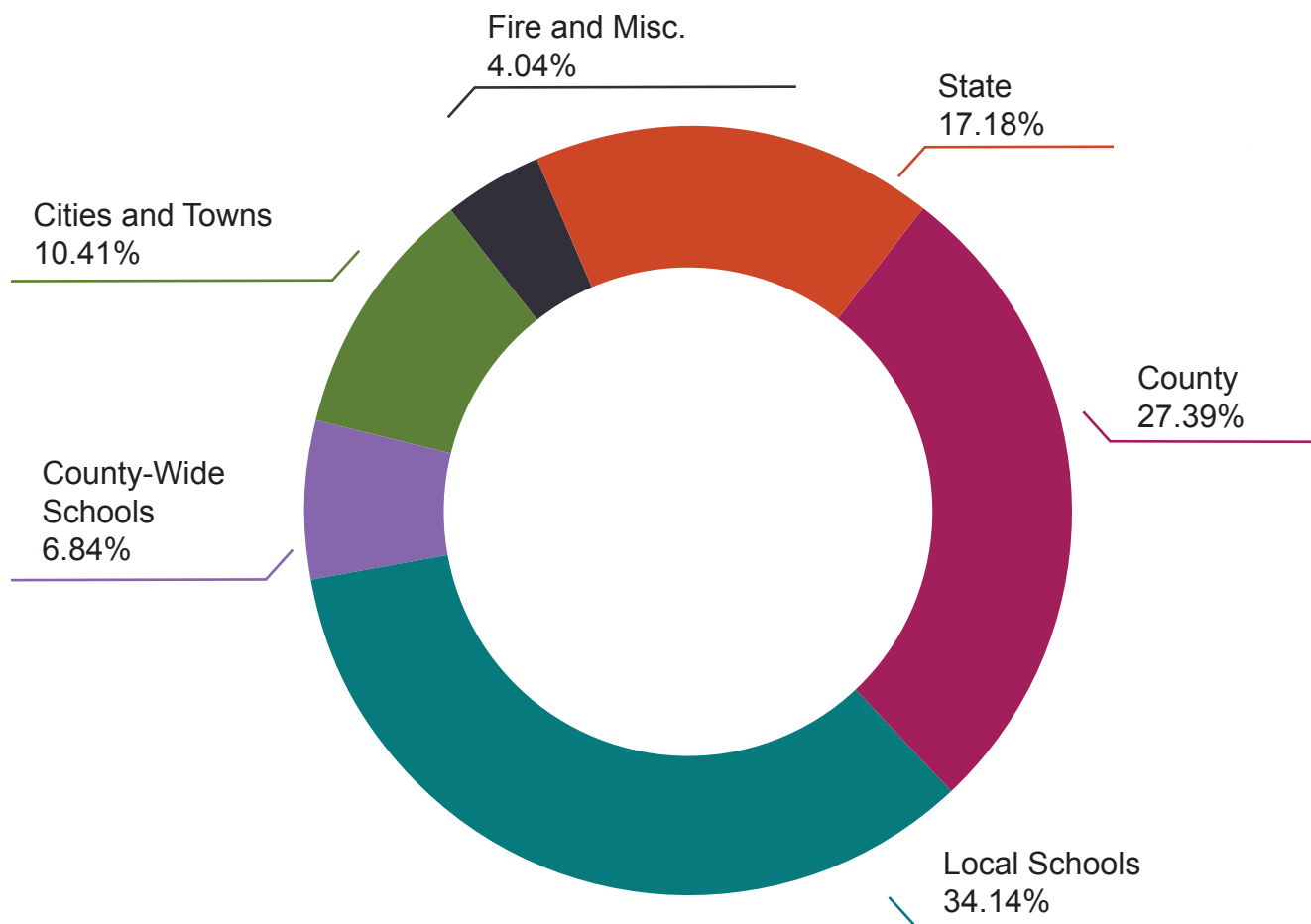
Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

In Fiscal Year 2021 (Tax Year 2020), approximately \$1.911 billion in property tax revenue will be used by the state and local jurisdictions. The following table shows the distribution by jurisdiction type for Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.

Taxes Levied by Jurisdiction Type

Taxing Jurisdiction	FY 2020		FY 2021	
	Tax Revenue	% of Total	Tax Revenue	% of Total
State	\$320,775,486	17.28%	\$328,348,415	17.18%
County	\$503,571,942	27.12%	\$523,387,503	27.39%
Local Schools	\$642,447,307	34.61%	\$652,362,918	34.14%
County-Wide Schools	\$123,665,080	6.66%	\$130,658,163	6.84%
Cities and Towns	\$192,560,706	10.37%	\$198,842,671	10.41%
Fire and Miscellaneous	\$73,472,884	3.96%	\$77,290,254	4.04%
	\$1,856,493,405	100.00%	\$1,910,889,924	100.00%

The following pie chart presents the allocation of property tax usage by each type of taxing jurisdiction for Fiscal Year 2021.



Property Tax and Property Value Summaries

Tax Revenue by County

The following tables present property tax revenue collected for each county in Tax Years 2019 and 2020 by each type of taxing jurisdiction.

Property Taxes Levied and Average Mills - TY 2019

Property Taxes Levied and Average Mills - TY 2019

County	State Assessed Mills ¹ and Revenue		County Assessed Mills and Revenue		County Wide School Mills and Revenue		Local School Average Mills ² and Revenue		Misc. & Fire District Average Mills & Revenue		City Average Mills ³ and Revenue		SID's and Fees	Total of All Taxes and Fees
	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Beaverhead	101.000	2,430,332	167.160	4,020,079	49.274	1,185,018	221.993	5,338,786	14.328	344,568	216.530	1,250,796	683,664	15,253,242
Big Horn	101.000	2,484,236	212.196	5,143,786	21.429	519,446	201.452	4,883,330	6.174	149,671	170.713	719,697	2,053,876	15,954,042
Blaine	101.000	1,519,688	288.855	4,340,419	61.260	920,503	187.640	2,819,533	3.861	58,021	391.780	855,062	1,893,213	12,406,439
Broadwater	101.000	1,788,548	154.521	2,724,094	33.006	581,866	169.531	2,988,714	18.605	327,996	80.994	168,681	1,028,292	9,608,190
Carbon	101.000	4,467,329	127.831	5,643,206	41.712	1,841,395	190.160	8,394,761	19.144	845,147	127.603	1,162,871	3,369,944	25,724,653
Carter	101.000	4,417,853	152.090	6,652,569	4.677	204,577	45.906	2,007,983	0.000	0	286.515	114,455	68,945	13,466,382
Cascade	102.500	18,033,338	137.950	24,223,263	46.057	8,087,291	245.503	43,108,971	19.196	3,370,707	199.866	21,288,542	12,764,307	130,876,419
Chouteau	101.000	2,822,849	182.524	5,083,025	38.756	1,079,285	164.875	4,591,516	30.281	843,268	209.531	674,535	529,392	15,623,870
Custer	101.000	2,259,915	220.422	4,930,956	43.707	977,753	257.224	5,754,229	0.000	0	219.960	2,104,564	3,054,224	19,081,642
Daniels	101.000	746,004	193.201	1,427,020	52.670	389,032	167.523	1,237,354	73.952	546,221	213.084	279,705	470,811	5,096,147
Dawson	101.000	2,640,466	162.501	4,248,313	0.000	0	271.348	7,093,910	64.755	1,692,913	207.182	1,614,929	2,243,206	19,533,738
Deer Lodge	101.000	2,166,990	328.223	7,039,281	17.276	370,504	202.057	4,333,449	51.386	1,102,064	34.043	185,430	1,239,941	16,437,658
Fallon	101.000	4,544,210	162.201	7,291,081	0.000	0	47.073	2,115,994	4.588	206,225	204.300	576,950	89,980	14,824,441
Fergus	101.000	4,625,315	160.621	6,328,706	50.715	1,998,230	186.610	7,352,700	15.438	608,267	238.247	1,867,694	1,577,097	24,358,008
Flathead	101.000	28,485,141	151.586	42,724,847	54.410	15,335,605	244.940	69,036,869	29.432	8,295,556	131.989	12,655,993	19,064,082	195,598,093
Gallatin	101.000	36,523,651	104.714	37,859,426	41.532	15,015,879	218.305	78,928,310	28.132	10,171,165	182.280	29,894,367	7,482,924	215,875,722
Garfield	101.000	559,961	327.872	1,817,779	76.585	424,602	147.535	817,961	0.000	0	171.113	50,350	99,703	3,770,357
Glacier	101.000	2,810,083	240.057	6,627,775	64.463	1,779,758	241.564	6,669,360	6.700	184,989	213.198	528,240	827,190	19,427,395
Golden Valley	101.000	689,323	135.634	918,079	36.782	248,971	169.347	1,146,274	1.238	8,377	93.140	44,192	22,815	3,078,032
Granite	101.000	1,434,729	217.381	3,084,639	44.410	630,185	141.833	2,012,615	25.619	363,529	160.981	318,795	157,301	8,001,794
Hill	101.000	4,176,416	167.522	6,925,748	54.311	2,245,324	198.922	8,223,872	5.017	207,408	218.573	2,745,363	3,598,564	28,122,695
Jefferson	101.000	3,228,246	163.630	5,210,229	47.603	1,515,742	191.413	6,094,877	32.110	1,022,419	152.012	375,408	1,562,020	19,008,940
Judith Basin	101.000	1,911,191	117.586	2,178,396	30.967	573,690	144.503	2,677,065	9.804	181,635	154.466	94,832	88,868	7,705,678
Lake	101.000	6,793,378	195.182	13,128,158	52.358	3,521,658	194.386	13,074,649	32.565	2,190,378	173.275	2,145,434	6,833,017	47,686,673
Lewis & Clark	102.500	14,947,096	207.093	30,126,690	54.305	7,899,991	292.541	42,557,075	14.014	2,038,652	171.302	12,856,602	8,013,599	118,439,705
Liberty	101.000	956,894	237.127	2,246,586	32.536	308,249	136.743	1,295,529	9.142	86,609	157.285	152,796	190,965	5,237,627
Lincoln	101.000	3,702,666	141.369	5,182,039	33.612	1,232,074	218.087	7,994,203	23.025	844,009	168.209	822,648	2,914,204	22,691,843
Madison	101.000	14,846,419	87.375	12,840,683	9.265	1,361,544	43.317	6,365,807	30.989	4,554,103	130.530	634,881	3,199,184	43,802,621
McCone	101.000	780,889	265.857	2,055,497	43.488	336,228	203.859	1,576,151	0.284	2,196	299.516	278,682	99,375	5,129,018
Meagher	101.000	940,168	188.768	1,708,577	33.563	303,786	215.934	1,954,461	11.102	100,489	158.388	208,002	93,755	5,309,238
Mineral	101.000	1,133,125	192.122	2,155,005	47.717	535,237	266.461	2,988,865	24.151	270,902	210.383	329,186	160,641	7,572,961
Missoula	102.500	26,592,042	193.425	50,144,865	44.883	11,635,813	275.690	71,471,936	64.782	16,794,607	237.336	36,544,779	16,909,204	230,093,246
Musselshell	101.000	1,314,074	238.918	3,108,468	41.080	534,473	210.312	2,736,295	9.426	122,642	170.368	328,161	3,971,928	12,116,041
Park	101.000	5,420,945	124.043	6,657,716	39.999	2,146,875	161.126	8,648,095	20.238	1,086,252	202.372	3,155,640	2,995,226	30,110,748
Petroleum	101.000	176,766	255.746	447,595	55.739	97,552	211.469	370,103	7.367	12,893	236.525	35,092	132,924	1,272,925
Phillips	101.000	1,684,346	159.025	2,651,798	62.918	1,049,186	200.047	3,335,856	4.677	77,986	228.146	650,690	1,874,440	11,324,302
Pondera	101.000	1,778,070	234.528	4,099,973	47.403	828,691	229.773	4,016,834	14.033	245,317	163.058	566,635	583,316	12,118,836
Powder River	101.000	1,280,688	179.740	2,279,114	0.013	159	107.286	1,360,390	1.288	16,333	144.780	71,198	337,953	5,345,835
Powell	101.000	1,860,160	190.809	3,514,206	36.145	665,700	213.758	3,936,867	0.000	0	134.605	402,631	1,538,006	11,917,571
Prairie	101.000	545,079	273.343	1,472,410	45.337	244,216	157.544	848,639	1.477	7,956	213.583	125,847	813,251	4,057,397
Ravalli	101.000	9,002,629	145.706	12,987,529	30.390	2,708,821	203.685	18,155,411	27.223	2,426,553	196.518	2,868,039	3,821,724	51,970,707
Richland	101.000	5,725,574	199.363	11,295,550	0.000	0	112.784	6,390,163	0.000	0	151.333	1,785,679	5,179,947	30,376,912
Roosevelt	101.000	3,404,136	234.116	7,831,461	41.664	1,393,707	158.043	5,286,741	12.910	431,871	259.623	1,019,781	857,060	20,224,758
Rosebud	101.000	8,859,468	60.924	5,344,145	16.497	1,447,085	59.973	5,260,686	28.556	2,504,820	84.211	4,675,769	1,533,146	29,625,118
Sanders	101.000	4,463,821	134.154	5,929,094	35.367	1,563,097	162.588	7,185,801	21.816	964,196	284.512	959,320	2,137,749	23,203,078
Sheridan	101.000	1,506,154	309.953	4,593,302	56.948	843,938	206.908	3,066,241	11.251	166,737	272.403	816,161	23,353	11,015,886
Silver Bow	102.500	7,964,767	358.132	27,803,025	44.589	3,461,615	237.630	18,448,034	62.480	4,850,550	74.955	40,712	11,890,066	74,458,770
Stillwater	101.000	5,314,140	166.373	8,327,666	32.909	1,647,251	146.900	7,352,935	19.103	956,200	188.386	1,518,237	1,090,937	26,207,365
Sweet Grass	101.000	2,326,298	199.494	4,514,729	28.407	642,871	111.716	2,528,224	12.509	283,095	138.016	560,125	36,354	10,891,696
Teton	101.000	2,315,762	137.344	3,056,020	54.634	1,215,649	201.899	4,492,427	0.326	7,263	134.512	506,218	3,000,353	14,593,691
Toole	101.000	2,441,123	243.868	5,554,813	35.477	808,098	197.792	4,505,294	6.883	156,771	262.298	1,061,614	706,402	15,234,114
Treasure	101.000	517,828	182.036	933,300	23.695	121,487	153.951	789,306	1.891	9,694	437.927	96,216	335,071	2,802,901
Valley	101.000	3,186,412	138.580	4,372,011	51.302	1,618,509	232.813	7,344,901	5.901	186,164	251.428	1,458,170	3,297,191	21,463,358
Wheatland	101.000	1,749,527	155.659	2,629,494	31.821	537,547	158.742	2,681,577	0.000	0	163.998	196,859	192,475	7,987,480
Wibaux	101.000	1,630,413	147.017	2,373,251	14.469	233,563	74.946	1,209,832	11.336	182,998	179.021	94,626	42,593	5,767,275
Yellowstone	102.500	40,848,814	142.937	55,764,455	43.051	16,795,753	245.018	95,589,548	3.498	1,364,504	160.795	36,022,822	35,766,082	282,151,978

Statewide Total **320,775,486** **503,571,942** **123,665,080** **642,447,307** **73,472,884** **192,560,706** **184,541,846** **2,041,035,251**

1. State assessed mills include: 6 mills for the university system, 33 mills for elementary equalization and BASE program support, 22 mills for high school equalization and Base program support, 40 mills for state equalization aid to public schools, and 1.5 mills to support vocational-technical education.

2. The mill levy represents an average of all mills on a county wide levies, including the levy for Jr. Colleges where applicable.

3. Total taxes from mill levies of all cities/towns within a county divided by total taxable value of the cities/towns.

Property Taxes Levied and Average Mills - TY 2020

Property Taxes Levied and Average Mills - TY 2020

County	State Assessed Mills ¹ and Revenue		County Assessed Mills and Revenue		County Wide School Mills and Revenue		Local School Average Mills ² and Revenue		Misc. & Fire District Average Mills & Revenue		City Average Mills ³ and Revenue		SID's and Fees	Total of All Taxes and Fees
	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Mill Levy	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Beaverhead	101.000	2,447,211	167.838	4,064,961	46.936	1,136,771	225.526	5,462,130	14.795	358,328	219.127	1,275,084	7,014,604	21,759,088
Big Horn	101.000	2,417,841	308.134	7,259,097	100.860	2,376,081	203.903	4,803,606	6.518	153,558	173.663	717,729	1,772,482	19,500,393
Blaine	101.000	1,563,597	285.299	4,412,440	64.808	1,002,321	191.644	2,963,969	3.913	60,526	399.360	880,455	1,917,108	12,800,415
Broadwater	101.000	1,878,620	188.468	3,490,614	32.279	597,848	220.376	4,081,583	16.728	309,816	81.749	174,758	998,389	11,531,627
Carbon	101.000	4,808,419	129.175	6,143,009	39.884	1,896,723	172.796	8,217,437	19.140	910,217	135.179	1,253,459	1,202,608	24,431,871
Carter	101.000	5,323,613	99.131	5,225,112	5.736	302,319	37.184	1,959,910	0.000	0	294.727	119,582	74,747	13,005,284
Cascade	102.500	17,716,571	143.001	24,674,891	43.747	7,548,489	268.314	46,297,484	19.974	3,446,595	207.545	21,438,734	11,986,599	133,109,364
Chouteau	101.000	2,898,459	186.581	5,337,716	42.221	1,207,846	158.368	4,530,605	30.338	867,907	278.447	909,103	534,857	16,286,494
Custer	101.000	2,343,310	223.884	5,193,448	42.625	988,779	241.257	5,596,454	0.000	0	236.154	2,289,860	3,177,702	19,589,552
Daniels	101.000	763,647	194.067	1,467,315	51.591	390,074	189.343	1,431,594	71.812	542,963	214.967	292,395	468,086	5,356,073
Dawson	101.000	2,735,972	170.539	4,619,702	0.000	0	255.912	6,932,365	66.532	1,802,264	189.734	1,553,573	2,377,586	20,021,461
Deer Lodge	101.000	2,146,424	323.072	6,865,843	38.162	811,004	178.429	3,791,917	50.768	1,078,913	34.486	190,649	2,012,047	16,896,797
Fallon	101.000	5,003,424	164.014	8,125,064	0.000	0	46.410	2,299,121	4.690	232,336	202.697	586,808	87,384	16,334,138
Fergus	101.000	4,867,857	164.028	6,799,629	50.817	2,106,563	183.161	7,592,769	14.869	616,359	242.272	1,921,182	1,584,574	25,488,932
Flathead	101.000	29,040,100	152.247	43,754,593	55.148	15,849,071	241.350	69,361,982	31.167	8,957,191	139.078	13,664,902	19,492,207	200,120,046
Gallatin	101.000	37,873,778	110.883	41,574,379	41.736	15,648,440	221.892	83,195,550	28.342	10,626,449	164.834	28,093,995	8,378,209	225,390,800
Garfield	101.000	555,411	286.173	1,573,700	75.849	417,102	134.656	740,487	0.000	0	188.348	51,135	131,795	3,469,630
Glacier	101.000	2,879,865	247.843	7,033,649	59.656	1,693,010	236.593	6,714,378	7.019	199,190	217.765	534,653	801,389	19,856,134
Golden Valley	101.000	727,395	152.426	1,089,097	38.855	277,623	145.348	1,038,522	4.686	33,483	95.909	45,749	19,930	3,231,799
Granite	101.000	1,408,735	199.620	2,781,917	29.767	414,838	144.296	2,010,919	53.255	742,166	160.071	320,970	164,966	7,844,510
Hill	101.000	4,282,313	167.770	7,112,848	59.897	2,539,428	187.997	7,970,405	5.130	217,492	227.997	2,853,160	3,563,176	28,538,822
Jefferson	101.000	3,158,219	174.008	5,425,388	43.683	1,362,006	187.627	5,850,030	33.084	1,031,532	155.227	386,345	1,712,225	18,925,744
Judith Basin	101.000	2,091,249	110.889	2,267,034	27.775	567,843	133.830	2,736,049	9.934	203,087	155.703	99,660	89,528	8,054,451
Lake	101.000	6,844,691	188.197	12,753,979	50.261	3,406,119	187.189	12,685,636	32.935	2,232,008	177.419	2,210,004	13,503,293	53,635,729
Lewis & Clark	102.500	15,269,935	211.816	31,491,892	43.214	6,424,869	288.792	42,936,471	14.494	2,154,927	176.793	13,443,646	7,166,527	118,888,267
Liberty	101.000	975,468	239.355	2,311,719	32.831	317,083	130.419	1,259,598	9.271	89,540	159.270	167,580	199,706	5,320,695
Lincoln	101.000	3,792,466	144.857	5,438,676	31.694	1,189,965	214.111	8,038,834	23.032	864,744	174.678	851,735	2,919,620	23,096,041
Madison	101.000	16,091,454	87.578	13,950,766	9.299	1,481,369	38.704	6,165,442	30.550	4,866,486	137.253	684,467	3,307,547	46,547,530
McCone	101.000	774,268	272.841	2,091,603	44.936	344,480	199.448	1,528,973	0.293	2,248	309.041	262,468	99,947	5,103,987
Meagher	101.000	947,756	189.005	1,730,908	27.389	250,831	209.429	1,917,957	11.640	106,601	160.533	220,306	103,997	5,278,354
Mineral	101.000	1,177,306	190.644	2,221,966	42.028	489,843	251.411	2,930,201	23.662	275,785	217.184	344,366	178,987	7,618,453
Missoula	102.500	26,764,919	198.677	51,847,039	46.862	12,229,171	271.269	70,790,990	66.573	17,373,103	236.603	36,442,568	17,550,855	232,998,644
Musselshell	101.000	1,388,003	204.585	2,811,532	13.871	190,620	180.778	2,484,356	9.344	128,409	175.019	333,749	4,498,163	11,834,833
Park	101.000	5,564,020	123.091	6,780,999	46.527	2,563,165	158.053	8,707,045	18.568	1,022,882	207.516	3,300,961	3,076,013	31,015,085
Petroleum	101.000	178,177	252.680	445,762	46.038	81,217	207.211	365,548	7.373	13,007	241.643	35,368	140,798	1,259,877
Phillips	101.000	1,644,380	194.836	3,171,948	64.203	1,045,224	203.460	3,312,355	4.858	79,083	232.807	670,720	1,871,686	11,795,397
Pondera	101.000	1,745,820	241.534	4,151,627	53.561	920,635	228.707	3,931,146	14.632	251,495	163.969	575,668	571,094	12,147,483
Powder River	101.000	1,253,569	183.852	2,281,887	0.000	0	107.133	1,329,684	1.400	17,375	145.031	72,503	335,510	5,290,528
Powell	101.000	1,880,677	190.676	3,550,487	42.358	788,729	205.878	3,833,567	0.000	0	138.370	416,662	1,685,120	12,155,241
Prairie	101.000	583,891	251.048	1,446,126	43.421	250,123	136.540	786,521	1.490	8,582	213.820	132,703	785,543	3,993,487
Ravalli	101.000	9,273,076	147.794	13,569,321	31.438	2,886,444	201.623	18,511,580	27.656	2,539,176	199.717	3,034,284	4,108,969	53,922,848
Richland	101.000	5,830,184	199.577	11,514,424	0.000	0	115.177	6,645,017	0.000	0	154.676	1,837,079	5,128,819	30,955,523
Roosevelt	101.000	3,410,982	242.257	8,172,952	52.618	1,775,176	149.977	5,059,750	13.163	444,080	263.664	1,055,855	855,108	20,773,903
Rosebud	101.000	7,675,354	69.895	5,311,604	35.066	2,664,767	66.700	5,068,754	32.157	2,443,711	107.153	4,579,692	1,444,373	29,188,254
Sanders	101.000	4,543,907	131.101	5,898,138	37.291	1,677,703	157.233	7,073,801	21.100	949,265	301.577	985,390	2,365,760	23,493,964
Sheridan	101.000	1,601,119	310.443	4,898,418	48.886	771,361	205.847	3,248,019	24.626	388,562	276.410	834,596	16,397	11,758,472
Silver Bow	102.500	7,932,031	357.522	27,640,668	40.385	3,122,213	236.203	18,261,233	62.240	4,811,856	76.127	41,571	12,155,038	73,964,611
Stillwater	101.000	5,866,398	164.640	9,146,384	31.984	1,776,840	136.102	7,560,974	19.881	1,104,451	188.519	1,784,190	1,170,649	28,409,886
Sweet Grass	101.000	2,646,132	200.621	5,179,335	27.952	721,620	101.852	2,629,459	17.087	441,129	141.984	630,593	35,759	12,284,027
Teton	101.000	2,326,819	137.560	3,081,170	54.875	1,229,129	203.530	4,558,812	0.251	5,620	138.849	530,053	3,012,225	14,743,828
Toole	101.000	2,448,783	253.480	5,925,581	31.831	744,107	187.474	4,382,579	6.829	159,642	253.272	1,028,076	678,422	15,367,190
Treasure	101.000	551,484	183.634	1,002,685	22.922	125,161	151.654	828,066	1.589	8,678	448.053	102,560	384,914	3,003,547
Valley	101.000	3,198,379	138.402	4,382,788	52.784	1,671,502	232.232	7,354,105	15.239	482,588	261.299	1,490,649	3,033,384	21,613,394
Wheatland	101.000	1,770,032	163.831	2,821,331	24.978	430,131	133.816	2,304,331	0.000	0	172.881	212,666	149,685	7,688,036
Wibaux	101.000	2,059,538	146.336	2,984,004	11.645	237,467	79.939	1,630,069	11.408	232,622	182.732	99,262	31,085	7,274,046
Yellowstone	102.500	41,405,368	144.285	57,088,479	49.832	19,716,923	249.360	98,662,781	3.544	1,402,232	179.285	40,776,740	36,861,645	295,914,169

Statewide Total **328,348,415** **523,387,503** **130,658,163** **652,362,918** **77,290,254** **198,842,671** **198,988,834** **2,109,878,758**

1. State assessed mills include: 6 mills for the university system, 33 mills for elementary equalization and BASE program support, 22 mills for high school equalization and Base program support, 40 mills for state equalization aid to public schools, and 1.5 mills to support vocational-technical education.

2. The mill levy represents an average of all mills on a county wide levies, including the levy for Jr. Colleges where applicable.

3. Total taxes from mill levies of all cities/towns within a county divided by total taxable value of the cities/towns.

Tax Base and Revenue for Cities and Towns in 2019 and 2020

The following table displays taxable value, mill rate, and estimated taxes levied for cities and towns. The cities listed are only those that levy mills to fund city municipal governments. The estimated taxes levied is the amount of property tax that is paid to the city government to fund the municipality. Property owners in these cities are levied other mills used to fund county governments, schools, miscellaneous districts, and the state.

Valuation by City and Property Taxes Levied by City Governments							
County	City	TY 2019 (FY 2020)			TY 2020 (FY 2021)		
		Taxable Value	Mill Levy	Estimated Taxes	Taxable Value	Mill Levy	Estimated Taxes
Beaverhead	Dillon	5,507,096	218.88	1,205,412	5,545,223	221.51	1,228,298
Beaverhead	Lima	269,446	168.43	45,384	273,705	170.94	46,787
Big Horn	Hardin	4,103,539	172.45	707,643	4,018,286	175.47	705,091
Big Horn	Lodge Grass	112,299	107.34	12,054	114,595	110.28	12,637
Blaine	Chinook	1,563,022	256.55	400,990	1,566,115	261.50	409,545
Blaine	Harlem	619,485	732.98	454,072	638,551	737.47	470,910
Broadwater	Townsend	2,082,630	80.99	168,681	2,137,724	81.75	174,758
Carbon	Bearcreek	136,638	96.99	13,253	140,348	101.97	14,312
Carbon	Bridger	804,077	234.73	188,742	827,859	240.10	198,765
Carbon	Fromberg	338,659	148.80	50,394	358,518	148.11	53,101
Carbon	Joliet	591,724	150.18	88,863	596,800	152.57	91,053
Carbon	Red Lodge	7,242,133	113.45	821,620	7,349,077	121.95	896,228
Carter	Ekalaka	399,474	286.51	114,455	405,740	294.73	119,582
Cascade	Belt	505,165	185.27	93,591	512,605	188.04	96,393
Cascade	Cascade	853,516	149.00	127,170	854,489	148.16	126,604
Cascade	Great Falls	104,771,114	200.79	21,036,817	101,532,727	208.64	21,183,334
Cascade	Neihart	384,462	80.54	30,963	396,941	81.63	32,404
Chouteau	Big Sandy	638,617	123.46	78,847	647,960	125.26	81,165
Chouteau	Fort Benton	2,333,378	227.76	531,462	2,361,284	322.04	760,431
Chouteau	Geraldine	247,274	259.74	64,227	255,656	264.05	67,506
Custer	Ismay	55,001	1.85	102	61,380	46.51	2,855
Custer	Miles City	9,512,939	221.22	2,104,462	9,635,099	237.36	2,287,005
Daniels	Flaxville	86,684	141.81	12,292	92,351	144.47	13,342
Daniels	Scobey	1,225,964	218.12	267,412	1,267,833	220.10	279,053
Dawson	Glendive	7,607,587	208.17	1,583,656	8,001,686	190.15	1,521,536
Dawson	Richey	187,168	167.09	31,273	186,458	171.82	32,038
Deer Lodge	Anaconda	5,446,926	34.04	185,430	5,528,234	34.49	190,649
Fallon	Baker	2,664,076	211.00	562,130	2,732,390	209.10	571,331
Fallon	Plevna	159,960	92.65	14,820	162,618	95.18	15,478
Fergus	Denton	229,344	322.58	73,981	234,661	329.28	77,269
Fergus	Grass Range	94,041	136.54	12,840	90,103	147.08	13,253
Fergus	Lewistown	6,902,185	243.81	1,682,802	6,995,576	247.23	1,729,521
Fergus	Moore	374,583	205.08	76,818	367,004	216.03	79,286
Fergus	Winifred	239,164	88.87	21,253	242,527	90.11	21,853
Flathead	Columbia Falls	8,124,055	190.43	1,547,067	8,296,765	192.53	1,597,365
Flathead	Kalispell	48,700,172	172.30	8,391,015	49,736,432	167.53	8,332,448
Flathead	Whitefish	39,062,193	69.58	2,717,911	40,220,454	92.87	3,735,089
Gallatin	Belgrade	16,057,932	224.33	3,602,274	18,073,542	220.29	3,981,356
Gallatin	Bozeman	133,582,035	185.74	24,811,905	137,891,955	163.88	22,597,981
Gallatin	Manhattan	4,116,292	115.92	477,152	4,209,483	121.70	512,309
Gallatin	Three Forks	2,844,199	144.64	411,386	2,886,985	140.73	406,289
Gallatin	West Yellowstone	7,402,120	79.93	591,649	7,375,952	80.81	596,061
Garfield	Jordan	294,250	171.11	50,350	271,494	188.35	51,135
Glacier	Cut Bank	2,477,702	213.20	528,240	2,455,181	217.77	534,653
Golden Valley	Lavina	255,599	89.05	22,761	262,862	91.07	23,939
Golden Valley	Ryegate	218,864	97.92	21,431	214,143	101.85	21,810
Granite	Drummond	438,988	179.04	78,595	441,364	166.33	73,410
Granite	Philipsburg	1,541,335	155.84	240,200	1,563,807	158.31	247,560
Hill	Havre	12,327,403	221.70	2,733,013	12,272,742	231.44	2,840,372
Hill	Hingham	233,017	53.00	12,350	241,300	53.00	12,789
Jefferson	Boulder	1,106,975	188.63	208,812	1,122,573	193.01	216,672
Jefferson	Whitehall	1,362,619	122.26	166,596	1,366,327	124.18	169,674
Judith Basin	Hobson	196,977	124.13	24,451	210,136	125.22	26,312
Judith Basin	Stanford	416,954	168.80	70,381	429,931	170.60	73,348
Lake	Polson	9,990,153	175.99	1,758,202	10,011,846	180.59	1,808,063
Lake	Ronan	1,815,463	173.39	314,782	1,865,621	175.96	328,270
Lake	St. Ignatius	576,035	125.77	72,451	578,949	127.25	73,670
Lewis & Clark	East Helena	2,334,718	239.66	559,530	2,484,322	242.81	603,211
Lewis & Clark	Helena	72,717,383	169.11	12,297,072	73,557,432	174.56	12,840,435
Liberty	Chester	971,461	157.28	152,796	1,052,178	159.27	167,580
Lincoln	Eureka	1,389,829	179.71	249,769	1,387,360	184.47	255,933
Lincoln	Libby	2,751,521	154.33	424,633	2,744,807	158.31	434,534
Lincoln	Troy	749,266	197.86	148,246	743,850	216.80	161,268
Madison	Ennis	2,737,077	152.59	417,642	2,831,616	162.97	461,455

Valuation by City and Property Taxes Levied by City Governments							
County	City	TY 2019 (FY 2020)			TY 2020 (FY 2021)		
Madison	Sheridan	1,023,675	106.28	108,797	1,039,013	107.61	111,811
Madison	Twin Bridges	518,137	137.02	70,995	534,472	138.38	73,960
Madison	Virginia City	584,975	64.01	37,447	581,809	64.01	37,241
McCone	Circle	930,440	299.52	278,682	849,297	309.04	262,468
Meagher	White Sulphur Springs	1,313,243	158.39	208,002	1,372,341	160.53	220,306
Mineral	Alberton	503,476	177.60	89,417	511,022	179.52	91,738
Mineral	Superior	1,061,223	225.94	239,769	1,074,572	235.10	252,628
Missoula	Missoula	153,978,869	237.34	36,544,779	154,024,182	236.60	36,442,568
Musselshell	Melstone	155,711	329.10	51,245	158,963	334.63	53,194
Musselshell	Roundup	1,770,471	156.41	276,916	1,747,963	160.50	280,555
Park	Clyde Park	426,207	66.18	28,204	431,753	67.59	29,182
Park	Livingston	15,167,046	206.20	3,127,436	15,475,287	211.42	3,271,779
Petroleum	Winnett	148,367	236.52	35,092	146,364	241.64	35,368
Phillips	Dodson	126,095	170.00	21,436	132,198	170.00	22,474
Phillips	Malta	2,397,982	208.51	500,001	2,454,201	211.45	518,946
Phillips	Saco	327,998	394.07	129,253	294,621	438.87	129,301
Pondera	Conrad	2,772,863	174.83	484,770	2,803,596	175.43	491,838
Pondera	Valier	702,196	116.59	81,866	707,227	118.53	83,829
Powder River	Broadus	491,767	144.78	71,198	499,914	145.03	72,503
Powell	Deer Lodge	2,991,209	134.60	402,631	3,011,226	138.37	416,662
Prairie	Terry	589,218	213.58	125,847	620,629	213.82	132,703
Ravalli	Darby	877,006	133.18	116,802	902,419	135.05	121,874
Ravalli	Hamilton	10,293,496	235.70	2,426,208	10,784,760	237.92	2,565,898
Ravalli	Pinesdale	394,739	73.57	29,043	415,254	70.00	29,069
Ravalli	Stevensville	3,029,067	97.72	295,986	3,090,471	102.72	317,443
Richland	Fairview	1,074,957	170.68	183,469	1,084,996	174.04	188,836
Richland	Sidney	10,724,703	149.39	1,602,210	10,791,968	152.73	1,648,244
Roosevelt	Bainville	293,119	219.62	64,375	307,587	224.97	69,196
Roosevelt	Culbertson	1,280,188	160.37	205,308	1,299,559	162.13	210,695
Roosevelt	Froid	192,425	185.53	35,701	196,506	190.88	37,510
Roosevelt	Poplar	398,315	371.37	147,923	400,292	381.20	152,593
Roosevelt	Wolf Point	1,763,886	321.15	566,474	1,800,601	325.37	585,861
Rosebud	Colstrip	53,456,445	77.52	4,144,087	40,595,723	98.87	4,013,582
Rosebud	Forsyth	2,068,231	257.07	531,682	2,144,075	264.03	566,110
Sanders	Hot Springs	459,153	340.14	156,175	442,384	358.07	158,405
Sanders	Plains	1,389,225	291.26	404,622	1,329,194	311.24	413,700
Sanders	Thompson Falls	1,523,427	261.60	398,523	1,495,876	276.28	413,285
Sheridan	Medicine Lake	244,382	429.00	104,840	249,429	438.20	109,299
Sheridan	Outlook	92,250	147.81	13,635	95,603	155.41	14,857
Sheridan	Plentywood	2,251,341	208.37	469,106	2,265,108	212.46	481,250
Sheridan	Westby	408,178	560.00	228,580	409,269	560.00	229,191
Silver Bow	Walkerville	543,158	74.95	40,712	546,067	76.13	41,571
Stillwater	Columbus	8,059,177	188.39	1,518,237	9,464,241	188.52	1,784,190
Sweet Grass	Big Timber	4,058,412	138.02	560,125	4,441,299	141.98	630,593
Teton	Choteau	2,110,592	96.71	204,114	2,101,693	101.81	213,973
Teton	Dutton	321,098	258.49	83,001	320,943	263.32	84,511
Teton	Fairfield	1,331,678	164.53	219,103	1,394,848	166.02	231,569
Toole	Kevin	109,255	394.53	43,104	112,679	403.80	45,499
Toole	Shelby	3,407,131	262.79	895,345	3,432,301	251.53	863,310
Toole	Sunburst	530,977	231.96	123,165	514,191	231.95	119,267
Treasure	Hysham	219,707	437.93	96,216	228,902	448.05	102,560
Valley	Fort Peck	570,081	60.53	34,507	550,860	63.65	35,061
Valley	Glasgow	4,812,866	281.23	1,353,517	4,724,327	292.58	1,382,238
Valley	Nashua	313,567	169.48	53,142	327,067	171.67	56,149
Valley	Opheim	103,048	165.01	17,003	102,514	167.78	17,200
Wheatland	Harlowton	1,031,921	163.13	168,335	1,053,858	172.32	181,602
Wheatland	Judith Gap	168,452	169.33	28,524	176,277	176.23	31,065
Wibaux	Wibaux	528,576	179.02	94,626	543,209	182.73	99,262
Yellowstone	Billings	214,299,534	160.09	34,306,450	217,538,132	179.06	38,952,934
Yellowstone	Broadview	218,396	225.77	49,308	228,183	223.39	50,974
Yellowstone	Laurel	<u>9,511,882</u>	<u>175.26</u>	<u>1,667,064</u>	<u>9,674,990</u>	<u>183.24</u>	<u>1,772,832</u>
		1,077,527,165		192,560,706	1,078,981,836		198,842,671

Property Taxes Paid by Type of Property

The final section of property tax summarizes property taxes paid by each type of property. The actual amount of taxes paid is determined by the interaction of mills and taxable value. Identical properties in separate locations may have different taxes because they have different levels of services, or different jurisdictions may have different costs of providing services and therefore different millage rates. Neighboring properties in different classes with identical market values may pay different taxes because of the application of different tax rates for different classes of property.

The tables on the following pages show the distribution of taxes paid by each class of property, the average mill for the individual classes, and the effective rate taxpayers pay on their assessed value.

The pages following the property value summary tables show property values by county. This includes quantity in acres, the assessed market value, and the taxable value of different types of property.

Valuation by Property Type					Taxes Levied by Levy Type			
Property Type	2020 Tax Rate	Class	2020 Total Assessed Value	2020 Total Taxable Value	Assessed Value within Towns/Cities	Taxable Value within Towns/Cities	University (6 mills)	State General Fund (95 mills)
Proceeds								
Net Proceeds	100.00%	1.0	\$4,744,757	\$4,744,757	\$0	\$0	\$28,469	\$450,752
Gross Proceeds of Metal Mines	3.00%	2.0	\$1,056,503,677	\$31,695,112	\$134,749,243	\$4,042,478	\$190,171	\$3,021,751
Subtotal			\$1,061,248,434	\$36,439,869	\$134,749,243	\$4,042,478	\$218,639	\$3,472,503
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			0.63%	1.13%	0.21%	0.37%	1.13%	1.12%
Agricultural Land								
Tillable Irrigated	2.16%	3.0	\$1,308,323,668	\$28,259,880	\$2,251,509	\$48,627	\$169,559	\$2,688,989
Tillable Non-Irrigated	2.16%	3.0	\$3,578,957,041	\$77,305,649	\$948,098	\$20,485	\$463,834	\$7,348,662
Grazing Land	2.16%	3.0	\$1,633,131,729	\$35,278,380	\$534,032	\$11,644	\$211,670	\$3,355,711
Wild Hay	2.16%	3.0	\$302,230,467	\$6,528,240	\$213,783	\$4,614	\$39,169	\$621,064
Timber Land	0.37%	10.0	\$1,316,294,873	\$4,870,576	\$409,125	\$1,517	\$29,223	\$463,821
Subtotal			\$8,138,937,778	\$152,242,725	\$4,356,547	\$86,887	\$913,456	\$14,478,248
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			4.81%	4.74%	0.01%	0.01%	4.71%	4.69%
Residential Land								
Farmstead 1 Acre	1.35%	4.2	\$62,362,641	\$1,340,494	\$307,190	\$6,622	\$8,043	\$127,574
Non-Qualified Ag Land	15.12%	3.0	\$55,968,537	\$8,462,678	\$539,905	\$81,667	\$50,775	\$806,683
Non-Q Ag Land 1 Acre	1.35%	4.2	\$1,190,304,418	\$16,069,842	\$10,244,896	\$138,303	\$96,419	\$1,531,877
City/town Lots Residential	1.35%	4.2	\$11,000,121,751	\$148,501,694	\$10,443,784,823	\$140,991,273	\$891,009	\$14,228,431
Suburban Tracts Residential	1.35%	4.2	\$17,647,408,660	\$238,241,723	\$236,885,247	\$3,197,953	\$1,429,450	\$22,711,725
Suburban Tracts - Low Income	varies	4.2	\$1,114,929,207	\$4,491,015	\$434,803,003	\$1,840,341	\$26,946	\$429,459
Subtotal			\$31,071,093,214	\$417,107,446	\$11,126,565,064	\$146,256,159	\$2,502,642	\$39,835,748
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			18.36%	12.98%	17.28%	13.56%	12.89%	12.89%
Residential Improvements								
Impr. on Ag and Timber Land	1.35%	4.1	\$6,419,847,498	\$87,584,668	\$15,694,489	\$211,880	\$525,623	\$8,337,522
Impr. on Disparately Owned Ag Land	1.35%	4.1	\$41,753,853	\$563,667	\$120,420	\$1,626	\$3,382	\$53,550
Impr. on Right of Way - Agricultural	1.35%	4.1	\$602,650	\$8,135	\$533,770	\$7,205	\$49	\$773
Impr. on Suburban Tracts Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$41,781,928,694	\$581,478,497	\$456,595,233	\$5,881,546	\$3,488,869	\$55,437,305
Impr. on City/Town Lots Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$34,031,065,782	\$459,868,027	\$32,126,574,660	\$434,157,036	\$2,759,208	\$44,055,353
Impr. on Tracts and Lots - Low Income	varies	4.1	\$2,522,421,421	\$9,629,185	\$1,196,763,076	\$4,883,170	\$57,775	\$920,783
Impr. on Right of Way - Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$382,010	\$5,158	\$246,330	\$3,326	\$31	\$490
Remodeled Residential Improvements	varies	4.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mobile Homes	1.35%	4.1	\$799,311,172	\$10,791,062	\$238,630,610	\$3,221,686	\$64,746	\$1,031,453
Mobile Homes - Low Income	varies	4.1	\$63,906,550	\$253,470	\$25,338,420	\$99,380	\$1,521	\$24,294
Extended Property Tax Assistance Program	varies	4.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Penalty	1.35%	4.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal			\$85,661,219,630	\$1,150,181,869	\$34,060,497,008	\$448,466,855	\$6,901,204	\$109,861,523
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			50.62%	35.80%	52.89%	41.56%	35.56%	35.56%
Commercial Land								
Suburban Tracts Commercial	1.89%	4.9	\$1,817,606,508	\$34,352,758	\$178,374,729	\$3,371,266	\$206,084	\$3,281,772
City/town Lots Commercial	1.89%	4.9	\$4,727,925,365	\$89,357,901	\$4,573,928,706	\$86,447,328	\$536,144	\$8,570,970
Industrial Sites	1.89%	4.9	\$225,147,238	\$4,255,285	\$54,315,730	\$1,026,568	\$25,525	\$407,399
Qualified Golf Courses	0.95%	4.9	\$51,083,385	\$485,298	\$9,941,347	\$94,446	\$2,912	\$46,262
Locally Assessed Co-op Land	3.00%	5.0	\$40,965	\$1,229	\$5,600	\$168	\$7	\$117
Eligible Mining Claims	2.16%	3.0	\$1,095,024	\$23,690	\$18,965	\$411	\$142	\$2,262
Subtotal			\$6,822,898,485	\$128,476,161	\$4,816,585,077	\$90,940,187	\$770,814	\$12,308,782
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			4.03%	4.00%	7.48%	8.43%	3.97%	3.98%
Commercial Improvements								
Impr. on Suburban Tracts Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$4,311,303,366	\$81,483,603	\$461,987,745	\$8,731,587	\$488,606	\$7,776,929
Impr. on City/Town Lots Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$9,784,660,558	\$184,929,995	\$9,215,380,074	\$174,170,591	\$1,109,453	\$17,726,849
Impr. on Right of Way - Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$3,122,287	\$590,163	\$24,756,038	\$467,896	\$3,427	\$56,212
Locally Assessed Co-op Improvements	3.00%	5.0	\$160,325	\$4,810	\$0	\$0	\$29	\$457
Impr. on Qualified Golf Courses	0.95%	4.8	\$188,910,793	\$1,794,560	\$29,220,385	\$277,594	\$10,768	\$171,192
Impr. on Industrial Sites	1.89%	4.8	\$1,569,010,218	\$29,654,295	\$396,099,860	\$7,486,291	\$176,694	\$2,837,325
New Industrial Improvements	varies	4.8	\$135,690,342	\$1,692,749	\$63,643,786	\$811,671	\$15,387	\$245,139
Improvements on Industrial Land	3.00%	5.0	\$46,600	\$1,398	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$133
Remodeled Commercial Improvements	varies	4.8	\$45,671,837	\$208,112	\$25,759,528	\$90,420	\$5,179	\$83,224
New and Expanding R & D Improvements	varies	5.0	\$624,490	\$2,935	\$604,540	\$2,841	\$51	\$801
Impr. for Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$20,095,875	\$467,601	\$2,681,894	\$5,242	\$2,806	\$44,962
Subtotal			\$16,087,399,691	\$300,830,221	\$10,220,133,850	\$192,044,133	\$1,812,409	\$28,943,224
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			9.51%	9.36%	15.87%	17.80%	9.34%	9.37%
Personal Property								
Furniture and Fixtures	varies	8.0	\$1,048,376,428	\$19,524,336	\$714,694,305	\$12,537,901	\$117,146	\$1,870,371
Machin. other than Farm, Min., Manuf.	varies	8.0	\$790,453,396	\$15,828,443	\$140,521,008	\$2,539,420	\$94,919	\$1,512,904
Repair Tools	varies	8.0	\$3,120,613	\$56,480	\$1,585,357	\$28,848	\$339	\$5,425
Manufacturing Machinery	varies	8.0	\$3,122,085,652	\$86,263,132	\$669,577,877	\$17,538,338	\$517,579	\$8,288,281
Ski Lifts	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies and Materials	varies	8.0	\$347,686,107	\$9,789,377	\$45,626,091	\$1,085,738	\$58,736	\$939,022
Rural Telephone Property	8.00%	7.0	\$37,789	\$3,023	\$37,789	\$3,023	\$18	\$287
Air and H2O Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$87,466,040	\$2,623,981	\$4,033,702	\$121,010	\$15,744	\$252,355
New & Expanding Ind- Air & H2O P C	2.40%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment	3.00%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cable TV Systems	varies	8.0	\$212,373	\$3,215	\$73,692	\$1,112	\$19	\$310
Theatre and Sound Equipment	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Radio and TV Broadcasting Equip.	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CB's and Mobile Phones	varies	8.0	\$3,758,116	\$110,035	\$125,261	\$3,384	\$660	\$10,588
Rental Equipment	varies	8.0	\$10,145,789	\$161,080	\$2,008,197	\$31,025	\$966	\$15,383
New & Expanding Ind- Mach & Eq	varies	8.0	\$498,535,088	\$5,352,298	\$23,290,179	\$356,837	\$86,021	\$1,380,375
Oil & Gas Field Equipment	varies	8.0	\$270,236,822	\$6,028,302	\$3,779,088	\$58,229	\$36,170	\$572,702
Oil & Gas Flow Lines	varies	8.0	\$105,979,415	\$2,739,517	\$555,434	\$9,472	\$16,437	\$260,277
Ag Implements	varies	8.0	\$674,649,200	\$10,827,942	\$6,276,975	\$127,423	\$64,968	\$1,029,535
Local Assessed Utility Intra-Co Lines	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Centrally Assessed Personal Property	varies	8.0	\$142,793,757	\$4,101,556	\$1,378,002	\$20,680	\$24,609	\$389,733
Failure to Report Penalty	8.00%	7.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Failure to Report Penalty	varies	8.0	\$40,218,573	\$603,580	\$10,047,403	\$151,259	\$3,621	\$57,543
Coal and Ore Haulers	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal			\$7,145,755,158	\$164,016,298	\$1,623,610,361	\$34,613,700	\$1,037,953	\$16,585,091
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			4.22%	5.11%	2.52%	3.21%	7.24%	7.26%

Valuation by Property Type							Taxes Levied by Levy Type	
Property Type	2020 Tax Rate	Class	2020 Total Assessed Value	2020 Total Taxable Value	Assessed Value within Towns/Cities	Taxable Value within Towns/Cities	University (6 mills)	State General Fund (95 mills)
Utilities Real								
Rural Co-op companies Real	3.00%	5.0	\$106,663,440	\$3,199,917	\$27,909,750	\$837,303	\$19,200	\$304,526
Independent Tele Companies Real	3.00%	5.0	\$2,606,749	\$78,206	\$581,634	\$17,449	\$469	\$7,484
Electric Companies Real	12.00%	9.0	\$53,421,972	\$6,410,637	\$6,313,403	\$757,608	\$38,464	\$612,138
Gas & Electric Companies Real	12.00%	9.0	\$126,081,943	\$15,129,815	\$29,959,490	\$3,595,144	\$90,779	\$1,447,032
Pipelines Real	12.00%	9.0	\$241,070,130	\$22,212,308	\$4,133,171	\$495,978	\$173,571	\$2,749,213
Class 15 Pipeline Real	3.00%	15.0	\$13,463,754	\$179,851	\$0	\$0	\$1,079	\$17,086
Telecom Companies Real	6.00%	13.0	\$342,115,121	\$20,526,943	\$165,446,393	\$9,926,801	\$123,162	\$1,964,072
Centrally Assessed New & Exp Situs	9.60%	9.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Railroads Real	2.97%	12.0	\$110,918,359	\$3,549,388	\$44,334,605	\$1,418,704	\$21,296	\$339,035
Airlines Real	2.97%	12.0	\$1,658,642	\$53,077	\$1,380,342	\$44,171	\$318	\$5,121
Electric Generation Real Property	6.00%	13.0	\$1,361,716,073	\$81,702,962	\$589,368,997	\$35,362,138	\$490,218	\$7,784,091
Rural Co-op Companies Real Prop New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10 Year Exempt Electric Generation Real	0.00%	13.0	\$829,750	\$0	\$486,432	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal			\$2,360,545,933	\$153,043,104	\$869,914,217	\$52,455,296	\$958,555	\$15,229,798
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			1.39%	4.76%	1.35%	4.86%	4.94%	4.93%
Utilities Personal								
Rural Co-op Companies Pers Prop	3.00%	5.0	\$459,591,844	\$13,787,772	\$99,866,127	\$2,995,988	\$82,723	\$1,312,043
Independent Tele Companies Pers Prop	varies	5.0	\$9,586,853	\$287,607	\$1,479,500	\$44,383	\$1,726	\$27,480
Electric Companies Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$26,077,332	\$3,129,291	\$20,457,256	\$2,454,884	\$18,776	\$298,353
Gas & Electric Companies Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$1,378,782,917	\$165,453,634	\$561,384,628	\$67,366,064	\$992,722	\$15,838,854
Pipelines Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$511,953,510	\$56,956,969	\$10,876,721	\$1,305,208	\$341,742	\$5,418,240
Class 15 Pipeline Personal	3.00%	15.0	\$81,396,744	\$1,220,951	\$0	\$0	\$7,326	\$115,990
Telecom Companies Pers Prop	6.00%	13.0	\$287,923,940	\$17,275,639	\$166,155,928	\$9,969,482	\$103,654	\$1,653,515
Rural Co-op Companies Pers Prop New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Railroads Pers Prop	2.97%	12.0	\$143,675,715	\$4,597,626	\$36,414,037	\$1,165,252	\$27,586	\$441,640
Airlines Pers Prop	2.97%	12.0	\$23,167,290	\$741,347	\$14,767,697	\$472,563	\$4,448	\$71,238
Electric Generation Personal Prop	6.00%	13.0	\$435,848,292	\$26,150,903	\$24,046,056	\$1,442,763	\$156,905	\$2,493,879
Centrally Assessed Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$440,484,520	\$2,068,375	\$140,478,970	\$599,782	\$12,410	\$196,496
New & Exp Ind -Elect Gen/Tele Pers Prop	varies	13.0	\$1,289,171	\$69,615	\$0	\$0	\$464	\$7,348
10 Year Exempt Electric Generation Pers Prop	0.00%	13.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal			\$3,799,778,128	\$291,739,729	\$1,075,926,920	\$87,816,369	\$1,750,481	\$27,875,077
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			2.25%	9.08%	1.67%	8.14%	9.02%	9.02%
Utilities mileage								
Rural Co-op Companies Mileage	3.00%	5.0	\$905,170,618	\$27,155,112	\$40,126,883	\$1,203,815	\$162,930	\$2,583,821
Independent Tele Companies Mileage	3.00%	5.0	\$36,029,267	\$1,080,876	\$225,699	\$6,770	\$6,485	\$103,330
Electric Companies Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$188,186,657	\$22,571,419	\$19,775,835	\$2,373,103	\$135,429	\$2,149,864
Gas & Electric Companies Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$516,126,036	\$61,935,141	\$30,354,993	\$3,642,608	\$371,611	\$5,907,008
Pipelines Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$1,507,519,578	\$180,902,339	\$6,496,192	\$779,540	\$1,085,414	\$17,197,628
Class 15 Pipeline Millage	3.00%	15.0	\$8,728,012	\$130,920	\$0	\$0	\$786	\$12,437
Telecom Companies Mileage	6.00%	13.0	\$250,892,741	\$15,053,581	\$93,667,870	\$5,620,076	\$90,321	\$1,441,262
Rural Co-op Companies Mileage New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Railroads Mileage	2.97%	12.0	\$2,672,374,362	\$85,515,991	\$182,281,964	\$5,833,031	\$512,993	\$8,144,899
Airlines Flight Property Mileage	2.97%	12.0	\$209,553,774	\$6,705,719	\$87,512,745	\$2,800,409	\$40,234	\$643,010
Renewable Mileage	1.50%	14.0	\$25,606,001	\$384,090	\$0	\$0	\$2,305	\$36,578
Subtotal			\$6,320,187,046	\$401,435,188	\$460,442,181	\$22,259,352	\$2,408,507	\$38,219,838
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			3.73%	12.50%	0.72%	2.06%	12.41%	12.37%
Wind Generation								
Wind Generation Impr. New&Exp	varies	14.0	\$27,610,642	\$827,969	\$0	\$0	\$4,970	\$78,690
Wind Generation Personal Prop. New&Exp	varies	14.0	\$719,515,256	\$16,355,320	\$14,000	\$420	\$129,513	\$2,050,749
Subtotal			\$747,125,898	\$17,183,289	\$14,000	\$420	\$134,483	\$2,129,440
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			0.44%	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.69%	0.69%
Statewide Summaries								
Statewide Total			\$169,216,191,395	\$3,212,695,899	\$64,392,794,467	\$1,078,981,836	\$19,409,144	\$308,939,272
Statewide Average Mill Levy							6.04	96.16

Taxes Levied by Levy Type							Totals and Summaries			
Property Type	2020 Tax Rate	Class	County	Miscellaneous and Fire	County Wide School Ref/Trans	Local Schools	Cities/Towns	Total Taxes Levied	Effective Rate	Average Mill Levy for Property Type
Proceeds										
Net Proceeds	100.00%	1.0	\$494,574	\$194,653	\$77,956	\$476,715	\$0	\$1,723,118	36.32%	363.16
Gross Proceeds of Metal Mines	3.00%	2.0	\$6,977,552	\$920,357	\$1,037,662	\$4,731,561	\$698,727	\$17,577,780	1.66%	554.59
Subtotal			\$7,472,125	\$1,115,010	\$1,115,618	\$5,208,276	\$698,727	\$19,300,897	1.82%	529.66
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			1.43%	1.44%	0.85%	0.80%	0.35%	1.01%		
Agricultural Land										
Tillable Irrigated	2.16%	3.0	\$5,209,615	\$512,223	\$1,191,974	\$5,781,087	\$8,017	\$15,561,463	1.19%	550.66
Tillable Non-Irrigated	2.16%	3.0	\$16,543,941	\$1,191,242	\$3,471,678	\$13,455,245	\$4,147	\$42,478,750	1.19%	549.49
Grazing Land	2.16%	3.0	\$6,841,046	\$423,326	\$1,413,480	\$5,942,191	\$2,083	\$18,189,506	1.11%	515.60
Wild Hay	2.16%	3.0	\$1,162,222	\$80,673	\$246,465	\$1,104,928	\$995	\$3,255,517	1.08%	498.68
Timber Land	0.37%	10.0	\$823,586	\$77,253	\$196,020	\$957,075	\$160	\$2,547,140	0.19%	522.96
Subtotal			\$30,580,410	\$2,284,716	\$6,519,617	\$27,240,526	\$15,402	\$82,032,375	1.01%	538.83
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			5.84%	2.96%	4.99%	4.18%	0.01%	4.29%		
Residential Land										
Farmstead 1 Acre	1.35%	4.2	\$247,718	\$27,262	\$54,504	\$252,224	\$766	\$718,091	1.15%	535.69
Non-Qualified Ag Land	15.12%	3.0	\$1,528,945	\$205,429	\$337,166	\$1,683,984	\$14,316	\$4,627,299	8.27%	546.79
Non-Q Ag Land 1 Acre	1.35%	4.2	\$2,618,310	\$510,667	\$675,762	\$3,219,920	\$18,877	\$8,671,832	0.73%	539.63
City/town Lots Residential	1.35%	4.2	\$22,263,675	\$2,832,846	\$6,722,664	\$36,981,846	\$26,230,963	\$110,151,434	1.00%	741.75
Suburban Tracts Residential	1.35%	4.2	\$37,645,714	\$9,380,796	\$9,687,595	\$46,510,739	\$572,829	\$127,938,848	0.72%	537.01
Suburban Tracts - Low Income	varies	4.2	\$738,705	\$152,028	\$197,647	\$1,084,227	\$360,689	\$2,989,700	0.27%	665.71
Subtotal			\$65,043,067	\$13,109,027	\$17,675,339	\$89,732,939	\$27,198,441	\$255,097,203	0.82%	611.59
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			12.43%	16.96%	13.53%	13.76%	13.68%	13.35%		
Residential Improvements										
Impr. on Ag and Timber Land	1.35%	4.1	\$15,502,656	\$1,942,285	\$3,580,006	\$16,597,877	\$38,938	\$46,524,907	0.72%	531.20
Impr. on Disparately Owned Ag Land	1.35%	4.1	\$121,240	\$9,555	\$25,288	\$97,227	\$452	\$310,694	0.74%	551.20
Impr. on Right of Way - Agricultural	1.35%	4.1	\$1,149	\$164	\$368	\$2,211	\$975	\$5,688	0.94%	699.20
Impr. on Suburban Tracts Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$90,166,748	\$21,805,456	\$22,587,413	\$112,078,638	\$1,137,406	\$306,701,834	0.73%	527.45
Impr. on City/Town Lots Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$68,119,275	\$7,863,778	\$20,857,567	\$114,660,898	\$80,515,364	\$338,831,444	1.00%	736.80
Impr. on Tracts and Lots - Low Income	varies	4.1	\$1,590,612	\$266,112	\$417,497	\$2,311,567	\$931,830	\$6,496,176	0.26%	674.63
Impr. on Right of Way - Residential	1.35%	4.1	\$827	\$179	\$145	\$1,033	\$712	\$3,417	0.89%	662.43
Remodeled Residential Improvements	varies	4.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Mobile Homes	1.35%	4.1	\$1,787,647	\$325,428	\$441,198	\$2,488,741	\$580,734	\$6,719,948	0.84%	622.73
Mobile Homes - Low Income	varies	4.1	\$41,304	\$10,786	\$11,214	\$63,865	\$18,351	\$171,336	0.27%	675.96
Extended Property Tax Assistance Program	varies	4.3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Penalty	1.35%	4.1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Subtotal			\$177,331,458	\$32,223,743	\$47,920,697	\$248,302,056	\$83,224,763	\$705,765,444	0.82%	613.61
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			33.88%	41.69%	36.68%	38.06%	41.85%	36.93%		
Commercial Land										
Suburban Tracts Commercial	1.89%	4.9	\$5,503,725	\$1,660,833	\$1,456,668	\$7,485,251	\$678,348	\$20,272,682	1.12%	590.13
City/town Lots Commercial	1.89%	4.9	\$13,023,890	\$1,583,754	\$4,112,364	\$21,895,589	\$16,151,654	\$65,874,365	1.39%	737.20
Industrial Sites	1.89%	4.9	\$735,741	\$130,500	\$192,303	\$969,651	\$194,994	\$2,656,112	1.18%	624.19
Qualified Golf Courses	0.95%	4.9	\$72,537	\$17,153	\$19,183	\$93,508	\$14,375	\$265,931	0.52%	547.97
Locally Assessed Co-op Land	3.00%	5.0	\$34	\$34	\$54	\$200	\$21	\$678	1.66%	551.86
Eligible Mining Claims	2.16%	3.0	\$5,107	\$787	\$805	\$4,950	\$32	\$14,086	1.29%	594.58
Subtotal			\$19,341,244	\$3,393,061	\$5,781,378	\$30,449,149	\$17,039,425	\$89,083,854	1.31%	693.39
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			3.70%	4.39%	4.42%	4.67%	8.57%	4.66%		
Commercial Improvements										
Impr. on Suburban Tracts Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$13,249,347	\$3,327,623	\$3,501,644	\$17,995,124	\$1,828,792	\$48,168,066	1.12%	591.14
Impr. on City/Town Lots Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$27,784,977	\$3,291,655	\$8,396,137	\$45,427,754	\$32,661,929	\$136,398,753	1.39%	737.57
Impr. on Right of Way - Commercial	1.89%	4.8	\$85,781	\$9,349	\$23,921	\$129,504	\$100,478	\$408,671	1.31%	692.47
Locally Assessed Co-op Improvements	3.00%	5.0	\$704	\$59	\$252	\$905	\$0	\$2,407	1.50%	500.43
Impr. on Qualified Golf Courses	0.95%	4.8	\$272,681	\$51,756	\$67,321	\$321,312	\$43,012	\$938,042	0.50%	522.71
Impr. on Industrial Sites	1.89%	4.8	\$5,571,146	\$650,842	\$1,308,679	\$6,408,603	\$1,646,597	\$18,599,886	1.19%	627.22
New Industrial Improvements	varies	4.8	\$318,876	\$23,210	\$76,006	\$421,177	\$162,655	\$1,262,450	0.93%	745.80
Improvements on Industrial Land	3.00%	5.0	\$279	\$42	\$43	\$256	\$0	\$762	1.64%	545.36
Remodeled Commercial Improvements	varies	4.8	\$52,924	\$9,467	\$8,732	\$54,353	\$19,071	\$232,951	0.51%	1119.35
New and Expanding R & D Improvements	varies	5.0	\$612	\$23	\$157	\$498	\$2,913	\$2,913	0.47%	992.62
Impr. for Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$103,671	\$3,063	\$23,999	\$125,660	\$1,273	\$305,435	1.52%	653.19
Subtotal			\$47,441,000	\$7,367,089	\$13,406,891	\$70,885,419	\$36,464,305	\$206,320,336	1.28%	685.84
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			9.06%	9.53%	10.26%	10.87%	18.34%	10.80%		
Personal Property										
Furniture and Fixtures	varies	8.0	\$3,069,070	\$516,038	\$784,241	\$4,308,630	\$2,364,321	\$13,029,817	1.24%	667.36
Machin. other than Farm, Min., Manuf.	varies	8.0	\$3,102,897	\$480,594	\$703,504	\$3,287,877	\$484,943	\$9,667,637	1.22%	610.78
Repair Tools	varies	8.0	\$8,379	\$1,083	\$2,359	\$11,977	\$5,306	\$34,868	1.12%	617.35
Manufacturing Machinery	varies	8.0	\$15,978,008	\$1,229,033	\$3,879,284	\$19,235,085	\$3,493,295	\$52,620,564	1.69%	610.00
Ski Lifts	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Supplies and Materials	varies	8.0	\$1,827,446	\$112,361	\$456,294	\$2,064,404	\$211,932	\$5,670,197	1.63%	579.22
Rural Telephone Property	8.00%	7.0	\$612	\$46	\$96	\$763	\$759	\$2,583	6.83%	854.34
Air and H2O Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$442,011	\$17,237	\$124,368	\$602,204	\$24,131	\$1,478,049	1.69%	563.28
New & Expanding Ind- Air & H2O P C	2.40%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment	3.00%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Cable TV Systems	varies	8.0	\$617	\$133	\$154	\$640	\$218	\$2,091	0.98%	650.27
Theatre and Sound Equipment	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Radio and TV Broadcasting Equip.	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
CB's and Mobile Phones	varies	8.0	\$19,222	\$590	\$5,207	\$25,056	\$642	\$61,966	1.65%	563.15
Rental Equipment	varies	8.0	\$28,583	\$5,033	\$6,817	\$33,847	\$5,727	\$96,356	0.95%	598.19
New & Expanding Ind- Mach & Eq	varies	8.0	\$975,950	\$75,811	\$279,974	\$1,236,838	\$55,400	\$4,090,368	0.82%	764.23
Oil & Gas Field Equipment	varies	8.0	\$1,262,252	\$34,633	\$70,156	\$587,303	\$12,037	\$2,575,252	0.95%	427.19
Oil & Gas Flow Lines	varies	8.0	\$586,264	\$17,746	\$35,984	\$233,625	\$2,081	\$1,152,414	1.09%	420.66
Ag Implements	varies	8.0	\$2,204,540	\$177,822	\$452,900	\$1,977,664	\$20,617	\$5,928,044	0.88%	547.48
Local Assessed Utility Intra-Co Lines	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Centrally Assessed Personal Property	varies	8.0	\$928,441	\$19,378	\$52,248	\$356,179	\$4,057	\$1,774,647	1.24%	432.68
Failure to Report Penalty	8.00%	7.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Failure to Report Penalty	varies	8.0	\$109,823	\$13,333	\$25,439	\$125,405	\$28,329	\$363,494	0.90%	602.23
Coal and Ore Haulers	varies	8.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Subtotal			\$30,544,114	\$2,700,871	\$6,879,024	\$34,087,499	\$6,713,795	\$98,548,347	1.38%	600.84
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			8.22%	5.65%	6.99%	6.99%	4.41%	7.04%		

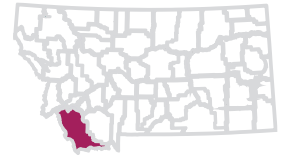
Taxes Levied by Levy Type								Totals and Summaries		
Property Type	2020 Tax Rate	Class	County	Miscellaneous and Fire	County Wide School Ret/Trans	Local Schools	Cities/Towns	Total Taxes Levied	Effective Rate	Average Mill Levy for Property Type
Utilities Real										
Rural Co-op companies Real	3.00%	5.0	\$597,071	\$60,945	\$124,679	\$641,696	\$184,972	\$1,933,088	1.81%	604.11
Independent Tele Companies Real	3.00%	5.0	\$14,399	\$1,116	\$4,078	\$18,434	\$4,075	\$50,056	1.92%	640.05
Electric Companies Real	12.00%	9.0	\$984,145	\$100,516	\$225,944	\$632,132	\$89,003	\$2,682,342	5.02%	418.42
Gas & Electric Companies Real	12.00%	9.0	\$3,210,629	\$418,275	\$564,598	\$3,206,408	\$694,711	\$9,632,432	7.64%	636.65
Pipelines Real	12.00%	9.0	\$3,716,358	\$356,055	\$990,175	\$2,585,429	\$99,979	\$10,670,779	4.43%	480.40
Class 15 Pipeline Real	3.00%	15.0	\$33,575	\$181	\$4	\$20,362	\$0	\$72,287	0.54%	401.93
Telecom Companies Real	6.00%	13.0	\$3,547,360	\$423,475	\$906,435	\$4,825,467	\$1,889,718	\$13,679,689	4.00%	666.43
Centrally Assessed New & Exp Situs	9.60%	9.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Railroads Real	2.97%	12.0	\$580,745	\$57,868	\$161,416	\$748,401	\$293,511	\$2,202,273	1.99%	620.47
Airlines Real	2.97%	12.0	\$7,814	\$1,240	\$2,442	\$14,061	\$8,732	\$39,728	2.40%	748.49
Electric Generation Real Property	6.00%	13.0	\$8,244,328	\$2,499,187	\$2,994,717	\$8,151,781	\$3,509,862	\$33,674,184	2.47%	412.15
Rural Co-op Companies Real Prop New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
10 Year Exempt Electric Generation Real	0.00%	13.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%	-
Subtotal			\$20,936,423	\$3,918,858	\$5,974,487	\$20,844,174	\$6,774,562	\$74,636,858	3.16%	487.69
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			4.00%	5.07%	4.57%	3.20%	3.41%	3.91%		
Utilities Personal										
Rural Co-op Companies Pers Prop	3.00%	5.0	\$2,573,037	\$276,925	\$631,021	\$2,765,747	\$648,153	\$8,289,648	1.80%	601.23
Independent Tele Companies Pers Prop	varies	5.0	\$57,518	\$5,052	\$15,233	\$59,679	\$10,611	\$177,300	1.85%	616.47
Electric Companies Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$462,406	\$70,594	\$164,300	\$773,979	\$409,813	\$2,198,221	8.43%	702.47
Gas & Electric Companies Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$29,263,813	\$3,485,991	\$7,130,865	\$38,462,923	\$12,732,332	\$107,907,500	7.83%	652.19
Pipelines Pers Prop	12.00%	9.0	\$9,380,381	\$535,769	\$1,285,234	\$6,390,296	\$259,522	\$23,611,183	4.61%	414.54
Class 15 Pipeline Personal	3.00%	15.0	\$227,915	\$1,240	\$50	\$138,320	\$0	\$490,841	0.60%	402.02
Telecom Companies Pers Prop	6.00%	13.0	\$2,871,925	\$351,765	\$801,743	\$4,147,727	\$1,906,821	\$11,837,150	4.11%	685.19
Rural Co-op Companies Pers Prop New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Railroads Pers Prop	2.97%	12.0	\$759,663	\$74,169	\$205,634	\$936,929	\$236,656	\$2,682,277	1.87%	583.40
Airlines Pers Prop	2.97%	12.0	\$105,848	\$22,523	\$34,714	\$198,983	\$90,132	\$527,887	2.28%	712.06
Electric Generation Personal Prop	6.00%	13.0	\$4,652,142	\$458,225	\$853,983	\$4,235,557	\$142,704	\$12,993,395	2.98%	496.86
Centrally Assessed Pollution Control	3.00%	5.0	\$255,387	\$69,965	\$72,731	\$140,216	\$59,830	\$807,034	0.18%	390.18
New & Exp Ind -Elect Gen/Tele Pers Prop	varies	13.0	\$9,876	\$0	\$3,820	\$19,666	\$0	\$41,175	3.19%	591.46
10 Year Exempt Electric Generation Pers Prop	0.00%	13.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Subtotal			\$50,619,912	\$5,352,218	\$11,199,328	\$58,270,021	\$16,496,574	\$171,563,610	4.52%	588.07
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			9.67%	6.92%	8.57%	8.93%	8.30%	8.98%		
Utilities mileage										
Rural Co-op Companies Mileage	3.00%	5.0	\$5,129,165	\$471,298	\$1,153,025	\$5,160,840	\$251,549	\$14,912,629	1.65%	549.16
Independent Tele Companies Mileage	3.00%	5.0	\$229,041	\$29,393	\$55,213	\$179,248	\$1,033	\$603,742	1.68%	558.57
Electric Companies Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$4,037,161	\$332,361	\$957,701	\$4,429,482	\$359,592	\$12,401,590	6.59%	549.44
Gas & Electric Companies Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$11,450,696	\$1,227,583	\$2,628,602	\$12,255,852	\$701,379	\$34,542,731	6.69%	557.72
Pipelines Mileage	12.00%	9.0	\$29,925,719	\$1,597,649	\$4,180,823	\$20,734,286	\$143,329	\$74,864,848	4.97%	413.84
Class 15 Pipeline Millage	3.00%	15.0	\$24,441	\$131	\$0	\$14,046	\$0	\$51,842	0.59%	395.98
Telecom Companies Mileage	6.00%	13.0	\$2,574,211	\$389,715	\$686,710	\$3,682,066	\$1,063,335	\$9,927,621	3.96%	659.49
Rural Co-op Companies Mileage New&Exp	1.50%	5.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-
Railroads Mileage	2.97%	12.0	\$16,266,069	\$1,313,386	\$3,639,824	\$16,381,491	\$1,174,161	\$47,432,823	1.77%	554.67
Airlines Flight Property Mileage	2.97%	12.0	\$998,406	\$337,365	\$314,121	\$1,755,325	\$522,230	\$4,610,690	2.20%	687.58
Renewable Mileage	1.50%	14.0	\$82,708	\$4,030	\$20,802	\$83,320	\$0	\$229,742	0.90%	598.15
Subtotal			\$70,717,618	\$5,702,911	\$13,636,821	\$64,675,957	\$4,216,608	\$199,578,258	3.16%	497.16
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			13.51%	7.38%	10.44%	9.91%	2.12%	10.44%		
Wind Generation										
Wind Generation Impr. New&Exp	varies	14.0	\$116,399	\$10,396	\$28,559	\$110,406	\$0	\$349,420	1.27%	422.02
Wind Generation Personal Prop. New&Exp	varies	14.0	\$3,243,734	\$112,354	\$520,405	\$2,556,497	\$70	\$8,613,322	1.20%	526.64
Subtotal			\$3,360,132	\$122,749	\$548,964	\$2,666,903	\$70	\$8,962,742	1.20%	521.60
Subtotal Percent of Column Statewide Total			0.64%	0.16%	0.42%	0.41%	0.00%	0.47%		
Statewide Summaries										
Statewide Total			\$523,387,503	\$77,290,254	\$130,658,163	\$652,362,918	\$198,842,671	\$1,910,889,924	1.13%	594.79
Statewide Average Mill Levy			162.91	24.06	40.67	203.06	61.89	594.79		

State Total

	TY 2019					TY 2020				
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$5,584,426	\$5,584,426	388.619	\$2,170,217		\$4,744,757	\$4,744,757	363.162	\$1,723,118
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$865,966,541	\$25,978,994	586.673	\$15,241,167		\$1,056,503,677	\$31,695,112	554.590	\$17,577,780
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:										
Tillable Irrigated	1,693,334	\$1,311,913,549	\$28,337,413	543.888	\$15,412,388	1,690,160	\$1,308,323,668	\$28,259,880	550.656	\$15,561,463
Tillable Non-Irrigated	12,131,498	\$3,582,507,632	\$77,382,324	545.083	\$42,179,815	12,119,777	\$3,578,957,041	\$77,305,649	549.491	\$42,478,750
Grazing	34,004,414	\$1,632,070,266	\$35,255,412	515.652	\$18,179,540	34,057,463	\$1,633,131,729	\$35,278,380	515.599	\$18,189,506
Wild Hay	1,117,343	\$303,226,922	\$6,549,754	499.731	\$3,273,113	1,118,007	\$302,230,467	\$6,528,240	498.682	\$3,255,517
Non-Qualified Ag Land	1,104,791	\$55,920,173	\$8,455,396	549.662	\$4,647,608	1,112,310	\$55,968,537	\$8,462,678	546.789	\$4,627,299
Eligible Mining Claims	24,542	\$1,084,622	\$23,467	591.958	\$13,891	24,728	\$1,095,024	\$23,690	594.584	\$14,086
Class 3 Subtotal		\$6,886,723,164	\$156,003,766	536.566	\$83,706,357		\$6,879,706,466	\$155,858,517	539.763	\$84,126,621
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:										
Residential		\$98,756,801,557	\$1,344,084,853	608.685	\$818,123,777		\$100,997,629,135	\$1,375,748,329	611.493	\$841,260,989
Residential Low Income		\$3,021,737,883	\$13,840,057	663.494	\$9,182,801		\$3,038,486,999	\$13,927,141	671.847	\$9,356,905
Mobile Homes		\$883,194,536	\$11,921,904	632.879	\$7,545,120		\$799,683,332	\$10,792,319	622.748	\$6,720,898
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$195,732,589	\$275,868	685.825	\$189,197		\$196,907,525	\$252,927	675.792	\$170,926
Commercial		\$32,037,547,086	\$544,668,450	668.723	\$364,232,409		\$32,314,175,872	\$548,779,062	673.904	\$369,824,515
Industrial		\$239,119,876	\$4,510,488	603.467	\$2,721,929		\$227,956,256	\$4,299,499	623.951	\$2,682,677
New Manufacturing		\$1,695,485,214	\$30,961,216	617.015	\$19,103,524		\$1,704,700,560	\$31,347,044	633.627	\$19,862,336
Qualified Golf Courses		\$266,488,456	\$2,531,549	519.648	\$1,315,514		\$239,994,178	\$2,279,858	528.091	\$1,203,973
Remodeled Commercial		\$44,415,553	\$178,906	1171.926	\$209,665		\$45,671,837	\$208,112	1119.353	\$232,951
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$137,140,522,750	\$1,952,973,291	626.032	\$1,222,623,937		\$139,565,205,694	\$1,987,634,291	629.551	\$1,251,316,170
CLASS 5										
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$1,392,724,119	\$41,582,592	566.352	\$23,550,378		\$1,519,850,061	\$45,595,529	569.563	\$25,969,548
Qualified New Industrial		\$282,338,919	\$1,240	540.296	\$670		\$46,600	\$1,398	545.359	\$762
Pollution Control		\$283,481,576	\$5,730,101	473.192	\$2,711,438		\$548,046,435	\$5,159,957	502.042	\$2,590,517
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$1,958,544,614	\$47,313,933	555.069	\$26,262,486		\$2,067,943,096	\$50,756,884	562.699	\$28,560,828
CLASS 7 Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$38,205	\$3,056	874.985	\$2,674		\$37,789	\$3,023	854.337	\$2,583
CLASS 8										
Machinery		\$4,697,735,121	\$114,647,507	597.569	\$68,509,789		\$4,473,893,930	\$109,564,252	611.269	\$66,973,221
Farm Implements		\$673,536,234	\$10,812,617	543.522	\$5,876,897		\$674,649,200	\$10,827,942	547.477	\$5,928,044
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,033,315,334	\$19,658,986	699.828	\$13,757,906		\$1,048,376,428	\$19,523,535	667.370	\$13,029,412
Other Business Equipment		\$866,300,039	\$21,551,815	513.423	\$11,065,200		\$861,331,771	\$21,473,565	518.639	\$11,137,038
Class 8 Subtotal		\$7,270,886,728	\$166,670,925	595.244	\$99,209,792		\$7,058,251,329	\$161,389,294	601.451	\$97,067,715
CLASS 9										
Utilities		\$4,227,858,062	\$501,031,443	527.229	\$264,158,314		\$4,509,421,084	\$534,403,123	520.940	\$278,391,706
CLASS 10 Timber Land	3,876,347	\$1,324,893,162	\$4,902,390	525.056	\$2,574,028	3,873,147	\$1,316,294,873	\$4,870,576	522.965	\$2,547,140
CLASS 12										
Railroads		\$2,503,800,396	\$80,121,597	554.301	\$44,411,470		\$2,926,968,436	\$93,663,005	558.570	\$52,317,373
Airlines		\$216,617,855	\$6,931,769	671.375	\$4,653,813		\$234,379,706	\$7,500,143	690.427	\$5,178,305
Class 12 Subtotal		\$2,720,418,251	\$87,053,366		\$49,065,284		\$3,161,348,142	\$101,163,148		\$57,495,678
CLASS 13										
Electrical Generation Property		\$1,981,991,190	\$118,919,470	396.781	\$47,184,960		\$1,797,564,365	\$107,853,865	432.693	\$46,667,579
Telecommunication Property		\$852,150,664	\$51,129,231	664.546	\$33,977,749		\$880,931,802	\$52,856,163	670.583	\$35,444,460
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$4,786,890	\$204,939	574.907	\$117,821		\$2,118,921	\$69,615	591.463	\$41,175
Class 13 Subtotal		\$2,838,928,744	\$170,253,640		\$81,280,530		\$2,680,615,088	\$160,779,643		\$82,153,213
CLASS 14										
Wind Generation		\$237,935,157	\$7,138,057	525.408	\$3,750,393		\$304,925,273	\$9,147,760	473.003	\$4,326,915
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$587,849,094	\$9,694,806	586.607	\$5,687,037		\$467,806,626	\$8,419,619	577.885	\$4,865,569
Class 14 Subtotal		\$825,784,251	\$16,832,863		\$9,437,430		\$772,731,899	\$17,567,379		\$9,192,484
CLASS 15										
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$4,443	\$136	398.250	\$54		\$4,443	\$136	401.840	\$55
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$148,767,742	\$1,912,787	397.920	\$761,136		\$143,383,058	\$1,830,016	401.546	\$734,836
Total		\$166,214,921,083	\$3,136,515,017	591.897	\$1,856,493,405		\$169,216,191,395	\$3,212,695,899	594.793	\$1,910,889,924
ABATED PROPERTY										
Current Values of Abated Property		\$1,346,265,203	\$23,504,804	NA			\$1,234,976,099	\$22,061,206	NA	\$13,611,948
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$1,346,265,203	\$47,299,592	NA	\$30,239,913		\$1,234,976,099	\$44,553,201	NA	\$28,868,288
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$23,794,788		-\$30,239,913		\$0	-\$22,491,995		-\$15,256,339

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC
5 CHS INC	6 PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY	7 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	8 NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	5 CHS INC	6 PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY	7 STILLWATER MINE	8 MONTANA RAIL LINK
9 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	10 MONTANA RESOURCES	9 NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	10 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC				

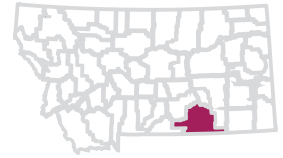
Beaverhead County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	119,354	\$69,737,278	\$1,506,327	548.954	\$826,904		119,420	\$69,776,233	\$1,507,166	551.422	\$831,085
Tillable Non-Irrigated	415	\$104,230	\$2,252	586.238	\$1,320		415	\$104,230	\$2,252	593.442	\$1,336
Grazing	906,546	\$51,274,866	\$1,107,586	534.575	\$592,088		906,119	\$51,241,585	\$1,106,871	534.694	\$591,837
Wild Hay	1,295	\$492,914	\$10,645	514.982	\$5,482		1,295	\$492,914	\$10,645	515.573	\$5,488
Non-Qualified Ag Land	21,203	\$1,091,921	\$165,101	549.881	\$90,786		21,668	\$1,115,911	\$168,724	554.434	\$93,546
Eligible Mining Claims	1,587	\$54,479	\$1,179	523.157	\$617		1,508	\$54,781	\$1,184	526.935	\$624
Class 3 Subtotal		\$122,755,688	\$2,793,090	543.197	\$1,517,197			\$122,785,654	\$2,796,842	544.871	\$1,523,917
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$647,138,244	\$8,715,785	625.217	\$5,449,258			\$661,094,360	\$8,900,456	631.589	\$5,621,433
Residential Low Income		\$31,805,646	\$138,995	657.995	\$91,458			\$32,605,193	\$152,674	659.337	\$100,664
Mobile Homes		\$10,214,150	\$137,892	622.120	\$85,785			\$8,559,720	\$115,553	588.450	\$67,997
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,277,576	\$2,574	674.935	\$1,737			\$1,259,073	\$1,876	636.403	\$1,194
Commercial		\$302,131,295	\$4,854,990	643.921	\$3,126,232			\$306,108,241	\$4,893,803	647.797	\$3,170,190
Industrial		\$712,741	\$13,470	597.782	\$8,052			\$714,976	\$13,512	604.965	\$8,174
New Manufacturing		\$8,322,620	\$157,297	586.760	\$92,296			\$8,322,620	\$157,297	594.090	\$93,449
Qualified Golf Courses		\$345,310	\$3,280	586.760	\$1,925			\$345,310	\$3,280	594.090	\$1,949
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,001,947,582	\$14,024,283	631.529	\$8,856,743			\$1,019,009,493	\$14,238,451	636.660	\$9,065,050
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$29,435,286	\$883,066	534.500	\$471,999			\$31,394,021	\$941,822	538.716	\$507,375
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$96,517	\$2,896	586.760	\$1,699			\$98,982	\$2,969	594.090	\$1,764
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$29,531,803	\$885,962	534.671	\$473,698			\$31,493,003	\$944,791	538.890	\$509,139
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$57,311,503	\$1,511,538	593.797	\$897,547			\$39,479,200	\$965,219	601.826	\$580,894
Farm Implements		\$10,906,940	\$168,089	565.753	\$95,097			\$11,423,361	\$175,343	558.253	\$97,885
Furniture and Fixtures		\$4,702,594	\$80,408	748.716	\$60,203			\$5,476,617	\$94,970	732.833	\$69,597
Other Business Equipment		\$6,389,133	\$164,026	597.243	\$97,964			\$2,547,918	\$47,826	636.013	\$30,418
Class 8 Subtotal		\$79,310,170	\$1,924,061	598.115	\$1,150,811			\$58,927,096	\$1,283,357	606.842	\$778,795
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$29,728,393	\$3,567,401	579.411	\$2,066,991			\$33,194,428	\$3,983,325	575.611	\$2,292,847
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	29,983	\$5,747,156	\$21,268	529.544	\$11,262		29,950	\$5,751,720	\$21,291	530.817	\$11,302
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$12,557,207	\$401,830	554.255	\$222,716			\$14,701,651	\$470,452	557.071	\$262,075
Airlines		\$2,359	\$75	772.340	\$58			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$12,559,566	\$401,905		\$222,774			\$14,701,651	\$470,452		\$262,075
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$7,189,062	\$431,342	626.192	\$270,103			\$8,016,622	\$481,004	626.524	\$301,361
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$7,189,062	\$431,342		\$270,103			\$8,016,622	\$481,004		\$301,361
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,288,769,420	\$24,049,312	605.821	\$14,569,579			\$1,293,879,667	\$24,219,513	608.785	\$14,744,485
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$939,180	\$13,382	687.760	\$9,204			\$934,701	\$15,445	661.423	\$10,216
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$939,180	\$26,764	687.760	\$18,407			\$934,701	\$25,742	661.423	\$17,026
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$13,382		-\$9,204			\$0	-\$10,297		-\$6,811

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 SPECIALTY MINERALS	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 SPECIALTY MINERALS	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 SPECIALTY MINERALS	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 SPECIALTY MINERALS
3 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	4 UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO	3 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	4 UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO	3 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	4 UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO	3 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	4 UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
5 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	6 SOUTHERN MONTANA TELEPHONE CO	5 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	6 SOUTHERN MONTANA TELEPHONE CO	5 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	6 SOUTHERN MONTANA TELEPHONE CO	5 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	6 SOUTHERN MONTANA TELEPHONE CO
7 VERIZON INC	8 MATADOR CATTLE COMPANY	7 VERIZON INC	8 MATADOR CATTLE COMPANY	7 VERIZON INC	8 MATADOR CATTLE COMPANY	7 VERIZON INC	8 MATADOR CATTLE COMPANY
9 CLARK CANYON RANCH LLC	10 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	9 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	10 CLARK CANYON RANCH LLC	9 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	10 CLARK CANYON RANCH LLC	9 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	10 CLARK CANYON RANCH LLC

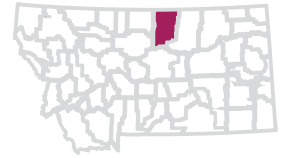
Big Horn County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	51,636	\$44,036,797	\$951,219	583.160	\$554,713	51,783	\$44,265,381	\$956,157	762.692	\$729,254	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	163,147	\$32,200,983	\$695,576	584.560	\$406,606	163,272	\$32,158,816	\$694,665	760.327	\$528,173	
Grazing	1,374,684	\$58,135,360	\$1,256,021	547.635	\$687,841	1,380,064	\$58,166,785	\$1,256,700	724.211	\$910,116	
Wild Hay	36,554	\$9,120,647	\$197,016	547.375	\$107,842	36,778	\$9,129,614	\$197,210	718.458	\$141,687	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	11,471	\$589,647	\$89,149	574.653	\$51,230	11,849	\$609,107	\$92,092	748.624	\$68,942	
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$144,083,434	\$3,188,981	567.025	\$1,808,232		\$144,329,703	\$3,196,824	743.917	\$2,378,171	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$200,299,863	\$2,707,206	651.377	\$1,763,413		\$202,011,378	\$2,728,499	820.132	\$2,237,729	
Residential Low Income		\$7,726,518	\$36,772	678.426	\$24,947		\$7,772,857	\$33,909	838.368	\$26,428	
Mobile Homes		\$12,995,560	\$175,444	579.698	\$101,705		\$12,025,484	\$162,349	605.158	\$98,247	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$264,438	\$410	666.947	\$273		\$286,768	\$351	682.622	\$240	
Commercial		\$171,673,421	\$2,770,745	641.271	\$1,776,798		\$174,235,619	\$2,813,763	809.492	\$2,277,717	
Industrial		\$10,468,779	\$197,860	464.926	\$91,990		\$10,468,779	\$197,860	653.521	\$129,306	
New Manufacturing		\$55,126,856	\$1,041,695	504.469	\$525,503		\$50,534,510	\$954,900	712.678	\$680,536	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$574,381	\$5,457	596.460	\$3,255		\$757,131	\$7,193	775.680	\$5,579	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$459,129,816	\$6,935,589	618.244	\$4,287,883		\$458,092,526	\$6,898,824	791.118	\$5,457,783	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$34,149,117	\$1,024,464	547.898	\$561,302		\$37,267,189	\$1,118,015	723.659	\$809,062	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$1,578,872	\$47,367	494.758	\$23,435		\$1,421,026	\$42,632	656.535	\$27,989	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$35,727,989	\$1,071,831	545.550	\$584,737		\$38,688,215	\$1,160,647	721.193	\$837,051	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$138,783,464	\$3,407,939	461.419	\$1,572,489		\$102,563,077	\$2,425,533	655.952	\$1,591,033	
Farm Implements		\$21,823,260	\$393,432	570.073	\$224,285		\$21,142,495	\$372,077	647.989	\$241,102	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$5,931,828	\$98,082	670.819	\$65,795		\$5,316,051	\$86,816	710.019	\$61,641	
Other Business Equipment		\$26,134,757	\$715,133	457.720	\$327,331		\$26,406,667	\$719,633	644.354	\$463,699	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$192,673,309	\$4,614,586	474.560	\$2,189,900		\$155,428,290	\$3,604,059	654.116	\$2,357,474	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$47,526,263	\$5,703,148	602.018	\$3,433,398		\$48,369,594	\$5,804,351	779.259	\$4,523,090	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	30,268	\$3,132,357	\$11,604	586.760	\$6,809	30,275	\$3,132,366	\$11,604	764.967	\$8,877	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$58,172,476	\$1,861,519	569.876	\$1,060,835		\$67,657,911	\$2,165,053	745.329	\$1,613,677	
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$58,172,476	\$1,861,519		\$1,060,835		\$67,657,911	\$2,165,053		\$1,613,677	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$4,480,764	\$268,846	722.430	\$194,222		\$2,608,154	\$156,489	882.250	\$138,062	
Telecommunication Property		\$9,743,169	\$584,591	571.595	\$334,150		\$9,339,808	\$560,396	738.274	\$413,726	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$14,223,933	\$853,437		\$528,372		\$11,947,962	\$716,885		\$551,788	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$954,669,577	\$24,240,695	573.423	\$13,900,166		\$927,646,567	\$23,558,247	752.514	\$17,727,912	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$25,605,006	\$355,704	556.162	\$197,829		\$26,871,324	\$365,293	749.701	\$273,861	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$25,605,006	\$711,405	556.162	\$395,656		\$26,871,324	\$746,065	749.701	\$559,326	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$355,702		-\$197,828		\$0	-\$380,772		-\$285,465	

TY 2019					TY 2020				
1	SPRING CREEK COAL LLC	2	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D		1	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2	BNSF RAILWAY CO	
3	BNSF RAILWAY CO	4	PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION		3	NAVAJO TRANSITIONAL ENERGY COMPANY LLC	4	DECKER COAL COMPANY	
5	DECKER COAL COMPANY	6	PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC		5	PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	6	CENEX PIPELINE LLC	
7	CENEX PIPELINE LLC	8	WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC		7	PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	8	WESTMORELAND ABSALOKA MINING LLC	
9	BIG HORN COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10	WESTMORELAND RESOURCES INC		9	WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	10	BIG HORN COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	

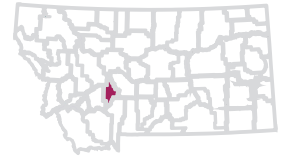
Blaine County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	54,507	\$47,876,310	\$1,034,138	643.542	\$665,511		54,449	\$47,955,431	\$1,035,848	646.537	\$669,714
Tillable Non-Irrigated	467,274	\$143,318,996	\$3,095,707	649.588	\$2,010,934		465,586	\$142,566,357	\$3,079,448	659.426	\$2,030,668
Grazing	1,000,573	\$41,939,860	\$905,901	612.788	\$555,125		1,002,285	\$42,049,490	\$908,267	618.847	\$562,078
Wild Hay	28,619	\$7,472,509	\$161,409	604.044	\$97,498		28,619	\$7,472,509	\$161,409	611.471	\$98,697
Non-Qualified Ag Land	3,576	\$172,787	\$26,120	667.427	\$17,433		3,704	\$179,403	\$27,120	669.023	\$18,144
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$240,780,462	\$5,223,275	640.690	\$3,346,502			\$240,223,190	\$5,212,092	648.358	\$3,379,301
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$109,885,150	\$1,484,539	930.947	\$1,382,027			\$110,590,663	\$1,493,957	936.502	\$1,399,093
Residential Low Income		\$4,140,595	\$18,361	967.182	\$17,758			\$4,417,233	\$19,712	950.273	\$18,732
Mobile Homes		\$3,177,330	\$42,892	811.389	\$34,802			\$2,721,460	\$36,737	765.443	\$28,120
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$191,312	\$319	815.413	\$260			\$163,812	\$206	742.829	\$153
Commercial		\$133,194,898	\$1,950,965	740.990	\$1,445,646			\$135,248,014	\$1,972,886	747.217	\$1,474,174
Industrial		\$101,859	\$1,925	964.918	\$1,857			\$101,859	\$1,925	967.753	\$1,863
New Manufacturing		\$7,084,656	\$114,241	1150.309	\$131,413			\$7,084,656	\$119,123	1143.020	\$136,160
Qualified Golf Courses		\$705,270	\$6,699	664.221	\$4,450			\$705,270	\$6,699	665.115	\$4,456
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$258,481,070	\$3,619,941	833.774	\$3,018,213			\$261,032,967	\$3,651,245	838.824	\$3,062,751
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$30,591,824	\$917,748	678.626	\$622,807			\$36,492,811	\$1,094,782	682.001	\$746,642
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$30,591,824	\$917,748	678.626	\$622,807			\$36,492,811	\$1,094,782	682.001	\$746,642
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,266,293	\$35,696	744.710	\$26,583			\$1,786,638	\$29,136	797.358	\$23,232
Farm Implements		\$18,699,829	\$297,536	642.513	\$191,171			\$17,868,541	\$280,636	643.405	\$180,562
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,357,374	\$26,299	899.824	\$23,665			\$1,300,656	\$24,570	854.233	\$20,988
Other Business Equipment		\$6,133,123	\$102,090	651.162	\$66,477			\$6,683,080	\$113,079	662.353	\$74,898
Class 8 Subtotal		\$28,456,619	\$461,621	666.988	\$307,896			\$27,638,915	\$447,421	669.797	\$299,681
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$22,569,236	\$2,708,309	671.494	\$1,818,612			\$22,954,885	\$2,754,581	673.587	\$1,855,450
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	11,731	\$2,291,839	\$8,479	564.266	\$4,784		11,090	\$2,160,443	\$7,993	571.142	\$4,565
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$55,678,613	\$1,781,715	659.877	\$1,175,713			\$64,753,976	\$2,072,128	660.230	\$1,368,080
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$55,678,613	\$1,781,715		\$1,175,713			\$64,753,976	\$2,072,128		\$1,368,080
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$5,086,392	\$305,185	716.609	\$218,698			\$3,763,160	\$225,789	738.906	\$166,837
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$5,086,392	\$305,185		\$218,698			\$3,763,160	\$225,789		\$166,837
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$643,936,055	\$15,026,273	699.656	\$10,513,226			\$659,020,347	\$15,466,031	703.691	\$10,883,307
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$2,664,720	\$29,899	1,024.258	\$30,624			\$2,660,729	\$34,861	1,005.712	\$35,060
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$2,664,720	\$50,046	1,024.258	\$51,260			\$2,660,729	\$49,886	1,005.712	\$50,272
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$20,147		-\$20,636			\$0	-\$15,125		-\$15,211

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - HAVRE PIPELINE	3 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - HAVRE PIPELINE
5 HARTLAND COLONY INC	6 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	5 HARTLAND COLONY INC	6 COLUMBIA GRAIN INC	7 COLUMBIA GRAIN INC	8 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	8 NORTH HARLEM HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC
9 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY BEAR PAW SOUTH GAS PRODUCTION	10 NORTH HARLEM HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC	9 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	10 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY BEAR PAW SOUTH GAS PRODUCTION				

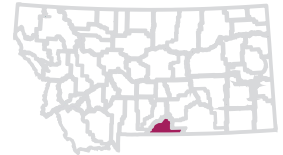
Broadwater County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$291,241	\$291,241	487.730	\$142,047		\$301,101	\$301,101	558.500	\$168,165	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	45,762	\$34,382,205	\$742,650	487.024	\$361,688	45,367	\$34,014,395	\$734,704	560.171	\$411,560	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	50,046	\$16,888,862	\$364,794	480.836	\$175,406	51,425	\$17,279,719	\$373,238	558.586	\$208,485	
Grazing	277,607	\$14,036,328	\$303,162	484.234	\$146,801	277,197	\$14,013,802	\$302,679	560.156	\$169,548	
Wild Hay	6,468	\$2,652,483	\$57,297	478.890	\$27,439	5,814	\$1,835,364	\$39,647	560.033	\$22,204	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	18,893	\$972,363	\$147,041	480.720	\$70,686	19,033	\$979,609	\$148,136	562.629	\$83,346	
Eligible Mining Claims	2,056	\$104,113	\$2,247	487.567	\$1,096	2,056	\$104,113	\$2,247	558.336	\$1,255	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$69,036,354	\$1,617,191	484.245	\$783,116		\$68,227,002	\$1,600,651	560.020	\$896,397	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$498,562,266	\$6,663,754	485.165	\$3,233,021		\$526,286,644	\$7,032,022	575.003	\$4,043,431	
Residential Low Income		\$19,701,879	\$83,330	508.944	\$42,410		\$21,226,552	\$90,550	581.824	\$52,684	
Mobile Homes		\$5,831,610	\$78,731	530.642	\$41,778		\$5,103,550	\$68,898	499.485	\$34,414	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,101,986	\$827	532.664	\$441		\$1,052,623	\$433	498.538	\$216	
Commercial		\$124,671,038	\$1,957,883	493.263	\$965,752		\$125,971,361	\$1,974,991	576.444	\$1,138,471	
Industrial		\$628,283	\$11,875	492.666	\$5,850		\$628,283	\$11,875	563.521	\$6,692	
New Manufacturing		\$8,170,179	\$144,757	481.926	\$69,762		\$8,170,179	\$144,757	575.479	\$83,305	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$658,667,241	\$8,941,157	487.522	\$4,359,014		\$688,439,192	\$9,323,526	574.805	\$5,359,212	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$4,979,281	\$149,383	473.247	\$70,695		\$5,518,181	\$165,542	565.063	\$93,542	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$1,185,667	\$12,020	489.871	\$5,888		\$1,137,974	\$10,589	560.678	\$5,937	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$6,164,948	\$161,403	474.485	\$76,583		\$6,656,155	\$176,131	564.799	\$99,479	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$32,680,790	\$722,762	498.881	\$360,572		\$40,975,418	\$926,840	558.540	\$517,678	
Farm Implements		\$5,255,881	\$78,845	499.625	\$39,393		\$5,707,551	\$86,245	529.132	\$45,635	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$2,992,211	\$49,163	481.454	\$23,670		\$3,077,396	\$52,961	542.315	\$28,721	
Other Business Equipment		\$7,047,656	\$187,726	488.481	\$91,701		\$2,978,088	\$74,461	556.973	\$41,473	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$47,976,538	\$1,038,496	496.232	\$515,335		\$52,738,453	\$1,140,507	555.461	\$633,507	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$38,207,674	\$4,584,915	482.915	\$2,214,126		\$39,929,594	\$4,791,537	565.006	\$2,707,246	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	52,421	\$10,287,902	\$38,068	487.730	\$18,567	52,422	\$11,766,322	\$43,536	558.500	\$24,315	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$21,720,375	\$695,052	490.704	\$341,065		\$26,212,503	\$838,803	561.546	\$471,027	
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	537.730	\$20		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$21,721,555	\$695,090		\$341,085		\$26,212,503	\$838,803		\$471,027	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Telecommunication Property		\$4,362,307	\$261,736	496.779	\$130,025		\$5,087,059	\$305,223	569.718	\$173,891	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$4,362,307	\$261,736		\$130,025		\$5,087,059	\$305,223		\$173,891	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$856,715,760	\$17,629,297	486.684	\$8,579,899		\$899,357,381	\$18,521,015	568.718	\$10,533,238	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$6,385,923	\$83,799	582.129	\$48,782		\$6,374,507	\$83,882	654.301	\$54,884	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$6,385,923	\$162,897	582.129	\$94,827		\$6,374,507	\$163,062	654.301	\$106,692	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$79,098		-\$46,045		\$0	-\$79,181		-\$51,808	

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 GRAYMONT WESTERN US INC	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 GRAYMONT WESTERN US INC	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO
5 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	6 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	5 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	6 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
9 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	10 VERIZON INC			9 VIGILANTE ELEC COOP INC	10 VERIZON INC		

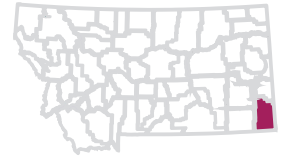
Carbon County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$360,504	\$360,504	460.110	\$165,871		\$356,641	\$356,641	437.580	\$156,059	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	73,819	\$56,020,816	\$1,210,050	493.652	\$597,344	73,687	\$55,803,824	\$1,205,360	471.832	\$568,727	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	36,892	\$8,400,030	\$181,437	513.390	\$93,148	36,889	\$8,399,235	\$181,420	488.257	\$88,580	
Grazing	509,702	\$25,367,843	\$547,922	486.749	\$266,700	509,455	\$25,359,033	\$547,734	468.463	\$256,593	
Wild Hay	12,389	\$3,592,356	\$77,590	498.128	\$38,650	12,416	\$3,600,476	\$77,766	479.944	\$37,323	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	32,311	\$1,664,331	\$251,647	488.047	\$122,816	32,560	\$1,677,133	\$253,585	469.152	\$118,970	
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$95,045,376	\$2,268,646	493.095	\$1,118,657		\$94,839,701	\$2,265,865	472.311	\$1,070,193	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$1,353,341,329	\$18,224,191	520.578	\$9,487,120		\$1,377,703,805	\$18,540,206	508.542	\$9,428,479	
Residential Low Income		\$40,026,038	\$186,224	536.532	\$99,915		\$40,247,825	\$175,015	522.874	\$91,511	
Mobile Homes		\$11,021,061	\$148,791	527.070	\$78,423		\$10,027,300	\$135,374	525.178	\$71,095	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,606,672	\$1,942	558.848	\$1,085		\$1,707,660	\$1,458	561.032	\$818	
Commercial		\$327,492,863	\$5,090,057	522.565	\$2,659,886		\$324,727,166	\$5,049,214	509.786	\$2,574,017	
Industrial		\$2,064,278	\$39,015	463.913	\$18,100		\$2,064,278	\$39,015	441.178	\$17,213	
New Manufacturing		\$13,923,975	\$232,149	479.141	\$111,232		\$13,923,395	\$244,360	450.579	\$110,103	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$3,277,456	\$31,134	558.290	\$17,382		\$3,277,456	\$31,134	557.820	\$17,367	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,752,753,672	\$23,953,503	520.723	\$12,473,143		\$1,773,678,885	\$24,215,776	508.371	\$12,310,603	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$16,206,486	\$486,194	490.833	\$238,640		\$16,703,525	\$501,098	476.827	\$238,937	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$16,206,486	\$486,194	490.833	\$238,640		\$16,703,525	\$501,098	476.827	\$238,937	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$20,293,277	\$367,233	488.222	\$179,291		\$20,800,817	\$365,259	468.743	\$171,213	
Farm Implements		\$6,829,660	\$116,708	491.206	\$57,328		\$6,926,955	\$114,113	481.349	\$54,928	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$3,566,183	\$60,209	535.344	\$32,233		\$3,682,224	\$60,599	534.221	\$32,373	
Other Business Equipment		\$1,466,219	\$22,621	483.172	\$10,930		\$2,312,168	\$35,258	507.337	\$17,888	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$32,155,339	\$566,771	493.641	\$279,781		\$33,722,164	\$575,229	480.507	\$276,402	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$124,733,018	\$14,967,951	488.018	\$7,304,636		\$143,098,541	\$17,171,799	467.015	\$8,019,489	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	6,657	\$809,975	\$2,995	486.992	\$1,459	6,651	\$809,327	\$2,992	470.094	\$1,407	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$30,286,121	\$969,154	492.237	\$477,053		\$35,204,665	\$1,126,549	466.588	\$525,634	
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$30,286,121	\$969,154		\$477,053		\$35,204,665	\$1,126,549		\$525,634	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Telecommunication Property		\$9,501,172	\$570,072	518.298	\$295,467		\$10,405,470	\$624,327	508.589	\$317,526	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$9,501,172	\$570,072		\$295,467		\$10,405,470	\$624,327		\$317,526	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$23,844,261	\$715,328	437.580	\$313,013	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$23,844,261	\$715,328		\$313,013	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$2,061,851,663	\$44,145,790	506.384	\$22,354,709		\$2,132,663,180	\$47,555,604	488.465	\$23,229,263	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$16,250,681	\$266,787	492.985	\$131,522		\$5,741,831	\$73,785	515.666	\$38,048	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$16,250,681	\$351,978	492.985	\$173,520		\$5,741,831	\$126,293	515.666	\$65,125	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$85,191		-\$41,998		\$0	-\$52,508		-\$27,077	

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO	1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	4 EXXONMOBIL PIPELINE COMPANY
5 EXXONMOBIL PIPELINE COMPANY	6 MONTANA LIMESTONE COMPANY	7 BEARTOOTH ELEC COOP INC	8 VERIZON INC	5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 MONTANA LIMESTONE COMPANY	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC GENERATION	8 BEARTOOTH ELEC COOP INC
9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	10 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	9 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION				

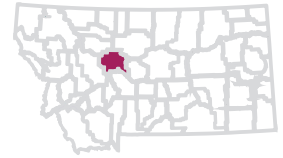
Carter County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	125	\$177,346	\$3,830	280.090	\$1,073		125	\$177,346	\$3,830	222.010	\$850
Tillable Non-Irrigated	107,279	\$22,934,174	\$495,378	326.580	\$161,780		105,902	\$22,672,667	\$489,730	262.817	\$128,709
Grazing	1,186,731	\$47,955,737	\$1,035,834	313.935	\$325,184		1,187,468	\$47,983,637	\$1,036,435	251.759	\$260,932
Wild Hay	86,921	\$18,447,489	\$398,487	319.439	\$127,292		87,161	\$18,473,819	\$399,056	256.517	\$102,365
Non-Qualified Ag Land	2,641	\$136,060	\$20,569	337.254	\$6,937		2,750	\$141,642	\$21,413	271.519	\$5,814
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$89,650,806	\$1,954,098	318.442	\$622,266			\$89,449,111	\$1,950,464	255.667	\$498,670
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$24,474,771	\$334,784	492.899	\$165,015			\$24,480,945	\$335,370	434.390	\$145,682
Residential Low Income		\$442,653	\$1,559	597.500	\$932			\$657,929	\$1,997	543.280	\$1,085
Mobile Homes		\$6,038,780	\$81,517	316.786	\$25,823			\$5,889,690	\$79,507	369.359	\$29,367
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$74,105	\$44	277.210	\$12			\$43,566	\$0	-	\$0
Commercial		\$50,277,901	\$703,373	347.331	\$244,303			\$50,783,141	\$710,194	284.988	\$202,397
Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
New Manufacturing		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$81,308,210	\$1,121,277	388.918	\$436,085			\$81,855,271	\$1,127,068	335.853	\$378,530
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$15,295,236	\$458,856	384.106	\$176,249			\$17,976,696	\$539,297	313.662	\$169,157
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$15,295,236	\$458,856	384.106	\$176,249			\$17,976,696	\$539,297	313.662	\$169,157
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$3,068,881	\$46,035	243.393	\$11,204			\$2,935,198	\$44,032	278.462	\$12,261
Farm Implements		\$10,144,862	\$167,416	292.946	\$49,044			\$9,825,155	\$163,486	297.951	\$48,711
Furniture and Fixtures		\$119,202	\$1,788	352.482	\$630			\$97,630	\$1,466	422.187	\$619
Other Business Equipment		\$968,396	\$14,560	279.991	\$4,077			\$667,034	\$10,048	306.050	\$3,075
Class 8 Subtotal		\$14,301,341	\$229,799	282.661	\$64,955			\$13,525,017	\$219,032	295.236	\$64,666
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$332,737,430	\$39,928,493	302.609	\$12,082,740			\$406,923,839	\$48,830,860	241.801	\$11,807,357
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	10,529	\$1,239,908	\$4,588	313.648	\$1,439		10,529	\$1,239,919	\$4,588	251.325	\$1,153
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$733,499	\$44,009	311.344	\$13,702			\$628,889	\$37,733	291.619	\$11,004
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$733,499	\$44,009		\$13,702			\$628,889	\$37,733		\$11,004
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$535,266,430	\$43,741,120	306.289	\$13,397,437			\$611,598,742	\$52,709,042	245.319	\$12,930,536
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	2 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	1 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	2 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC
3 BISON PIPELINE LLC	4 BUTTE PIPE LINE CO	3 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC	4 BISON PIPELINE LLC
5 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	6 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC	5 BUTTE PIPE LINE CO	6 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC
7 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY	8 HILAND CRUDE LLC	7 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY	8 SOUTHEAST ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC
9 SOUTHEAST ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10 BLACK HILLS POWER	9 HILAND CRUDE LLC	10 BLACK HILLS POWER

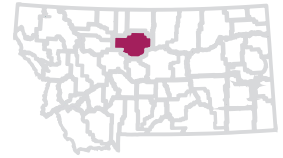
Cascade County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	42,024	\$30,934,146	\$668,170	620.794	\$414,796		41,973	\$30,978,289	\$669,121	620.988	\$415,516
Tillable Non-Irrigated	335,288	\$96,761,591	\$2,090,064	570.760	\$1,192,924		335,135	\$96,750,518	\$2,089,827	577.850	\$1,207,606
Grazing	780,427	\$51,866,948	\$1,120,358	579.420	\$649,158		780,238	\$51,848,222	\$1,119,950	564.928	\$632,691
Wild Hay	58,833	\$18,528,874	\$400,212	577.177	\$230,993		58,779	\$18,511,562	\$399,842	570.135	\$227,964
Non-Qualified Ag Land	49,646	\$2,557,259	\$386,651	579.413	\$224,031		50,263	\$2,582,540	\$390,481	575.755	\$224,821
Eligible Mining Claims	282	\$14,551	\$313	558.102	\$175		282	\$14,551	\$313	552.886	\$173
Class 3 Subtotal		\$200,663,369	\$4,665,768	581.271	\$2,712,076			\$200,685,682	\$4,669,534	580.095	\$2,708,772
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$4,965,473,326	\$66,429,821	685.975	\$45,569,165			\$4,998,418,511	\$66,842,144	717.744	\$47,975,528
Residential Low Income		\$260,492,022	\$1,217,370	704.834	\$858,044			\$263,216,286	\$1,236,853	738.799	\$913,786
Mobile Homes		\$44,228,958	\$596,541	670.373	\$399,905			\$40,325,744	\$543,303	657.847	\$357,410
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$15,690,795	\$23,518	697.855	\$16,412			\$15,122,790	\$19,713	688.660	\$13,576
Commercial		\$2,158,363,504	\$37,341,178	708.246	\$26,446,744			\$2,130,486,091	\$36,858,273	743.932	\$27,420,061
Industrial		\$18,677,672	\$353,007	658.748	\$232,542			\$16,244,560	\$307,022	690.766	\$212,080
New Manufacturing		\$156,774,673	\$2,732,651	722.192	\$1,973,497			\$156,977,852	\$2,777,727	761.175	\$2,114,336
Qualified Golf Courses		\$3,047,156	\$28,950	626.653	\$18,142			\$3,047,156	\$28,950	657.775	\$19,043
Remodeled Commercial		\$4,046,866	\$45,729	810.430	\$37,060			\$5,063,966	\$68,838	823.334	\$56,677
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$7,626,794,972	\$108,768,765	694.607	\$75,551,511			\$7,628,902,956	\$108,682,823	727.645	\$79,082,496
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$15,624,507	\$468,739	608.338	\$285,152			\$18,751,374	\$562,543	615.345	\$346,158
Qualified New Industrial		\$80,371,620	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$5,012,280	\$72,437	741.490	\$53,711			\$80,000,000	\$70,659	783.323	\$55,349
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$101,008,407	\$541,176	626.161	\$338,863			\$98,751,374	\$633,202	634.090	\$401,507
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$455,818,197	\$12,456,862	735.908	\$9,167,105			\$351,447,843	\$9,369,235	772.557	\$7,238,265
Farm Implements		\$12,744,724	\$214,304	592.006	\$126,869			\$13,350,598	\$223,769	579.641	\$129,706
Furniture and Fixtures		\$85,877,384	\$1,522,714	732.932	\$1,116,045			\$90,998,662	\$1,615,697	732.294	\$1,183,165
Other Business Equipment		\$27,366,105	\$616,788	735.820	\$453,845			\$17,571,593	\$396,098	759.967	\$301,021
Class 8 Subtotal		\$581,806,410	\$14,810,667	733.516	\$10,863,864			\$473,368,696	\$11,604,799	762.801	\$8,852,157
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$170,139,521	\$20,416,739	641.006	\$13,087,258			\$169,484,148	\$20,338,117	669.237	\$13,611,024
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	73,187	\$15,713,032	\$58,139	571.177	\$33,208		73,185	\$15,717,064	\$58,153	550.301	\$32,002
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$102,390,261	\$3,276,486	621.362	\$2,035,884			\$119,162,727	\$3,813,210	638.483	\$2,434,671
Airlines		\$31,800,323	\$1,017,609	720.160	\$732,841			\$28,438,427	\$910,029	760.803	\$692,353
Class 12 Subtotal		\$134,190,584	\$4,294,095		\$2,768,725			\$147,601,154	\$4,723,239		\$3,127,024
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$298,001,507	\$17,880,089	561.930	\$10,047,363			\$296,148,493	\$17,768,913	593.101	\$10,538,764
Telecommunication Property		\$64,829,542	\$3,889,814	656.556	\$2,553,880			\$66,861,106	\$4,011,740	681.301	\$2,733,204
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$362,831,049	\$21,769,903		\$12,601,244			\$363,009,599	\$21,780,653		\$13,271,967
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$17,950,971	\$269,265	576.986	\$155,362			\$3,962,146	\$59,432	602.649	\$35,817
Class 14 Subtotal		\$17,950,971	\$269,265		\$155,362			\$3,962,146	\$59,432		\$35,817
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$9,211,098,315	\$175,594,517	672.641	\$118,112,112			\$9,101,482,819	\$172,549,952	701.958	\$121,122,765
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$39,850,879	\$437,365	780.913	\$341,544			\$40,787,678	\$501,933	804.712	\$403,912
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$39,850,879	\$777,855	780.913	\$607,437			\$40,787,678	\$796,580	804.712	\$641,017
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$340,490		-\$265,893			\$0	-\$294,647		-\$237,106

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
3 MONTANA REFINING COMPANY INC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 MONTANA REFINING COMPANY INC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO
5 ENERGY WEST MONTANA INC	6 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	5 ENERGY WEST MONTANA INC	6 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC
7 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	8 VERIZON INC	7 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	8 VERIZON INC
9 GK HOLIDAY VILLAGE LLC	10 PASTA MONTANA LLC	9 PASTA MONTANA LLC	10 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC

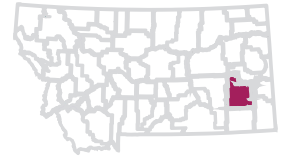
Chouteau County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	9,552	\$5,839,802	\$126,145	545.123	\$68,765		9,552	\$5,839,802	\$126,145	548.908	\$69,242
Tillable Non-Irrigated	1,195,157	\$397,129,079	\$8,578,002	529.903	\$4,545,513		1,199,162	\$398,503,906	\$8,607,701	532.449	\$4,583,158
Grazing	807,016	\$37,068,854	\$800,777	536.901	\$429,938		807,393	\$37,096,467	\$801,370	541.780	\$434,166
Wild Hay	24,716	\$7,289,243	\$157,454	578.243	\$91,047		24,706	\$7,287,226	\$157,410	587.590	\$92,493
Non-Qualified Ag Land	5,592	\$308,991	\$46,724	554.453	\$25,906		5,921	\$305,015	\$46,122	561.170	\$25,882
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$447,635,969	\$9,709,102	531.580	\$5,161,168			\$449,032,416	\$9,738,748	534.457	\$5,204,940
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$161,596,986	\$2,183,511	675.242	\$1,474,398			\$162,711,991	\$2,199,415	732.611	\$1,611,315
Residential Low Income		\$7,918,004	\$33,041	695.822	\$22,991			\$7,855,199	\$33,761	762.481	\$25,742
Mobile Homes		\$3,920,590	\$52,923	593.916	\$31,432			\$3,670,790	\$49,552	569.096	\$28,200
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$203,770	\$47	768.810	\$36			\$158,440	\$46	737.670	\$34
Commercial		\$209,275,123	\$2,979,487	567.300	\$1,690,262			\$206,279,008	\$2,939,451	584.741	\$1,718,817
Industrial		\$1,183,457	\$22,367	621.463	\$13,900			\$1,195,814	\$22,600	651.244	\$14,718
New Manufacturing		\$53,472,750	\$910,571	622.126	\$566,490			\$53,558,680	\$923,034	648.740	\$598,809
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$437,570,680	\$6,181,947	614.614	\$3,799,509			\$435,429,922	\$6,167,859	648.140	\$3,997,636
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$35,095,256	\$1,052,866	552.510	\$581,719			\$40,581,608	\$1,217,443	564.802	\$687,614
Qualified New Industrial		\$28,960	\$869	572.770	\$498			\$34,230	\$1,027	576.440	\$592
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$35,124,216	\$1,053,735	552.527	\$582,217			\$40,615,838	\$1,218,470	564.812	\$688,206
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$6,792,001	\$123,207	667.348	\$82,222			\$6,038,460	\$121,814	710.504	\$86,549
Farm Implements		\$45,288,825	\$759,685	552.918	\$420,044			\$44,738,923	\$734,627	536.370	\$394,032
Furniture and Fixtures		\$999,971	\$18,034	642.442	\$11,586			\$1,157,926	\$20,640	602.668	\$12,439
Other Business Equipment		\$1,976,528	\$30,970	552.753	\$17,119			\$2,091,903	\$32,523	535.571	\$17,419
Class 8 Subtotal		\$55,067,325	\$931,897	569.774	\$530,970			\$54,027,212	\$909,604	561.166	\$510,439
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$75,198,210	\$9,023,775	498.316	\$4,496,692			\$79,173,090	\$9,500,756	500.061	\$4,750,959
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	20,337	\$6,206,443	\$22,966	600.902	\$13,800		20,337	\$6,207,019	\$22,968	612.722	\$14,073
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$22,225,049	\$711,200	539.442	\$383,651			\$25,877,242	\$828,072	544.872	\$451,194
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$22,225,049	\$711,200		\$383,651			\$25,877,242	\$828,072		\$451,194
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$29,321	\$1,759	730.100	\$1,284			\$28,834	\$1,730	754.060	\$1,305
Telecommunication Property		\$3,535,670	\$212,144	590.096	\$125,185			\$3,663,142	\$219,794	604.587	\$132,885
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,564,991	\$213,903		\$126,470			\$3,691,976	\$221,524		\$134,189
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,082,582,883	\$27,848,525	542.021	\$15,094,477			\$1,094,054,715	\$28,608,001	550.602	\$15,751,637
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$12,464,543	\$134,895	691.306	\$93,253			\$12,461,556	\$145,716	705.810	\$102,848
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$12,464,543	\$235,367	691.306	\$162,711			\$12,461,556	\$235,330	705.810	\$166,098
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$100,473		-\$69,457			\$0	-\$89,614		-\$63,250

Top 10 Property Taxpayers					
TY 2019			TY 2020		
1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D		1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	
3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC		3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	
5 MOUNTAIN VIEW CO-OP	6 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC		5 MOUNTAIN VIEW CO-OP	6 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	
7 EGT LLC	8 CHS INC		7 EGT LLC	8 CHS INC	
9 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	10 TWIN HILLS COLONY INC		9 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	10 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	

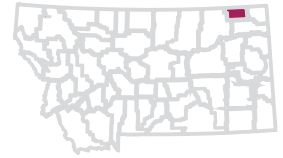
Custer County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	34,672	\$33,414,091	\$721,756	565.533	\$408,177		34,657	\$33,388,913	\$721,211	551.487	\$397,739
Tillable Non-Irrigated	79,632	\$22,080,501	\$476,941	553.208	\$263,847		79,242	\$21,953,856	\$474,205	542.855	\$257,424
Grazing	1,642,121	\$75,706,796	\$1,635,264	555.590	\$908,536		1,646,872	\$75,886,773	\$1,639,150	541.288	\$887,253
Wild Hay	33,554	\$8,677,783	\$187,439	553.157	\$103,683		33,338	\$8,618,911	\$186,168	538.708	\$100,290
Non-Qualified Ag Land	20,449	\$1,053,285	\$159,216	568.290	\$90,481		20,432	\$1,052,391	\$159,081	552.958	\$87,965
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$140,932,456	\$3,180,616	557.981	\$1,774,725			\$140,900,844	\$3,179,815	544.268	\$1,730,671
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$535,683,069	\$7,191,927	807.785	\$5,809,528			\$537,079,861	\$7,201,850	802.571	\$5,779,994
Residential Low Income		\$25,446,552	\$108,759	845.408	\$91,946			\$26,701,920	\$124,830	844.945	\$105,475
Mobile Homes		\$9,683,500	\$130,718	680.243	\$88,920			\$8,440,680	\$113,944	666.538	\$75,948
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,194,834	\$1,504	815.747	\$1,227			\$1,366,346	\$1,459	835.470	\$1,219
Commercial		\$227,002,572	\$3,867,698	794.054	\$3,071,160			\$229,856,998	\$3,912,609	787.334	\$3,080,529
Industrial		\$2,265,096	\$42,810	727.260	\$31,134			\$2,265,096	\$42,810	716.700	\$30,682
New Manufacturing		\$12,926,440	\$244,309	671.946	\$164,162			\$14,708,910	\$277,998	677.985	\$188,478
Qualified Golf Courses		\$1,387,419	\$13,181	688.860	\$9,080			\$1,387,419	\$13,181	673.550	\$8,878
Remodeled Commercial		\$946,306	\$13,009	754.167	\$9,811			\$941,612	\$13,740	742.607	\$10,203
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$816,535,788	\$11,613,915	798.780	\$9,276,969			\$822,748,842	\$11,702,421	793.119	\$9,281,407
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$16,499,430	\$494,980	650.375	\$321,922			\$18,749,401	\$562,477	628.043	\$353,260
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$16,499,430	\$494,980	650.375	\$321,922			\$18,749,401	\$562,477	628.043	\$353,260
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$10,487,626	\$166,515	685.976	\$114,225			\$10,841,873	\$170,171	687.053	\$116,917
Farm Implements		\$7,529,565	\$118,684	569.464	\$67,586			\$7,647,399	\$119,529	564.598	\$67,486
Furniture and Fixtures		\$10,776,204	\$209,623	841.818	\$176,465			\$10,307,293	\$200,286	853.042	\$170,852
Other Business Equipment		\$1,475,145	\$22,146	658.727	\$14,588			\$1,046,524	\$16,260	704.188	\$11,450
Class 8 Subtotal		\$30,268,540	\$516,968	721.252	\$372,864			\$29,843,089	\$506,245	724.361	\$366,704
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$37,269,260	\$4,472,312	663.270	\$2,966,349			\$40,453,134	\$4,854,369	662.008	\$3,213,630
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	31,743	\$3,467,494	\$12,828	552.890	\$7,092		31,827	\$3,473,735	\$12,851	538.981	\$6,926
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$48,588,267	\$1,554,825	601.665	\$935,483			\$56,512,832	\$1,808,413	587.791	\$1,062,968
Airlines		\$21,198	\$679	880.530	\$598			\$19,779	\$633	881.390	\$558
Class 12 Subtotal		\$48,609,465	\$1,555,504		\$936,081			\$56,532,611	\$1,809,046		\$1,063,526
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$2,507,541	\$150,451	688.860	\$103,640			\$2,641,225	\$158,473	673.550	\$106,739
Telecommunication Property		\$6,215,732	\$372,944	718.005	\$267,776			\$6,855,638	\$411,338	702.548	\$288,985
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$8,723,273	\$523,395		\$371,415			\$9,496,863	\$569,811		\$395,724
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,102,305,706	\$22,370,518	716.453	\$16,027,417			\$1,122,198,519	\$23,197,035	707.498	\$16,411,850
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$946,306	\$13,009	754.167	\$9,811			\$941,612	\$13,740	742.607	\$10,203
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$946,306	\$17,885	754.167	\$13,488			\$941,612	\$17,796	742.607	\$13,216
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$4,876		-\$3,677			\$0	-\$4,056		-\$3,012

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	3 HILAND CRUDE LLC	4 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	3 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	4 HILAND CRUDE LLC
5 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	6 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	5 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	6 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
9 WAL MART REAL ESTATE BUSINESS TRUST	10 VERIZON INC			9 VERIZON INC	10 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP		

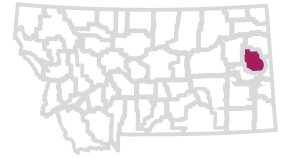
Daniels County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	609	\$396,212	\$8,559	596.879	\$5,109		609	\$396,212	\$8,559	612.812	\$5,245
Tillable Non-Irrigated	440,978	\$140,250,407	\$3,029,387	594.325	\$1,800,440		441,254	\$140,350,197	\$3,031,543	610.233	\$1,849,949
Grazing	210,995	\$9,888,074	\$213,597	594.815	\$127,051		211,149	\$9,895,182	\$213,750	610.728	\$130,543
Wild Hay	5,986	\$1,365,248	\$29,484	594.215	\$17,520		6,029	\$1,373,413	\$29,661	610.130	\$18,097
Non-Qualified Ag Land	2,235	\$115,119	\$17,401	594.265	\$10,341		2,235	\$115,119	\$17,401	610.172	\$10,618
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$152,015,060	\$3,298,428	594.362	\$1,960,460			\$152,130,123	\$3,300,914	610.271	\$2,014,452
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$69,752,506	\$942,527	737.689	\$695,292			\$70,643,139	\$956,470	770.082	\$736,560
Residential Low Income		\$2,598,344	\$12,829	764.027	\$9,802			\$2,219,021	\$9,911	805.132	\$7,980
Mobile Homes		\$1,360,150	\$18,362	628.383	\$11,538			\$1,364,870	\$18,426	654.378	\$12,058
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$36,232	\$0	-	\$0			\$36,232	\$0	-	\$0
Commercial		\$62,926,746	\$946,990	628.994	\$595,651			\$63,332,037	\$952,629	648.581	\$617,857
Industrial		\$116,629	\$2,205	662.369	\$1,461			\$116,629	\$2,205	685.782	\$1,512
New Manufacturing		\$5,506,639	\$104,076	608.431	\$63,323			\$5,506,639	\$104,076	625.722	\$65,123
Qualified Golf Courses		\$169,100	\$1,606	601.390	\$966			\$169,100	\$1,606	617.370	\$991
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$142,466,346	\$2,028,595	679.304	\$1,378,032			\$143,387,667	\$2,045,323	705.063	\$1,442,081
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$12,415,339	\$372,459	612.532	\$228,143			\$13,719,086	\$411,576	632.766	\$260,431
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$12,415,339	\$372,459	612.532	\$228,143			\$13,719,086	\$411,576	632.766	\$260,431
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,205,530	\$24,383	606.542	\$14,789			\$1,965,294	\$29,800	643.322	\$19,171
Farm Implements		\$24,878,811	\$396,321	592.578	\$234,851			\$25,566,714	\$409,004	614.806	\$251,458
Furniture and Fixtures		\$555,816	\$8,022	679.150	\$5,448			\$524,260	\$7,921	700.309	\$5,547
Other Business Equipment		\$755,127	\$11,310	596.960	\$6,752			\$1,117,771	\$16,774	616.457	\$10,341
Class 8 Subtotal		\$28,395,284	\$440,036	595.043	\$261,840			\$29,174,039	\$463,499	618.160	\$286,517
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$1,641,396	\$196,966	726.581	\$143,112			\$1,788,690	\$214,643	756.438	\$162,364
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$12,789,857	\$409,275	612.111	\$250,522			\$14,875,543	\$476,018	630.020	\$299,901
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$12,789,857	\$409,275		\$250,522			\$14,875,543	\$476,018		\$299,901
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$10,673,591	\$640,421	629.627	\$403,226			\$10,814,753	\$648,885	650.719	\$422,242
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$10,673,591	\$640,421		\$403,226			\$10,814,753	\$648,885		\$422,242
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$360,396,873	\$7,386,180	626.215	\$4,625,335			\$365,889,901	\$7,560,858	646.486	\$4,887,987
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NEMONT COMMUNICATIONS INC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO			1 NEMONT COMMUNICATIONS INC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO		
3 NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION			3 NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION		
5 PRO CO-OP	6 SAGEBRUSH CELLULAR INC			5 PRO CO-OP	6 SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC		
7 SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC	8 TADE INC			7 SAGEBRUSH CELLULAR INC	8 TADE INC		
9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 A BAR S PROPERTIES LLC			9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 A BAR S PROPERTIES LLC		

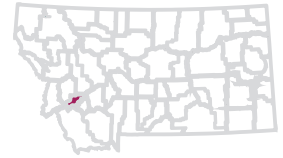
Dawson County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	19,176	\$18,736,959	\$404,722	610.116	\$246,927		19,372	\$18,902,876	\$408,306	605.260	\$247,131
Tillable Non-Irrigated	379,512	\$104,189,898	\$2,250,495	504.587	\$1,135,571		379,315	\$104,135,642	\$2,249,323	516.088	\$1,160,849
Grazing	915,008	\$41,740,550	\$901,603	522.132	\$470,756		915,033	\$41,736,466	\$901,515	530.016	\$477,818
Wild Hay	11,352	\$2,615,861	\$56,503	503.609	\$28,455		11,352	\$2,615,850	\$56,503	513.624	\$29,021
Non-Qualified Ag Land	7,060	\$363,652	\$54,988	581.489	\$31,975		7,028	\$362,040	\$54,745	578.105	\$31,648
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$167,646,920	\$3,668,311	521.680	\$1,913,685			\$167,752,874	\$3,670,392	530.316	\$1,946,468
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$382,987,819	\$5,169,818	758.930	\$3,923,528			\$383,372,839	\$5,177,015	732.852	\$3,793,986
Residential Low Income		\$16,640,123	\$78,128	778.532	\$60,825			\$15,875,865	\$68,800	745.942	\$51,321
Mobile Homes		\$11,001,720	\$148,530	618.299	\$91,836			\$9,918,680	\$133,914	640.888	\$85,824
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$341,626	\$1,580	617.105	\$975			\$248,072	\$981	585.120	\$574
Commercial		\$158,157,113	\$2,623,181	708.760	\$1,859,207			\$158,804,727	\$2,631,949	689.977	\$1,815,984
Industrial		\$1,256,996	\$23,757	610.045	\$14,493			\$1,256,996	\$23,757	602.156	\$14,305
New Manufacturing		\$20,571,458	\$388,802	608.478	\$236,578			\$20,571,458	\$388,802	602.191	\$234,133
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$130,223	\$2,461	847.320	\$2,085			\$130,223	\$2,461	809.430	\$1,992
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$591,087,078	\$8,436,257	733.682	\$6,189,527			\$590,178,860	\$8,427,679	711.717	\$5,998,119
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$18,485,591	\$554,575	608.288	\$337,342			\$19,608,350	\$588,246	601.306	\$353,716
Qualified New Industrial		\$423,655	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$418,935	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$18,909,246	\$554,575	608.288	\$337,342			\$20,027,285	\$588,246	601.306	\$353,716
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$16,604,749	\$389,711	630.988	\$245,903			\$16,932,532	\$392,265	628.924	\$246,705
Farm Implements		\$21,263,388	\$330,389	501.767	\$165,778			\$21,736,037	\$340,476	519.112	\$176,745
Furniture and Fixtures		\$5,278,144	\$96,231	741.329	\$71,339			\$6,079,110	\$108,758	792.242	\$86,163
Other Business Equipment		\$10,539,568	\$192,436	613.970	\$118,150			\$8,482,867	\$161,426	648.750	\$104,725
Class 8 Subtotal		\$53,685,849	\$1,008,767	595.945	\$601,170			\$53,230,546	\$1,002,926	612.546	\$614,338
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$63,890,631	\$7,666,877	659.149	\$5,053,614			\$65,962,756	\$7,915,532	651.556	\$5,157,416
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$110,861,736	\$3,547,574	656.868	\$2,330,287			\$129,080,001	\$4,130,561	644.857	\$2,663,621
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	669.890	\$25			\$1,651	\$53	654.500	\$35
Class 12 Subtotal		\$110,862,916	\$3,547,612		\$2,330,312			\$129,081,652	\$4,130,614		\$2,663,655
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$14,805,368	\$888,324	670.100	\$595,266			\$15,956,946	\$957,420	654.679	\$626,803
Telecommunication Property		\$6,208,429	\$372,509	723.786	\$269,617			\$6,600,310	\$396,020	715.519	\$283,360
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$21,013,797	\$1,260,833		\$864,883			\$22,557,256	\$1,353,440		\$910,163
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,027,096,437	\$26,143,232	661.377	\$17,290,532			\$1,048,791,229	\$27,088,829	651.334	\$17,643,875
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC
3 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC GENERATION	3 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC GENERATION
5 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	6 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	5 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	6 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	8 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	8 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION
9 CHS INC	10 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	9 CHS INC	10 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE

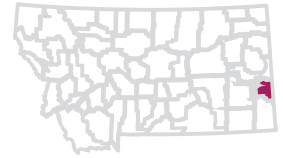
Deer Lodge County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	10,133	\$7,671,260	\$165,699	684.823	\$113,474		10,093	\$7,647,952	\$165,196	686.425	\$113,395
Tillable Non-Irrigated	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Grazing	138,646	\$7,168,648	\$154,882	613.496	\$95,020		138,760	\$7,173,319	\$154,983	621.273	\$96,287
Wild Hay	1,533	\$667,932	\$14,426	591.972	\$8,540		1,501	\$660,466	\$14,265	608.857	\$8,685
Non-Qualified Ag Land	25,896	\$1,333,899	\$201,686	667.560	\$134,638		26,068	\$1,341,645	\$202,857	658.873	\$133,657
Eligible Mining Claims	333	\$7,517	\$166	686.567	\$114		333	\$7,517	\$166	680.178	\$113
Class 3 Subtotal		\$16,849,256	\$536,859	655.266	\$351,785			\$16,830,899	\$537,467	655.179	\$352,137
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$550,925,087	\$7,418,854	738.527	\$5,479,023			\$557,981,444	\$7,504,922	728.362	\$5,466,298
Residential Low Income		\$42,076,175	\$194,338	771.263	\$149,886			\$43,999,353	\$203,275	762.691	\$155,036
Mobile Homes		\$4,914,720	\$66,350	677.225	\$44,934			\$2,362,700	\$31,895	669.561	\$21,356
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$592,704	\$1,156	681.092	\$787			\$744,185	\$1,308	680.815	\$891
Commercial		\$86,162,801	\$1,493,703	767.508	\$1,146,429			\$85,706,410	\$1,482,638	759.802	\$1,126,511
Industrial		\$78,547	\$1,485	661.310	\$982			\$78,547	\$1,485	651.080	\$967
New Manufacturing		\$1,717,710	\$32,465	661.310	\$21,469			\$1,717,710	\$32,465	651.080	\$21,137
Qualified Golf Courses		\$977,571	\$9,287	703.240	\$6,531			\$977,571	\$9,287	691.580	\$6,423
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$687,445,315	\$9,217,638	743.145	\$6,850,041			\$693,567,920	\$9,267,275	733.616	\$6,798,618
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$1,381,537	\$41,446	549.945	\$22,793			\$1,089,850	\$32,697	570.424	\$18,651
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$13,384,310	\$401,530	666.765	\$267,726			\$12,621,063	\$378,632	655.871	\$248,334
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$14,765,847	\$442,976	655.835	\$290,519			\$13,710,913	\$411,329	649.079	\$266,985
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$11,022,921	\$157,154	663.499	\$104,272			\$11,623,419	\$174,038	667.974	\$116,253
Farm Implements		\$325,206	\$4,879	656.481	\$3,203			\$293,218	\$4,577	645.956	\$2,956
Furniture and Fixtures		\$4,484,504	\$77,741	745.982	\$57,994			\$4,341,329	\$82,486	747.902	\$61,691
Other Business Equipment		\$710,243	\$10,732	682.767	\$7,328			\$302,656	\$4,671	708.664	\$3,310
Class 8 Subtotal		\$16,542,874	\$250,507	689.785	\$172,796			\$16,560,622	\$265,772	693.117	\$184,211
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$43,111,009	\$5,173,309	699.513	\$3,618,796			\$41,387,565	\$4,966,477	692.021	\$3,436,908
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	54,081	\$12,328,873	\$45,621	625.716	\$28,546		54,111	\$12,324,288	\$45,604	627.896	\$28,635
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$11,568,233	\$370,185	678.670	\$251,233			\$12,674,469	\$405,582	672.144	\$272,610
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$11,568,233	\$370,185		\$251,233			\$12,674,469	\$405,582		\$272,610
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$85,129,723	\$5,107,784	667.520	\$3,409,548			\$83,497,092	\$5,009,826	656.580	\$3,289,352
Telecommunication Property		\$5,029,366	\$301,764	743.802	\$224,453			\$5,706,497	\$342,391	745.625	\$255,295
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$90,159,089	\$5,409,548		\$3,634,001			\$89,203,589	\$5,352,217		\$3,544,647
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$892,770,496	\$21,446,643	708.629	\$15,197,717			\$896,260,265	\$21,251,723	700.402	\$14,884,750
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$1,159,951	\$8,700	749.290	\$6,518			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$1,159,951	\$17,399	749.290	\$13,037			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$8,700		-\$6,518			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D
3 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - DGGS PC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - DGGS PC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO
5 ARCO ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION LLC	6 BNSF RAILWAY CO	5 ARCO ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION LLC	6 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
7 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	8 VERIZON INC	7 IDAHO POWER COMPANY	8 VERIZON INC
9 RARUS RAILWAY COMPANY	10 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	9 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	10 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC

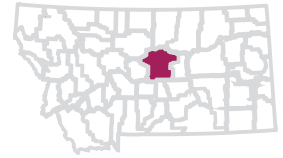
Fallon County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Tillable Non-Irrigated	145,540	\$37,267,587	\$804,992	318.418	\$256,324		145,478	\$37,257,153	\$804,767	318.624	\$256,418
Grazing	631,265	\$28,524,532	\$616,125	313.819	\$193,352		633,267	\$28,570,615	\$617,120	316.155	\$195,105
Wild Hay	55,971	\$13,526,745	\$292,173	314.515	\$91,893		55,955	\$13,522,483	\$292,081	316.533	\$92,453
Non-Qualified Ag Land	4,110	\$211,706	\$32,004	325.320	\$10,412		4,196	\$216,120	\$32,671	323.923	\$10,583
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$79,530,570	\$1,745,294	316.268	\$551,980			\$79,566,371	\$1,746,639	317.501	\$554,559
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$142,130,963	\$1,923,797	456.466	\$878,148			\$142,680,194	\$1,931,222	451.955	\$872,826
Residential Low Income		\$1,998,646	\$7,381	465.692	\$3,437			\$1,905,678	\$7,081	469.186	\$3,322
Mobile Homes		\$9,565,710	\$129,142	398.589	\$51,475			\$9,159,550	\$123,658	395.339	\$48,887
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$129,140	\$349	501.630	\$175			\$103,380	\$279	502.120	\$140
Commercial		\$95,805,129	\$1,566,668	388.702	\$608,967			\$95,747,767	\$1,566,297	392.366	\$614,561
Industrial		\$1,677,886	\$31,713	354.384	\$11,239			\$1,365,553	\$25,810	358.094	\$9,242
New Manufacturing		\$10,546,270	\$199,324	323.228	\$64,427			\$10,546,270	\$199,324	321.205	\$64,024
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$261,853,744	\$3,858,374	419.313	\$1,617,868			\$261,508,392	\$3,853,671	418.563	\$1,613,003
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$11,231,400	\$336,942	354.858	\$119,567			\$12,679,307	\$380,380	350.791	\$133,434
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$11,231,400	\$336,942	354.858	\$119,567			\$12,679,307	\$380,380	350.791	\$133,434
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$24,999,196	\$561,441	323.765	\$181,775			\$28,055,907	\$676,319	321.998	\$217,774
Farm Implements		\$9,567,163	\$153,244	316.931	\$48,568			\$9,532,024	\$151,219	318.532	\$48,168
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,645,501	\$25,617	421.734	\$10,804			\$1,692,358	\$26,550	425.616	\$11,300
Other Business Equipment		\$38,345,922	\$985,385	323.746	\$319,014			\$42,163,791	\$1,112,614	322.499	\$358,817
Class 8 Subtotal		\$74,557,782	\$1,725,686	324.601	\$680,160			\$81,444,080	\$1,966,703	323.414	\$636,059
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$295,745,390	\$35,489,443	318.293	\$11,296,030			\$330,047,242	\$39,605,666	319.792	\$12,665,583
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	122	\$13,279	\$49	325.810	\$16		122	\$13,279	\$49	322.590	\$16
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$22,150,329	\$708,811	324.791	\$230,216			\$25,760,206	\$824,328	326.547	\$269,182
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$22,150,329	\$708,811	324.791	\$230,216			\$25,760,206	\$824,328	326.547	\$269,182
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,099,996	\$66,002	333.607	\$22,019			\$794,021	\$47,639	327.990	\$15,625
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,099,996	\$66,002	333.607	\$22,019			\$794,021	\$47,639	327.990	\$15,625
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$21,644,814	\$649,344	325.810	\$211,563			\$37,125,725	\$1,113,772	322.590	\$359,292
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$13,741,125	\$371,009	337.033	\$125,042			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$35,385,939	\$1,020,353	337.033	\$336,605			\$37,125,725	\$1,113,772	322.590	\$359,292
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$781,568,429	\$44,950,954	327.790	\$14,734,461			\$828,938,623	\$49,538,847	327.960	\$16,246,753
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$13,741,125	\$371,009	337.033	\$125,042			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$13,741,125	\$412,234	337.033	\$138,936			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$41,225	-	-\$13,894			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	2 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	1 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	2 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC
3 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	4 BUTTE PIPE LINE CO	3 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	4 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC
5 HILAND CRUDE LLC	6 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	5 BUTTE PIPE LINE CO	6 HILAND CRUDE LLC
7 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC	8 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC	7 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC	8 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - WIND GENERATION	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - WIND GENERATION	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO

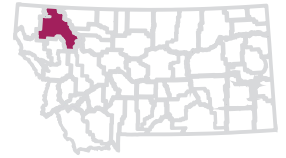
Fergus County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	12,102	\$10,511,165	\$227,041	551.949	\$125,315		12,101	\$10,509,557	\$227,005	559.966	\$127,115
Tillable Non-Irrigated	371,100	\$95,667,491	\$2,066,426	502.494	\$1,038,368		371,239	\$95,641,950	\$2,065,873	507.458	\$1,048,344
Grazing	1,363,266	\$74,311,054	\$1,605,178	564.624	\$906,321		1,363,289	\$74,284,723	\$1,604,610	574.656	\$922,098
Wild Hay	161,648	\$47,313,791	\$1,022,003	557.182	\$569,442		161,824	\$47,354,914	\$1,022,891	565.059	\$577,994
Non-Qualified Ag Land	22,263	\$1,144,564	\$173,054	593.771	\$102,754		22,172	\$1,142,066	\$172,674	602.224	\$103,988
Eligible Mining Claims	19	\$986	\$21	650.820	\$14		19	\$986	\$21	652.170	\$14
Class 3 Subtotal		\$228,949,051	\$5,093,723	538.352	\$2,742,214			\$228,934,196	\$5,093,074	545.752	\$2,779,553
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$576,418,120	\$7,748,463	730.297	\$5,658,683			\$581,274,183	\$7,807,677	736.501	\$5,750,365
Residential Low Income		\$31,541,174	\$140,090	764.291	\$107,070			\$29,880,681	\$138,131	773.548	\$106,851
Mobile Homes		\$20,000,720	\$270,000	660.231	\$178,262			\$19,101,920	\$257,878	631.958	\$162,968
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$2,406,138	\$5,012	758.192	\$3,800			\$2,259,900	\$4,344	754.268	\$3,277
Commercial		\$383,139,195	\$6,016,508	659.629	\$3,968,665			\$389,623,102	\$6,130,208	668.747	\$4,099,559
Industrial		\$554,636	\$10,481	599.024	\$6,278			\$556,117	\$10,509	605.999	\$6,368
New Manufacturing		\$15,920,884	\$289,756	553.010	\$160,238			\$15,918,094	\$289,703	562.523	\$162,965
Qualified Golf Courses		\$2,256,400	\$21,436	669.760	\$14,357			\$2,306,570	\$21,912	673.800	\$14,764
Remodeled Commercial		\$1,302,610	\$7,403	1084.394	\$8,028			\$1,302,610	\$9,266	1023.353	\$9,482
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,033,539,877	\$14,509,149	696.483	\$10,105,381			\$1,042,223,177	\$14,669,628	703.263	\$10,316,599
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$34,576,319	\$1,037,293	593.620	\$615,757			\$39,757,031	\$1,192,708	597.936	\$713,163
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$20,685,043	\$35,955	403.069	\$14,492			\$22,739,778	\$39,495	401.468	\$15,856
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$55,261,362	\$1,073,248	587.236	\$630,250			\$62,496,809	\$1,232,203	591.639	\$729,019
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$24,294,476	\$372,050	639.859	\$238,059			\$22,216,476	\$343,269	631.518	\$216,780
Farm Implements		\$20,014,141	\$305,804	544.934	\$166,643			\$20,594,018	\$316,970	528.503	\$167,519
Furniture and Fixtures		\$4,595,906	\$93,477	814.874	\$76,172			\$4,119,526	\$83,540	805.115	\$67,259
Other Business Equipment		\$3,635,327	\$54,718	570.944	\$31,241			\$2,526,791	\$38,077	571.013	\$21,743
Class 8 Subtotal		\$52,539,850	\$826,049	619.957	\$512,115			\$49,456,811	\$781,856	605.357	\$473,302
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$194,994,988	\$17,034,078	488.178	\$8,315,667			\$212,070,882	\$18,732,378	484.909	\$9,083,505
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	156,309	\$36,981,343	\$136,835	584.772	\$80,017		156,464	\$37,021,031	\$136,979	599.734	\$82,151
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$10,830,648	\$346,583	430.622	\$149,246			\$12,690,144	\$406,084	432.566	\$175,658
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$10,830,648	\$346,583		\$149,246			\$12,690,144	\$406,084		\$175,658
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$6,364,195	\$381,851	644.286	\$246,021			\$6,696,354	\$401,789	658.481	\$264,570
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$6,364,195	\$381,851		\$246,021			\$6,696,354	\$401,789		\$264,570
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,619,461,314	\$39,401,516	578.173	\$22,780,911			\$1,651,589,404	\$41,453,991	576.648	\$23,904,358
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$108,577,272	\$6,383,986	501.792	\$3,203,432			\$113,933,545	\$6,727,378	500.040	\$3,363,959
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$108,577,272	\$12,777,666	501.792	\$6,411,728			\$113,933,545	\$13,469,989	500.040	\$6,735,534
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$6,393,680		-\$3,208,296			\$0	-\$6,742,611		-\$3,371,576

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D
3 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	4 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD	3 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	4 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD
5 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	6 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	5 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	6 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC
7 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	8 BNSF RAILWAY CO	7 BNSF RAILWAY CO	8 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
9 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	10 VERIZON INC	9 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	10 VERIZON INC

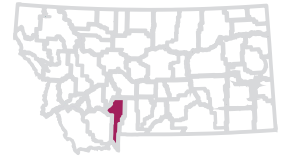
Flathead County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	19,294	\$14,417,439	\$311,411	580.804	\$180,869		19,002	\$14,078,084	\$304,080	590.193	\$179,466
Tillable Non-Irrigated	14,109	\$12,154,254	\$262,539	555.539	\$145,851		14,341	\$12,356,035	\$266,901	573.419	\$153,046
Grazing	41,951	\$2,611,178	\$56,503	552.958	\$31,244		49,450	\$2,664,103	\$57,642	563.897	\$32,493
Wild Hay	16,766	\$4,619,219	\$99,781	549.984	\$54,878		16,676	\$4,328,491	\$93,498	559.697	\$52,331
Non-Qualified Ag Land	58,973	\$3,036,799	\$459,191	566.827	\$260,282		58,743	\$3,000,567	\$453,711	572.402	\$259,705
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$36,838,889	\$1,189,425	565.923	\$673,123			\$36,427,280	\$1,175,832	575.797	\$677,040
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$14,389,882,419	\$194,354,456	610.120	\$118,579,453			\$14,688,579,276	\$198,188,336	612.504	\$121,391,063
Residential Low Income		\$352,252,328	\$1,632,814	650.980	\$1,062,929			\$356,711,811	\$1,680,612	657.533	\$1,105,057
Mobile Homes		\$83,541,270	\$1,127,908	636.522	\$717,939			\$75,715,260	\$1,022,214	618.781	\$632,526
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$21,740,604	\$27,809	621.200	\$17,275			\$23,218,598	\$28,210	610.561	\$17,224
Commercial		\$2,853,895,279	\$50,706,949	681.402	\$34,551,792			\$2,920,509,470	\$51,823,320	683.921	\$35,443,057
Industrial		\$19,649,270	\$371,373	615.358	\$228,527			\$19,117,950	\$361,331	633.186	\$228,790
New Manufacturing		\$65,899,766	\$1,233,648	636.601	\$785,341			\$75,901,861	\$1,425,835	674.763	\$962,100
Qualified Golf Courses		\$27,670,880	\$262,876	609.977	\$160,348			\$27,670,880	\$262,876	612.490	\$161,009
Remodeled Commercial		\$191,594	\$0	-	\$366			\$200,000	\$1,520	970.127	\$1,475
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$17,814,723,410	\$249,717,833	625.121	\$156,103,969			\$18,187,625,106	\$254,794,254	627.731	\$159,942,301
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$180,934,996	\$5,428,047	591.453	\$3,210,432			\$185,770,647	\$5,573,134	600.290	\$3,345,495
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$2,173,649	\$65,210	643.146	\$41,940			\$2,291,251	\$68,737	677.057	\$46,539
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$183,108,645	\$5,493,257	592.066	\$3,252,372			\$188,061,898	\$5,641,871	601.225	\$3,392,034
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$204,395,067	\$4,427,493	638.174	\$2,825,511			\$189,396,927	\$4,232,635	645.838	\$2,733,595
Farm Implements		\$4,230,205	\$67,400	567.495	\$38,249			\$4,562,727	\$71,876	573.722	\$41,237
Furniture and Fixtures		\$111,151,870	\$2,041,906	757.302	\$1,546,340			\$105,885,412	\$1,903,409	721.611	\$1,373,520
Other Business Equipment		\$24,603,110	\$530,092	652.127	\$345,687			\$25,321,378	\$548,862	656.921	\$360,559
Class 8 Subtotal		\$344,380,252	\$7,066,890	672.968	\$4,755,788			\$325,166,444	\$6,756,780	667.316	\$4,508,910
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$63,696,258	\$7,643,523	704.726	\$5,386,587			\$65,007,173	\$7,800,835	706.271	\$5,509,502
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	440,380	\$214,508,067	\$793,696	537.822	\$426,867		468,483	\$208,166,649	\$770,231	543.759	\$418,820
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$112,113,179	\$3,587,623	509.193	\$1,826,792			\$130,546,627	\$4,177,492	503.375	\$2,102,846
Airlines		\$24,585,071	\$786,724	647.506	\$509,408			\$27,876,525	\$892,044	665.692	\$593,827
Class 12 Subtotal		\$136,698,250	\$4,374,347		\$2,336,201			\$158,423,152	\$5,069,536		\$2,696,673
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$4,954,371	\$297,262	521.250	\$154,948			\$5,012,192	\$300,732	542.970	\$163,288
Telecommunication Property		\$87,906,742	\$5,274,428	652.810	\$3,443,198			\$84,667,527	\$5,080,068	653.204	\$3,318,319
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$92,861,113	\$5,571,690		\$3,598,146			\$89,679,719	\$5,380,800		\$3,481,607
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$14,017	\$421	800.600	\$337			\$14,000	\$420	797.170	\$335
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$14,017	\$421		\$337			\$14,000	\$420		\$335
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$68,463	\$1,027	604.670	\$621			\$64,193	\$963	640.190	\$617
Total		\$18,886,897,364	\$281,852,109	626.336	\$176,534,011			\$19,258,635,614	\$287,391,522	628.508	\$180,627,839
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$19,989,160	\$289,464	670.631	\$194,123			\$19,586,362	\$346,939	677.467	\$235,040
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$19,989,160	\$468,453	670.631	\$314,159			\$19,586,362	\$481,157	677.467	\$325,968
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$178,989		-\$120,036			\$0	-\$134,218		-\$90,928

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	2 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC - CLASS 9	1 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	2 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC - CLASS 9
3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO
5 WEYERHAEUSER NR COMPANY	6 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	5 WEYERHAEUSER NR COMPANY	6 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC
7 VERIZON INC	8 FLATHEAD HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LLC	7 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	8 VERIZON INC
9 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	10 SEMITOOL INC	9 FLATHEAD HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LLC	10 SEMITOOL INC

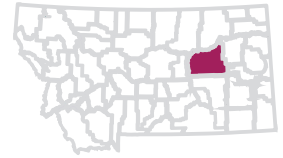
Gallatin County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$263,631	\$263,631	443.080	\$116,810		\$243,636	\$243,636	573.680	\$139,769	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	76,335	\$72,909,495	\$1,574,849	555.067	\$874,147	76,268	\$72,291,934	\$1,561,507	563.370	\$879,707	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	78,219	\$33,631,974	\$726,436	529.174	\$384,411	77,744	\$33,326,255	\$719,835	534.833	\$384,992	
Grazing	425,453	\$22,997,271	\$496,813	486.944	\$241,920	426,842	\$23,054,759	\$498,053	504.988	\$251,511	
Wild Hay	18,274	\$7,284,460	\$157,347	537.947	\$84,644	18,747	\$7,391,227	\$159,654	536.297	\$85,622	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	72,488	\$3,734,982	\$564,802	526.890	\$297,589	73,138	\$3,708,034	\$560,680	542.864	\$304,373	
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$140,558,182	\$3,520,247	534.823	\$1,882,710		\$139,772,209	\$3,499,729	544.672	\$1,906,204	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$16,244,443,756	\$220,119,871	573.165	\$126,165,063		\$16,683,731,861	\$226,096,446	577.628	\$130,599,723	
Residential Low Income		\$138,486,611	\$678,325	606.401	\$411,337		\$143,939,520	\$701,311	603.322	\$423,117	
Mobile Homes		\$86,130,040	\$1,162,784	616.181	\$716,485		\$83,974,020	\$1,133,480	568.121	\$643,954	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$15,452,621	\$14,792	623.525	\$9,223		\$15,115,524	\$16,672	564.237	\$9,407	
Commercial		\$5,201,171,162	\$90,169,244	603.902	\$54,453,414		\$5,480,064,656	\$94,694,811	598.448	\$56,669,953	
Industrial		\$23,249,549	\$439,417	571.532	\$251,141		\$22,742,984	\$429,843	587.249	\$252,425	
New Manufacturing		\$99,403,765	\$1,823,715	544.082	\$992,250		\$95,736,485	\$1,768,675	582.637	\$1,030,495	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$38,244,950	\$363,328	515.242	\$187,202		\$31,427,927	\$298,568	528.981	\$157,937	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$21,846,582,454	\$314,771,476	581.965	\$183,186,115		\$22,556,732,977	\$325,139,806	583.709	\$189,787,010	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$19,510,878	\$585,332	432.189	\$252,974		\$20,712,762	\$621,385	451.606	\$280,621	
Qualified New Industrial		\$10,433,012	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$292,891	\$1,044	443.080	\$463		\$10,225,372	\$1,079	573.680	\$619	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$30,236,781	\$586,376	432.208	\$253,436		\$30,938,134	\$622,464	451.818	\$281,240	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$171,064,838	\$3,368,333	587.535	\$1,979,013		\$166,867,807	\$3,333,379	589.236	\$1,964,148	
Farm Implements		\$15,538,629	\$252,629	597.553	\$150,959		\$14,479,803	\$228,781	556.172	\$127,242	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$107,473,328	\$1,798,007	646.364	\$1,162,168		\$117,804,966	\$1,963,548	601.357	\$1,180,793	
Other Business Equipment		\$15,963,550	\$276,441	596.130	\$164,795		\$20,172,912	\$370,415	582.637	\$215,817	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$310,040,345	\$5,695,410	606.968	\$3,456,934		\$319,325,488	\$5,896,122	591.575	\$3,488,000	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$226,884,668	\$27,226,152	527.292	\$14,356,141		\$242,914,842	\$29,149,772	538.131	\$15,686,398	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	126,812	\$29,413,609	\$108,890	454.500	\$49,491	127,379	\$29,910,870	\$110,719	471.247	\$52,176	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$43,926,116	\$1,405,639	517.012	\$726,733		\$52,867,864	\$1,691,772	562.462	\$951,558	
Airlines		\$58,746,501	\$1,879,889	597.314	\$1,122,885		\$62,013,346	\$1,984,424	585.687	\$1,162,252	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$102,672,617	\$3,285,528		\$1,849,617		\$114,881,210	\$3,676,196		\$2,113,810	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$37,555,644	\$2,253,338	443.257	\$998,807		\$36,973,095	\$2,218,385	454.419	\$1,008,076	
Telecommunication Property		\$63,989,010	\$3,839,346	584.145	\$2,242,736		\$73,012,696	\$4,380,768	582.069	\$2,549,908	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$494,657	\$0	-	\$0		\$486,432	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$102,039,311	\$6,092,684		\$3,241,543		\$110,472,223	\$6,599,153		\$3,557,983	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$22,788,691,598	\$361,550,394	576.387	\$208,392,798		\$23,545,191,589	\$374,937,597	578.797	\$217,012,591	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$12,272,960	\$164,750	714.927	\$117,784		\$12,099,117	\$180,496	688.288	\$124,233	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$12,272,960	\$234,662	714.927	\$167,766		\$12,099,117	\$230,804	688.288	\$158,860	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$69,911		-\$49,981		\$0	-\$50,308		-\$34,627	

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 VERIZON INC	5 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	6 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC
3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 VERIZON INC	7 GCC THREE FORKS LLC	8 DAUM HARRY	7 GCC THREE FORKS LLC	8 SP HOTEL OWNER LLC	9 LUZENAC AMERICA INC	10 MITCHELL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT LLC
5 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	6 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	9 CCC BOZEMAN LLC	10 LUZENAC AMERICA INC				

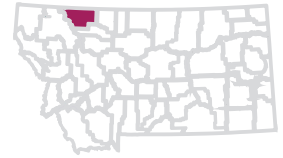
Garfield County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	1,459	\$1,134,148	\$24,497	607.638	\$14,885		1,459	\$1,134,148	\$24,497	551.041	\$13,499
Tillable Non-Irrigated	259,932	\$74,031,456	\$1,599,074	659.675	\$1,054,870		256,995	\$73,381,840	\$1,585,045	599.187	\$949,739
Grazing	1,826,544	\$87,703,818	\$1,894,419	646.266	\$1,224,299		1,829,490	\$87,873,853	\$1,898,095	587.003	\$1,114,187
Wild Hay	10,631	\$2,551,092	\$55,103	635.621	\$35,025		10,631	\$2,551,092	\$55,103	579.566	\$31,936
Non-Qualified Ag Land	4,497	\$231,641	\$35,021	633.981	\$22,203		4,310	\$222,000	\$33,563	577.437	\$19,381
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$165,652,155	\$3,608,114	651.665	\$2,351,281			\$165,162,933	\$3,596,303	591.925	\$2,128,741
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$43,090,136	\$587,359	693.938	\$407,591			\$40,704,431	\$555,191	647.545	\$359,511
Residential Low Income		\$510,597	\$2,124	803.272	\$1,706			\$380,456	\$1,441	716.401	\$1,032
Mobile Homes		\$5,663,850	\$76,460	658.093	\$50,318			\$5,264,350	\$71,067	701.322	\$49,841
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$118,280	\$387	822.320	\$318			\$105,920	\$285	883.290	\$252
Commercial		\$43,611,125	\$618,639	684.988	\$423,760			\$44,247,719	\$627,370	626.184	\$392,849
Industrial		\$14,350	\$271	593.620	\$161			\$14,350	\$271	541.660	\$147
New Manufacturing		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$93,008,338	\$1,285,240	687.696	\$883,854			\$90,717,226	\$1,255,625	640.026	\$803,632
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$11,453,807	\$343,615	695.841	\$239,101			\$12,190,677	\$365,723	619.484	\$226,560
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$11,453,807	\$343,615	695.841	\$239,101			\$12,190,677	\$365,723	619.484	\$226,560
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$1,474,008	\$22,134	636.146	\$14,080			\$1,018,154	\$15,289	634.405	\$9,700
Farm Implements		\$11,310,186	\$186,686	632.004	\$117,986			\$10,687,997	\$172,574	645.582	\$111,410
Furniture and Fixtures		\$193,717	\$2,909	793.171	\$2,307			\$140,722	\$2,119	775.960	\$1,644
Other Business Equipment		\$441,405	\$6,841	609.527	\$4,170			\$465,429	\$7,174	618.416	\$4,437
Class 8 Subtotal		\$13,419,316	\$218,570	633.865	\$138,544			\$12,312,302	\$197,156	645.128	\$127,191
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,477,266	\$88,634	652.939	\$57,873			\$1,405,273	\$84,314	613.326	\$51,712
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,477,266	\$88,634		\$57,873			\$1,405,273	\$84,314		\$51,712
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$285,010,882	\$5,544,173	662.074	\$3,670,654			\$281,788,411	\$5,499,121	606.976	\$3,337,835
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	2 HILLENBRAND JOHN	1 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	2 HILLENBRAND JOHN
3 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	4 SINGLETON FARMS	3 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	4 SINGLETON FARMS
5 C E CATTLE CO	6 MURRAY LIGE M & MARY ANN	5 C E CATTLE CO	6 L O CATTLE COMPANY
7 L O CATTLE COMPANY	8 LACOSTA LIVESTOCK CO	7 LMA RANCH, LLC	8 LACOSTA LIVESTOCK CO
9 CHARANGUS RANCH INC	10 SINGLETON BROS INC	9 CHARANGUS RANCH INC	10 SINGLETON BROS INC

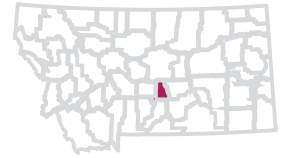
Glacier County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	14,340	\$10,241,446	\$221,211	656.904	\$145,314		14,430	\$10,230,860	\$220,982	653.332	\$144,375
Tillable Non-Irrigated	348,120	\$90,962,659	\$1,964,782	662.561	\$1,301,788		349,164	\$90,832,708	\$1,961,985	660.258	\$1,295,416
Grazing	421,550	\$25,895,432	\$559,549	699.099	\$391,180		447,881	\$26,092,747	\$563,921	706.102	\$396,186
Wild Hay	18,047	\$7,106,215	\$153,506	707.694	\$108,635		17,898	\$7,011,973	\$151,477	716.490	\$108,532
Non-Qualified Ag Land	29,117	\$671,883	\$101,605	681.037	\$69,197		33,056	\$689,622	\$104,305	683.717	\$71,315
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$134,877,635	\$3,000,653	671.892	\$2,016,114			\$134,857,910	\$3,002,670	672.010	\$2,017,823
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$211,594,864	\$2,843,724	728.548	\$2,071,788			\$212,566,768	\$2,856,654	727.455	\$2,078,087
Residential Low Income		\$6,880,643	\$25,677	738.585	\$18,965			\$6,812,689	\$26,289	749.843	\$19,713
Mobile Homes		\$7,631,952	\$103,030	688.066	\$70,891			\$7,203,790	\$97,252	686.031	\$66,718
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$350,143	\$839	776.090	\$651			\$367,497	\$699	718.863	\$502
Commercial		\$195,407,733	\$3,188,106	699.117	\$2,228,858			\$175,585,838	\$2,924,053	701.208	\$2,050,370
Industrial		\$1,390,721	\$26,283	637.963	\$16,768			\$1,390,721	\$26,283	629.623	\$16,548
New Manufacturing		\$5,416,547	\$99,051	655.299	\$64,908			\$5,459,587	\$99,865	649.888	\$64,901
Qualified Golf Courses		\$1,295,738	\$12,310	658.483	\$8,106			\$1,297,666	\$12,329	660.335	\$8,141
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$429,968,341	\$6,299,020	711.370	\$4,480,935			\$410,684,556	\$6,043,424	712.341	\$4,304,980
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$38,772,097	\$1,163,168	679.732	\$790,642			\$40,373,831	\$1,211,224	684.901	\$829,569
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$38,772,097	\$1,163,168	679.732	\$790,642			\$40,373,831	\$1,211,224	684.901	\$829,569
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$9,659,123	\$256,279	637.809	\$163,457			\$14,646,654	\$399,940	631.701	\$252,643
Farm Implements		\$12,499,274	\$216,673	652.803	\$141,445			\$12,658,913	\$216,978	654.109	\$141,927
Furniture and Fixtures		\$9,338,497	\$170,377	745.608	\$127,035			\$8,384,665	\$147,870	729.500	\$107,871
Other Business Equipment		\$8,427,097	\$139,339	668.361	\$93,129			\$7,863,858	\$146,905	671.828	\$98,695
Class 8 Subtotal		\$39,923,991	\$782,668	670.866	\$525,065			\$43,554,090	\$911,694	659.362	\$601,136
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$98,840,066	\$11,860,813	656.205	\$7,783,127			\$106,745,864	\$12,809,502	652.775	\$8,361,720
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	5,229	\$1,187,398	\$4,401	691.552	\$3,044		5,746	\$1,194,259	\$4,438	699.115	\$3,103
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$68,802,768	\$2,201,685	677.890	\$1,492,500			\$80,022,615	\$2,560,723	679.432	\$1,739,836
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$68,802,768	\$2,201,685	677.890	\$1,492,500			\$80,022,615	\$2,560,723	679.432	\$1,739,836
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$8,695,903	\$521,754	685.099	\$357,453			\$8,705,769	\$522,355	686.279	\$358,481
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$8,695,903	\$521,754	685.099	\$357,453			\$8,705,769	\$522,355	686.279	\$358,481
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$25,311,370	\$759,341	636.690	\$483,465			\$22,486,605	\$674,598	628.040	\$423,675
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$58,367,251	\$1,015,617	657.590	\$667,860			\$29,516,590	\$638,842	648.708	\$414,422
Class 14 Subtotal		\$83,678,621	\$1,774,958	647.140	\$1,151,325			\$52,003,195	\$1,313,440	638.374	\$838,096
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$904,746,820	\$27,609,120	673.698	\$18,600,204			\$878,142,089	\$28,379,470	671.427	\$19,054,745
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$23,704,762	\$493,736	680.361	\$335,919			\$22,141,197	\$526,267	653.766	\$344,055
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$23,704,762	\$707,221	680.361	\$481,166			\$22,141,197	\$660,314	653.766	\$431,691
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$213,485	-	-\$145,247			\$0	-\$134,047	-	-\$87,635

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	4 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	4 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC
5 GLACIER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	6 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	7 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 2 LLC	8 MONTANA ALBERTA TIE LIMITED (M.A.T.L.)	5 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	6 GLACIER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	7 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 2 LLC	8 NATURENER RIM ROCK WIND ENERGY LLC
9 NATURENER RIM ROCK WIND ENERGY LLC	10 GLACIER PARK INC	9 GLACIER PARK INC	10 XANTERRA PARKS & RESORTS				

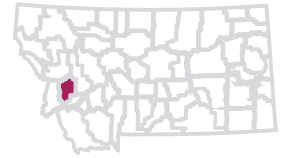
Golden Valley County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	8,559	\$7,654,789	\$165,343	447.715	\$74,027		8,559	\$7,654,789	\$165,343	446.620	\$73,845
Tillable Non-Irrigated	102,870	\$17,139,636	\$370,221	452.961	\$167,696		102,897	\$17,118,342	\$369,761	449.081	\$166,053
Grazing	519,535	\$23,435,799	\$506,226	450.657	\$228,134		519,618	\$23,431,468	\$506,133	447.617	\$226,554
Wild Hay	16,500	\$3,415,067	\$73,765	445.261	\$32,845		16,500	\$3,415,062	\$73,765	445.416	\$32,856
Non-Qualified Ag Land	3,266	\$168,253	\$25,439	457.541	\$11,639		3,152	\$162,378	\$24,550	452.313	\$11,104
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$51,813,544	\$1,140,994	450.783	\$514,341			\$51,782,039	\$1,139,552	447.906	\$510,412
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$21,559,727	\$289,673	482.880	\$139,877			\$21,661,946	\$291,072	478.920	\$139,400
Residential Low Income		\$2,007,987	\$7,758	482.330	\$3,742			\$2,213,227	\$9,269	478.634	\$4,436
Mobile Homes		\$1,052,720	\$14,212	492.810	\$7,004			\$778,660	\$10,510	466.908	\$4,907
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$183,810	\$979	496.167	\$486			\$183,810	\$1,135	476.250	\$541
Commercial		\$38,094,389	\$537,947	451.364	\$242,810			\$39,235,679	\$553,258	449.540	\$248,711
Industrial		\$71,774	\$1,357	488.250	\$663			\$71,774	\$1,357	480.639	\$652
New Manufacturing		\$528,680	\$9,846	468.253	\$4,610			\$528,680	\$9,846	474.463	\$4,672
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$63,499,087	\$861,772	463.222	\$399,192			\$64,673,776	\$876,447	460.176	\$403,320
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$3,620,744	\$108,622	452.868	\$49,191			\$4,654,002	\$139,619	453.492	\$63,316
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$3,620,744	\$108,622	452.868	\$49,191			\$4,654,002	\$139,619	453.492	\$63,316
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$5,525,547	\$75,924	570.199	\$43,292			\$5,419,950	\$74,113	561.816	\$41,638
Farm Implements		\$3,023,585	\$54,750	455.517	\$24,940			\$2,425,362	\$44,737	439.553	\$19,664
Furniture and Fixtures		\$125,648	\$2,058	476.883	\$982			\$101,516	\$1,574	460.236	\$724
Other Business Equipment		\$260,579	\$3,910	441.578	\$1,726			\$381,130	\$5,717	436.703	\$2,497
Class 8 Subtotal		\$8,935,359	\$136,642	519.162	\$70,939			\$8,327,958	\$126,141	511.517	\$64,523
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$31,879,034	\$3,825,490	445.784	\$1,705,343			\$33,810,566	\$4,057,265	445.619	\$1,807,993
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	13,916	\$2,514,373	\$9,300	459.367	\$4,272		13,916	\$2,515,547	\$9,304	451.995	\$4,205
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$20,903,819	\$668,922	454.504	\$304,028			\$24,310,544	\$777,937	449.211	\$349,458
Airlines		\$1,608	\$51	429.890	\$22			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$20,905,427	\$668,973		\$304,050			\$24,310,544	\$777,937		\$349,458
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$283,200	\$16,992	464.198	\$7,888			\$313,875	\$18,831	458.892	\$8,641
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$283,200	\$16,992		\$7,888			\$313,875	\$18,831		\$8,641
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$183,450,768	\$6,768,785	451.368	\$3,055,216			\$190,388,307	\$7,145,096	449.521	\$3,211,869
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$4,234,924	\$56,202	616.327	\$34,639			\$4,277,548	\$56,841	599.107	\$34,054
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$4,234,924	\$112,402	616.327	\$69,276			\$4,277,548	\$113,680	599.107	\$68,107
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$56,200		-\$34,637			\$0	-\$56,839		-\$34,053

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO	1 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC
5 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	6 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	7 GOLDEN VALLEY COLONY INC	8 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	5 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	6 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 GOLDEN VALLEY COLONY INC	8 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION
9 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD			9 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC		

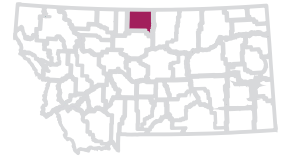
Granite County



	TY 2019					TY 2020				
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$616,501	\$616,501	510.580	\$314,773		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$236,684	\$7,101	510.580	\$3,626		\$131,162	\$3,935	509.560	\$2,005
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:										
Tillable Irrigated	28,725	\$18,531,394	\$400,282	535.481	\$214,344	28,756	\$18,550,258	\$400,691	531.339	\$212,903
Tillable Non-Irrigated	1	\$1,603	\$35	609.660	\$21	1	\$1,603	\$35	579.580	\$20
Grazing	207,044	\$9,113,686	\$196,898	530.887	\$104,531	206,879	\$9,108,235	\$196,783	527.590	\$103,821
Wild Hay	1,120	\$431,172	\$9,314	530.164	\$4,938	1,120	\$431,172	\$9,314	527.539	\$4,914
Non-Qualified Ag Land	13,258	\$681,912	\$103,120	533.149	\$54,978	13,222	\$680,192	\$102,859	530.450	\$54,562
Eligible Mining Claims	372	\$19,141	\$414	516.115	\$214	387	\$19,930	\$431	514.489	\$222
Class 3 Subtotal		\$28,778,908	\$710,063	533.791	\$379,025		\$28,791,390	\$710,113	530.114	\$376,441
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:										
Residential		\$449,233,801	\$6,062,692	548.946	\$3,328,090		\$459,122,525	\$6,195,605	544.039	\$3,370,648
Residential Low Income		\$12,879,949	\$55,703	574.674	\$32,011		\$14,097,681	\$57,910	569.693	\$32,991
Mobile Homes		\$3,891,130	\$52,536	569.045	\$29,895		\$3,263,150	\$44,058	531.279	\$23,407
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$450,929	\$640	571.420	\$366		\$358,429	\$430	596.093	\$256
Commercial		\$89,634,202	\$1,375,657	562.712	\$774,099		\$90,544,954	\$1,385,601	560.243	\$776,273
Industrial		\$357,900	\$6,763	510.580	\$3,453		\$357,900	\$6,763	509.560	\$3,446
New Manufacturing		\$673,089	\$12,233	514.604	\$6,295		\$673,089	\$12,327	512.783	\$6,321
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$557,121,000	\$7,566,224	551.690	\$4,174,209		\$568,417,728	\$7,702,694	546.996	\$4,213,343
CLASS 5										
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$5,306,793	\$159,207	558.275	\$88,881		\$4,981,507	\$149,451	555.177	\$82,972
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$5,306,793	\$159,207	558.275	\$88,881		\$4,981,507	\$149,451	555.177	\$82,972
CLASS 7										
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8										
Machinery		\$8,855,586	\$118,453	549.073	\$65,039		\$8,002,438	\$108,671	527.023	\$57,272
Farm Implements		\$1,565,861	\$24,693	534.023	\$13,187		\$1,768,003	\$27,691	519.017	\$14,372
Furniture and Fixtures		\$2,534,041	\$38,469	573.924	\$22,078		\$2,676,438	\$40,589	551.546	\$22,387
Other Business Equipment		\$802,148	\$12,062	521.772	\$6,294		\$342,106	\$5,176	525.087	\$2,718
Class 8 Subtotal		\$13,757,636	\$193,677	550.389	\$106,598		\$12,788,985	\$182,127	531.216	\$96,749
CLASS 9										
Utilities		\$31,330,412	\$3,759,646	564.531	\$2,122,436		\$31,838,774	\$3,820,653	562.561	\$2,149,351
CLASS 10										
Timber Land	119,666	\$31,243,910	\$115,616	528.029	\$61,049	114,565	\$30,526,818	\$112,960	525.046	\$59,309
CLASS 12										
Railroads		\$27,392,700	\$876,566	562.388	\$492,971		\$32,999,982	\$1,056,000	559.687	\$591,030
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	649.420	\$25		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$27,393,880	\$876,604		\$492,995		\$32,999,982	\$1,056,000		\$591,030
CLASS 13										
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$3,089,971	\$185,397	544.242	\$100,901		\$3,302,719	\$198,164	546.744	\$108,345
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,089,971	\$185,397		\$100,901		\$3,302,719	\$198,164		\$108,345
CLASS 14										
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15										
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$698,875,695	\$14,190,036	552.817	\$7,844,492		\$713,779,065	\$13,936,097	551.054	\$7,679,544
ABATED PROPERTY										
Current Values of Abated Property		\$2,013,827	\$15,207	611.549	\$9,300		\$1,948,791	\$17,659	576.909	\$10,187
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$2,013,827	\$30,410	611.549	\$18,597		\$1,948,791	\$29,434	576.909	\$16,981
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$15,202		-\$9,297		\$0	-\$11,775		-\$6,793

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 POTENTATE MINING LLC	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO
5 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	6 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	7 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	8 ROCKING J RANCH LLC	5 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	6 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 ROCKING J RANCH LLC	8 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC
9 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION			9 VERIZON INC	10 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION		

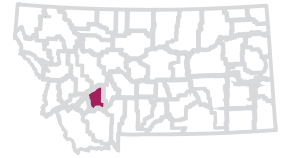
Hill County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	2,520	\$2,271,603	\$49,065	584.355	\$28,671		2,466	\$2,239,920	\$48,381	582.739	\$28,194
Tillable Non-Irrigated	1,133,431	\$357,235,252	\$7,716,296	498.869	\$3,849,421		1,132,601	\$356,974,541	\$7,710,665	497.728	\$3,837,810
Grazing	384,840	\$15,865,183	\$342,759	537.576	\$184,259		385,612	\$15,886,366	\$343,220	534.081	\$183,307
Wild Hay	5,831	\$1,544,961	\$33,372	563.219	\$18,796		5,831	\$1,544,974	\$33,372	558.578	\$18,641
Non-Qualified Ag Land	8,513	\$438,525	\$66,302	541.951	\$35,932		8,588	\$442,361	\$66,882	539.752	\$36,100
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$377,355,524	\$8,207,794	501.606	\$4,117,079			\$377,088,162	\$8,202,520	500.340	\$4,104,051
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$624,773,711	\$8,395,011	699.492	\$5,872,246			\$628,210,564	\$8,433,268	696.873	\$5,876,919
Residential Low Income		\$25,966,224	\$117,329	712.268	\$83,570			\$25,935,811	\$124,618	702.361	\$87,527
Mobile Homes		\$10,302,330	\$139,078	640.230	\$89,042			\$8,089,640	\$108,953	620.812	\$67,639
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$896,353	\$1,443	733.691	\$1,059			\$905,468	\$1,215	684.631	\$832
Commercial		\$412,941,616	\$6,644,669	631.857	\$4,198,483			\$399,792,507	\$6,415,723	628.392	\$4,031,589
Industrial		\$704,741	\$13,321	530.926	\$7,072			\$704,741	\$13,321	527.116	\$7,022
New Manufacturing		\$24,118,383	\$447,563	556.121	\$248,899			\$22,786,081	\$428,024	538.939	\$230,679
Qualified Golf Courses		\$2,324,264	\$22,081	588.940	\$13,004			\$2,324,264	\$22,081	579.766	\$12,802
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,102,027,622	\$15,780,495	666.226	\$10,513,376			\$1,088,749,076	\$15,547,203	663.464	\$10,315,008
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$46,203,734	\$1,386,109	666.470	\$923,800			\$51,924,526	\$1,557,739	658.933	\$1,026,445
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$46,203,734	\$1,386,109	666.470	\$923,800			\$51,924,526	\$1,557,739	658.933	\$1,026,445
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$10,992,427	\$180,754	614.438	\$111,062			\$9,154,865	\$153,883	595.345	\$91,614
Farm Implements		\$37,043,713	\$605,923	511.040	\$309,651			\$35,980,506	\$589,336	509.714	\$300,393
Furniture and Fixtures		\$7,579,893	\$134,748	740.082	\$99,725			\$7,800,052	\$139,677	710.285	\$99,210
Other Business Equipment		\$4,494,442	\$73,500	584.830	\$42,985			\$5,156,528	\$82,224	572.334	\$47,060
Class 8 Subtotal		\$60,110,475	\$994,925	566.296	\$563,423			\$58,091,951	\$965,121	557.730	\$538,277
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$79,010,122	\$9,481,209	559.443	\$5,304,192			\$82,596,667	\$9,911,588	557.409	\$5,524,809
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	9,390	\$2,366,271	\$8,761	570.650	\$4,999		9,389	\$2,366,034	\$8,760	561.430	\$4,918
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$142,445,783	\$4,558,266	540.869	\$2,465,423			\$165,999,724	\$5,311,989	536.861	\$2,851,801
Airlines		\$140,025	\$4,481	757.360	\$3,394			\$47,111	\$1,507	757.460	\$1,141
Class 12 Subtotal		\$142,585,808	\$4,562,747		\$2,468,817			\$166,046,835	\$5,313,496		\$2,852,943
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$15,336,629	\$920,207	682.939	\$628,445			\$14,833,419	\$890,014	684.477	\$609,194
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$15,336,629	\$920,207		\$628,445			\$14,833,419	\$890,014		\$609,194
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,824,996,185	\$41,342,247	593.198	\$24,524,132			\$1,841,696,670	\$42,396,441	589.098	\$24,975,646
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$3,014,558	\$48,390	627.284	\$30,354			\$1,428,138	\$24,130	487.739	\$11,769
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$3,014,558	\$56,800	627.284	\$35,630			\$1,428,138	\$26,827	487.739	\$13,085
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$8,410		-\$5,275			\$0	-\$2,697		-\$1,315

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC
5 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	6 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - HAVRE PIPELINE	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	5 HILL COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	6 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	7 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	8 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - HAVRE PIPELINE
9 HILLDALE COLONY	10 HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	9 HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	10 HILLDALE COLONY	9 HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	10 HILLDALE COLONY	9 HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	10 HILLDALE COLONY

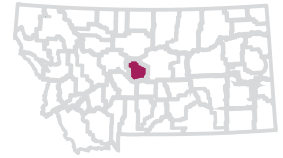
Jefferson County



	TY 2019					TY 2020				
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$219,971	\$219,971	625.510	\$137,594		\$232,935	\$232,935	619.830	\$144,380
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$39,349,419	\$1,180,482	455.989	\$538,287		\$19,964,993	\$598,950	471.256	\$282,259
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:										
Tillable Irrigated	21,609	\$13,217,219	\$285,506	522.372	\$149,140	21,656	\$13,247,692	\$286,164	527.455	\$150,939
Tillable Non-Irrigated	21,936	\$7,345,364	\$158,652	479.241	\$76,033	21,928	\$7,343,537	\$158,613	515.639	\$81,787
Grazing	280,253	\$10,643,763	\$229,959	512.818	\$117,927	280,120	\$10,645,500	\$229,998	523.264	\$120,350
Wild Hay	1,935	\$827,580	\$17,877	524.273	\$9,372	1,936	\$827,594	\$17,877	532.644	\$9,522
Non-Qualified Ag Land	37,420	\$1,927,509	\$291,438	532.508	\$155,193	37,336	\$1,923,177	\$290,781	533.722	\$155,196
Eligible Mining Claims	6,903	\$291,900	\$6,315	532.028	\$3,360	6,921	\$292,806	\$6,335	537.237	\$3,403
Class 3 Subtotal		\$34,253,335	\$989,747	516.319	\$511,025		\$34,280,306	\$989,768	526.585	\$521,197
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:										
Residential		\$1,198,292,483	\$16,060,745	570.092	\$9,156,099		\$1,222,446,519	\$16,380,320	569.065	\$9,321,463
Residential Low Income		\$32,021,520	\$143,993	557.477	\$80,273		\$32,224,371	\$145,951	561.180	\$81,905
Mobile Homes		\$7,178,530	\$96,915	562.500	\$54,515		\$5,759,750	\$77,764	543.629	\$42,275
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$2,595,120	\$1,902	568.719	\$1,082		\$2,718,589	\$2,157	544.200	\$1,174
Commercial		\$139,353,861	\$2,251,839	568.697	\$1,280,614		\$142,847,526	\$2,299,533	568.349	\$1,306,937
Industrial		\$6,367,900	\$120,355	550.183	\$66,217		\$6,367,900	\$120,355	554.051	\$66,683
New Manufacturing		\$21,439,460	\$402,206	564.240	\$226,941		\$21,468,930	\$403,512	565.536	\$228,201
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,407,248,874	\$19,077,955	569.544	\$10,865,739		\$1,433,833,585	\$19,429,592	568.650	\$11,048,637
CLASS 5										
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$3,648,527	\$109,459	503.202	\$55,080		\$4,005,198	\$120,153	501.878	\$60,302
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$6,602,683	\$198,080	487.920	\$96,647		\$7,354,868	\$192,086	499.474	\$95,942
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$10,251,210	\$307,539	493.359	\$151,727		\$11,360,066	\$312,239	500.399	\$156,244
CLASS 7										
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8										
Machinery		\$78,783,380	\$1,808,922	525.511	\$950,609		\$62,967,862	\$1,436,575	542.680	\$779,601
Farm Implements		\$2,933,629	\$45,838	527.840	\$24,195		\$2,836,351	\$44,398	516.790	\$22,945
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,712,567	\$32,409	602.327	\$19,521		\$1,840,713	\$34,055	588.545	\$20,043
Other Business Equipment		\$4,562,570	\$117,758	563.414	\$66,347		\$5,288,571	\$137,308	573.835	\$78,792
Class 8 Subtotal		\$87,992,146	\$2,004,928	529.033	\$1,060,672		\$72,933,497	\$1,652,336	545.519	\$901,381
CLASS 9										
Utilities		\$55,569,913	\$6,668,382	517.688	\$3,452,141		\$52,875,647	\$6,345,080	521.994	\$3,312,091
CLASS 10										
Timber Land	64,627	\$13,224,742	\$48,964	526.797	\$25,794	64,655	\$13,370,900	\$49,511	531.203	\$26,300
CLASS 12										
Railroads		\$20,375,115	\$652,004	497.891	\$324,627		\$24,573,589	\$786,356	498.140	\$391,716
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$20,375,115	\$652,004		\$324,627		\$24,573,589	\$786,356		\$391,716
CLASS 13										
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$11,526,245	\$691,575	548.478	\$379,314		\$13,037,295	\$782,246	548.823	\$429,315
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$11,526,245	\$691,575		\$379,314		\$13,037,295	\$782,246		\$429,315
CLASS 14										
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15										
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,680,010,970	\$31,841,547	547.929	\$17,446,921		\$1,676,462,813	\$31,179,013	552.087	\$17,213,519
ABATED PROPERTY										
Current Values of Abated Property		\$11,468,547	\$181,885	692.858	\$126,021		\$11,394,134	\$211,073	663.124	\$139,968
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$11,468,547	\$303,168	692.858	\$210,052		\$11,394,134	\$301,550	663.124	\$199,965
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$121,282		-\$84,031		\$0	-\$90,477		-\$59,998

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 GOLDEN SUNLIGHT MINES	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 GOLDEN SUNLIGHT MINES
3 ASH GROVE CEMENT WEST INC	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	3 ASH GROVE CEMENT WEST INC	4 MONTANA RAIL LINK
5 MONTANA RAIL LINK	6 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	5 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	6 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
7 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	8 MONTANA TUNNELS MINING INC	7 ASH GROVE CEMENT COMPANY	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY
9 ASH GROVE CEMENT COMPANY	10 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	9 MONTANA TUNNELS MINING INC	10 VERIZON INC

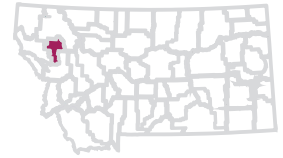
Judith Basin County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$49,136	\$49,136	425.290	\$20,897			\$5,811	\$5,811	431.680	\$2,508
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	8,269	\$9,325,361	\$201,427	420.903	\$84,781		8,269	\$9,325,815	\$201,437	398.264	\$80,225
Tillable Non-Irrigated	164,988	\$53,503,537	\$1,155,679	419.655	\$484,986		164,891	\$53,480,754	\$1,155,189	408.079	\$471,409
Grazing	507,953	\$41,348,878	\$893,149	409.175	\$365,454		507,802	\$41,345,372	\$893,077	393.337	\$351,280
Wild Hay	75,212	\$25,954,622	\$560,614	407.356	\$228,369		75,194	\$25,937,048	\$560,234	390.059	\$218,524
Non-Qualified Ag Land	4,886	\$251,658	\$38,054	411.601	\$15,663		4,740	\$244,146	\$36,919	390.319	\$14,410
Eligible Mining Claims	19	\$988	\$21	425.290	\$9		19	\$988	\$21	431.680	\$9
Class 3 Subtotal		\$130,385,044	\$2,848,944	413.930	\$1,179,263			\$130,334,123	\$2,846,877	398.984	\$1,135,857
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$86,815,523	\$1,169,277	451.050	\$527,403			\$87,840,073	\$1,184,532	437.202	\$517,879
Residential Low Income		\$1,575,804	\$5,147	470.923	\$2,424			\$2,046,627	\$7,696	447.437	\$3,443
Mobile Homes		\$3,851,410	\$51,993	436.430	\$22,691			\$3,631,130	\$49,021	414.594	\$20,324
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$180,382	\$96	492.961	\$47			\$230,851	\$681	498.307	\$339
Commercial		\$102,299,153	\$1,451,296	421.391	\$611,563			\$103,166,496	\$1,463,224	407.322	\$596,004
Industrial		\$210,524	\$3,978	436.293	\$1,736			\$189,074	\$3,573	414.714	\$1,482
New Manufacturing		\$10,702,444	\$202,276	425.380	\$86,044			\$10,702,444	\$202,276	400.650	\$81,042
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$205,635,240	\$2,884,063	434.078	\$1,251,908			\$207,806,695	\$2,911,003	419.276	\$1,220,513
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$11,798,072	\$353,944	420.366	\$148,786			\$13,790,094	\$413,705	404.331	\$167,274
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$11,798,072	\$353,944	420.366	\$148,786			\$13,790,094	\$413,705	404.331	\$167,274
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$1,573,141	\$25,640	442.921	\$11,357			\$5,548,075	\$84,589	348.425	\$29,473
Farm Implements		\$11,762,675	\$195,216	417.988	\$81,598			\$10,937,559	\$181,078	407.309	\$73,755
Furniture and Fixtures		\$255,086	\$4,701	468.516	\$2,203			\$261,581	\$4,891	446.705	\$2,185
Other Business Equipment		\$601,433	\$9,211	419.466	\$3,864			\$525,197	\$8,024	379.966	\$3,049
Class 8 Subtotal		\$14,192,335	\$234,769	421.780	\$99,021			\$17,272,412	\$278,581	389.333	\$108,461
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$79,606,573	\$9,552,788	402.263	\$3,842,733			\$80,965,298	\$9,715,835	385.044	\$3,741,020
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	15,784	\$3,350,267	\$12,404	404.545	\$5,018		15,829	\$3,353,393	\$12,416	390.846	\$4,853
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$48,458,047	\$1,550,657	406.673	\$630,610			\$56,381,447	\$1,804,206	391.511	\$706,366
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$48,458,047	\$1,550,657	406.673	\$630,610			\$56,381,447	\$1,804,206	391.511	\$706,366
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,895,505	\$113,730	421.918	\$47,985			\$2,101,504	\$126,092	412.469	\$52,009
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,895,505	\$113,730	421.918	\$47,985			\$2,101,504	\$126,092	412.469	\$52,009
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$42,827,766	\$1,284,833	340.437	\$437,404
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$44,075,059	\$925,576	421.996	\$390,589			\$43,535,854	\$1,044,861	371.970	\$388,657
Class 14 Subtotal		\$44,075,059	\$925,576	421.996	\$390,589			\$86,363,620	\$2,329,694	371.970	\$826,061
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$539,445,278	\$18,526,011	411.141	\$7,616,810			\$598,374,397	\$20,444,220	389.593	\$7,964,923
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$44,075,059	\$925,576	421.996	\$390,589			\$43,535,854	\$1,044,861	371.970	\$388,657
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$44,075,059	\$1,322,252	421.996	\$557,985			\$43,535,854	\$1,306,076	371.970	\$485,821
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$396,676	-	-\$167,395			\$0	-\$261,215	-	-\$97,164

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	2 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	1 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	2 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC
3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D
5 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	6 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-SPION KOP WIND GENERATION	5 SOUTH PEAK WIND LLC	6 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-SPION KOP WIND GENERATION
7 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	8 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	7 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	8 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC
9 UNITED GRAIN CORP	10 BOS TERRA LP	9 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	10 UNITED GRAIN CORP

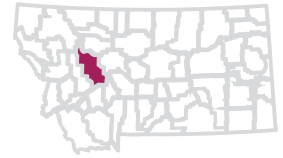
Lake County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	69,296	\$50,050,331	\$1,081,106	641.825	\$693,881		68,408	\$49,406,466	\$1,067,194	606.476	\$647,227
Tillable Non-Irrigated	7,147	\$3,343,484	\$72,226	594.177	\$42,915		7,180	\$3,394,005	\$73,316	578.105	\$42,384
Grazing	123,972	\$5,164,419	\$111,751	618.122	\$69,076		123,316	\$5,128,004	\$110,964	593.516	\$65,859
Wild Hay	6,892	\$915,704	\$19,787	610.107	\$12,072		7,403	\$1,102,235	\$23,816	588.522	\$14,016
Non-Qualified Ag Land	47,462	\$2,438,571	\$368,707	627.922	\$231,519		47,038	\$2,416,701	\$365,400	597.977	\$218,501
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$61,912,509	\$1,653,577	634.662	\$1,049,463			\$61,447,411	\$1,640,690	602.178	\$987,988
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$3,760,648,849	\$50,694,944	592.985	\$30,061,322			\$3,794,083,274	\$51,080,134	579.807	\$29,616,609
Residential Low Income		\$111,383,614	\$497,415	643.107	\$319,891			\$109,298,488	\$507,261	627.248	\$318,178
Mobile Homes		\$19,996,985	\$269,967	629.499	\$169,944			\$17,029,700	\$229,907	630.591	\$144,977
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$7,920,599	\$8,554	640.511	\$5,479			\$6,495,993	\$5,928	644.460	\$3,820
Commercial		\$608,263,020	\$9,836,931	660.487	\$6,497,164			\$604,391,322	\$9,770,127	640.963	\$6,262,293
Industrial		\$1,364,333	\$25,784	675.102	\$17,407			\$1,331,533	\$25,164	646.110	\$16,259
New Manufacturing		\$16,064,127	\$303,610	666.381	\$202,320			\$16,030,177	\$302,968	616.829	\$186,879
Qualified Golf Courses		\$499,079	\$4,742	678.370	\$3,217			\$499,079	\$4,742	622.900	\$2,954
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$4,526,140,606	\$61,641,947	604.730	\$37,276,743			\$4,549,159,566	\$61,926,231	590.250	\$36,551,970
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$15,552,958	\$466,590	568.459	\$265,237			\$15,723,485	\$471,705	561.436	\$264,832
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$15,552,958	\$466,590	568.459	\$265,237			\$15,723,485	\$471,705	561.436	\$264,832
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$17,432,733	\$304,892	677.800	\$206,656			\$17,575,507	\$329,384	654.277	\$215,508
Farm Implements		\$3,391,381	\$55,060	641.189	\$35,304			\$4,089,324	\$67,795	618.287	\$41,917
Furniture and Fixtures		\$12,593,504	\$229,480	719.894	\$165,201			\$12,027,577	\$217,654	719.809	\$156,669
Other Business Equipment		\$1,292,570	\$20,201	743.311	\$15,016			\$1,324,372	\$20,183	721.450	\$14,561
Class 8 Subtotal		\$34,710,188	\$609,633	692.509	\$422,177			\$35,016,780	\$635,016	675.031	\$428,655
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$6,734,584	\$808,148	618.945	\$500,199			\$7,063,187	\$847,582	594.776	\$504,122
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	63,211	\$34,206,046	\$126,559	525.794	\$66,544		64,262	\$34,716,276	\$128,449	514.546	\$66,093
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$19,166,473	\$613,328	629.057	\$385,818			\$23,090,816	\$738,906	598.397	\$442,159
Airlines		\$5,147	\$164	714.790	\$117			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$19,171,620	\$613,492		\$385,935			\$23,090,816	\$738,906		\$442,159
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$22,353,622	\$1,341,224	661.603	\$887,357			\$23,010,624	\$1,380,636	642.180	\$886,616
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$22,353,622	\$1,341,224		\$887,357			\$23,010,624	\$1,380,636		\$886,616
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$4,720,782,133	\$67,261,170	607.388	\$40,853,656			\$4,749,228,145	\$67,769,215	592.193	\$40,132,436
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK
3 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	4 RONAN TELEPHONE CO & SUBSIDIARY MONTANA WEST LLC	3 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	4 RONAN TELEPHONE CO & SUBSIDIARY MONTANA WEST LLC	3 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	4 RONAN TELEPHONE CO & SUBSIDIARY MONTANA WEST LLC	3 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	4 RONAN TELEPHONE CO & SUBSIDIARY MONTANA WEST LLC
5 WAL-MART STORES INC	6 VERIZON INC	5 WAL-MART STORES INC	6 VERIZON INC	5 WAL-MART STORES INC	6 VERIZON INC	5 WAL-MART STORES INC	6 VERIZON INC
7 LEE ROBERT M TRUSTEE	8 JORE CORPORATION	7 LEE ROBERT M TRUSTEE	8 JORE CORPORATION	7 LEE ROBERT M TRUSTEE	8 JORE CORPORATION	7 LEE ROBERT M TRUSTEE	8 JORE CORPORATION
9 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	9 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	9 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	9 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.

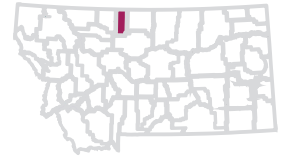
Lewis and Clark County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	36,181	\$28,847,428	\$623,093	615.632	\$383,596		35,865	\$28,598,540	\$617,716	598.988	\$370,005
Tillable Non-Irrigated	24,224	\$7,407,613	\$160,009	635.497	\$101,685		24,238	\$7,412,687	\$160,119	609.980	\$97,669
Grazing	585,157	\$31,688,517	\$684,599	544.839	\$372,996		585,647	\$31,739,146	\$685,658	528.439	\$362,329
Wild Hay	10,367	\$3,123,646	\$67,473	536.116	\$36,173		10,364	\$3,122,648	\$67,451	519.892	\$35,067
Non-Qualified Ag Land	60,357	\$3,105,921	\$469,633	644.517	\$302,687		59,903	\$3,082,448	\$466,085	632.696	\$294,890
Eligible Mining Claims	45	\$2,305	\$50	709.590	\$35		45	\$2,305	\$50	703.718	\$35
Class 3 Subtotal		\$74,175,430	\$2,004,857	597.136	\$1,197,173			\$73,957,774	\$1,997,079	580.846	\$1,159,995
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$5,614,190,310	\$75,289,686	752.536	\$56,658,205			\$5,702,375,713	\$76,463,479	743.450	\$56,846,781
Residential Low Income		\$143,084,974	\$672,933	754.235	\$507,549			\$140,387,626	\$650,285	741.639	\$482,277
Mobile Homes		\$52,167,668	\$704,130	700.709	\$493,390			\$46,618,048	\$629,239	738.722	\$464,833
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$18,006,090	\$19,601	736.238	\$14,431			\$17,795,749	\$16,017	756.025	\$12,109
Commercial		\$1,894,519,190	\$32,749,987	799.208	\$26,174,045			\$1,897,403,328	\$32,720,995	795.422	\$26,027,010
Industrial		\$13,500,293	\$255,156	766.035	\$195,459			\$13,579,247	\$256,648	759.212	\$194,850
New Manufacturing		\$45,469,680	\$773,340	824.484	\$637,606			\$45,723,020	\$798,440	816.020	\$651,543
Qualified Golf Courses		\$8,112,433	\$77,067	705.619	\$54,380			\$6,478,635	\$61,546	695.769	\$42,822
Remodeled Commercial		\$78,509	\$887	891.757	\$791			\$217,510	\$0	-	\$421
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$7,789,129,147	\$110,542,787	766.544	\$84,735,856			\$7,870,578,876	\$111,596,649	759.186	\$84,722,646
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$9,124,487	\$273,733	594.365	\$162,697			\$18,113,774	\$543,412	575.586	\$312,781
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$174,740	\$5,242	964.440	\$5,056			\$174,740	\$5,242	934.670	\$4,900
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$9,299,227	\$278,975	601.319	\$167,753			\$18,288,514	\$548,654	579.017	\$317,680
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$139,064,424	\$3,160,266	808.264	\$2,554,329			\$141,660,369	\$3,316,453	810.664	\$2,688,529
Farm Implements		\$2,986,010	\$49,743	550.166	\$27,367			\$3,799,863	\$65,034	541.379	\$35,208
Furniture and Fixtures		\$56,033,742	\$992,914	802.764	\$797,075			\$60,614,280	\$1,085,652	817.346	\$887,353
Other Business Equipment		\$10,998,602	\$266,690	788.994	\$210,417			\$12,144,566	\$284,888	798.003	\$227,341
Class 8 Subtotal		\$209,082,778	\$4,469,613	803.020	\$3,589,188			\$218,219,078	\$4,752,027	807.746	\$3,836,431
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$148,350,166	\$17,802,020	746.980	\$13,297,745			\$157,373,201	\$18,884,761	739.942	\$13,973,629
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	221,382	\$56,167,946	\$207,844	536.143	\$111,434		220,556	\$55,879,449	\$206,779	524.323	\$108,419
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$53,169,748	\$1,701,426	648.215	\$1,102,891			\$62,758,511	\$2,008,275	639.505	\$1,284,302
Airlines		\$7,660,836	\$245,145	822.790	\$201,703			\$7,875,467	\$252,015	821.710	\$207,083
Class 12 Subtotal		\$60,830,584	\$1,946,571		\$1,304,594			\$70,633,978	\$2,260,290		\$1,491,386
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$47,927,778	\$2,875,666	634.631	\$1,824,988			\$49,774,701	\$2,986,481	627.129	\$1,872,909
Telecommunication Property		\$89,095,057	\$5,345,716	785.185	\$4,197,375			\$90,719,261	\$5,443,173	778.341	\$4,236,646
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$137,022,835	\$8,221,382		\$6,022,363			\$140,493,962	\$8,429,654		\$6,109,555
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$8,484,058,113	\$145,474,049	759.078	\$110,426,105			\$8,605,424,832	\$148,675,893	751.445	\$111,721,740
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$36,509,339	\$484,056	854.702	\$413,724			\$36,044,588	\$523,754	838.837	\$439,344
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$36,509,339	\$835,333	854.702	\$713,960			\$36,044,588	\$822,837	838.837	\$690,226
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$351,276		-\$300,236			\$0	-\$299,084		-\$250,882

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 VERIZON INC	3 THE BOEING COMPANY	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 VERIZON INC	3 THE BOEING COMPANY	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
5 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	7 BNSF RAILWAY CO	8 MONTANA RAIL LINK	5 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	6 BNSF RAILWAY CO	7 MONTANA RAIL LINK	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC
9 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	10 HEALTH CARE SERVICE CORPORATION			9 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	10 HEALTH CARE SERVICE CORPORATION		

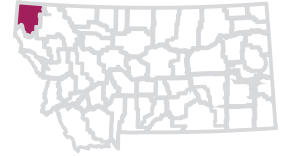
Liberty County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	8,255	\$5,629,327	\$121,597	520.892	\$63,339		8,255	\$5,629,310	\$121,597	517.253	\$62,896
Tillable Non-Irrigated	564,668	\$174,174,308	\$3,762,154	520.978	\$1,959,998		564,542	\$174,134,961	\$3,761,304	517.385	\$1,946,042
Grazing	217,174	\$10,337,475	\$223,304	520.484	\$116,226		217,442	\$10,357,039	\$223,725	516.946	\$115,654
Wild Hay	6,286	\$2,048,182	\$44,248	520.358	\$23,025		6,286	\$2,048,182	\$44,248	516.848	\$22,869
Non-Qualified Ag Land	1,335	\$68,778	\$10,394	520.555	\$5,411		1,394	\$71,818	\$10,855	517.192	\$5,614
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$192,258,070	\$4,161,697	520.941	\$2,167,999			\$192,241,310	\$4,161,729	517.351	\$2,153,076
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$52,788,566	\$710,716	602.324	\$428,081			\$53,016,184	\$713,772	599.709	\$428,055
Residential Low Income		\$1,622,132	\$6,273	596.638	\$3,743			\$1,692,211	\$6,692	583.827	\$3,907
Mobile Homes		\$1,843,000	\$24,879	539.062	\$13,411			\$1,680,120	\$22,682	540.641	\$12,263
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$27,790	\$0	-	\$0			\$27,790	\$0	-	\$0
Commercial		\$90,486,252	\$1,294,513	538.896	\$697,608			\$90,472,493	\$1,294,518	535.047	\$692,628
Industrial		\$466,659	\$8,821	540.771	\$4,770			\$466,659	\$8,821	537.442	\$4,741
New Manufacturing		\$33,963,786	\$641,916	529.462	\$339,870			\$34,018,426	\$642,948	526.016	\$338,201
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$181,198,185	\$2,687,118	553.561	\$1,487,484			\$181,373,883	\$2,689,433	550.225	\$1,479,794
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$12,973,279	\$389,196	534.499	\$208,025			\$14,803,448	\$444,100	531.343	\$235,969
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$12,973,279	\$389,196	534.499	\$208,025			\$14,803,448	\$444,100	531.343	\$235,969
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,768,253	\$45,531	552.920	\$25,175			\$3,147,970	\$51,795	558.891	\$28,948
Farm Implements		\$24,165,832	\$393,736	520.376	\$204,891			\$22,695,081	\$368,037	520.652	\$191,619
Furniture and Fixtures		\$708,190	\$11,578	569.541	\$6,594			\$673,141	\$10,677	572.308	\$6,111
Other Business Equipment		\$4,042,161	\$60,659	516.763	\$31,346			\$4,092,164	\$61,414	523.555	\$32,154
Class 8 Subtotal		\$31,684,436	\$511,504	523.957	\$268,006			\$30,608,356	\$491,923	526.162	\$258,831
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$5,347,609	\$641,710	539.662	\$346,307			\$5,636,389	\$676,359	546.331	\$369,516
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	754	\$165,202	\$611	520.266	\$318		754	\$165,210	\$611	516.752	\$316
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$26,922,112	\$861,508	523.986	\$451,418			\$31,310,865	\$1,001,949	520.519	\$521,533
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$26,922,112	\$861,508		\$451,418			\$31,310,865	\$1,001,949		\$521,533
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$1,080,128	\$64,808	515.705	\$33,422			\$951,163	\$57,070	520.266	\$29,692
Telecommunication Property		\$2,600,802	\$156,047	536.278	\$83,685			\$2,248,860	\$134,929	535.561	\$72,263
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,680,930	\$220,855		\$117,106			\$3,200,023	\$191,999		\$101,954
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$454,229,823	\$9,474,199	532.674	\$5,046,662			\$459,339,484	\$9,658,103	530.227	\$5,120,990
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D
3 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	4 EGT LLC	3 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	4 EGT LLC
5 GAVILON GRAIN LLC	6 EAGLE CREEK COLONY	5 GAVILON GRAIN LLC	6 EAGLE CREEK COLONY
7 RIVERVIEW COLONY	8 SAGE CREEK COLONY	7 RIVERVIEW COLONY	8 SAGE CREEK COLONY
9 COLUMBIA GRAIN INC	10 WANKEN FARMS	9 COLUMBIA GRAIN INC	10 WANKEN FARMS

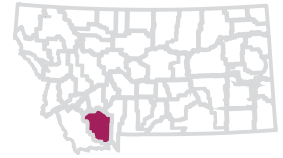
Lincoln County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	2,459	\$1,488,326	\$32,150	476.701	\$15,326		2,434	\$1,473,733	\$31,835	473.267	\$15,066
Tillable Non-Irrigated	68	\$27,667	\$598	470.544	\$281		68	\$27,660	\$598	465.457	\$278
Grazing	27,673	\$1,379,843	\$29,833	481.422	\$14,362		27,022	\$1,361,777	\$29,484	478.747	\$14,106
Wild Hay	1,841	\$343,188	\$7,413	491.782	\$3,646		1,870	\$336,159	\$7,262	488.986	\$3,551
Non-Qualified Ag Land	24,337	\$1,253,594	\$189,547	498.591	\$94,506		24,637	\$1,269,058	\$191,880	496.108	\$95,193
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$4,492,618	\$259,541	493.647	\$128,122			\$4,468,387	\$261,039	491.095	\$128,195
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$1,795,736,825	\$23,984,566	534.811	\$12,827,210			\$1,819,371,596	\$24,258,588	533.387	\$12,939,204
Residential Low Income		\$160,054,351	\$655,420	569.439	\$373,222			\$162,330,067	\$656,782	571.851	\$375,582
Mobile Homes		\$19,906,020	\$268,760	572.311	\$153,814			\$16,124,550	\$217,701	539.744	\$117,503
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$9,522,266	\$11,748	590.337	\$6,935			\$9,903,630	\$9,662	577.809	\$5,583
Commercial		\$198,428,924	\$3,485,799	597.376	\$2,082,333			\$197,718,196	\$3,484,206	599.124	\$2,087,470
Industrial		\$3,581,669	\$67,690	600.316	\$40,635			\$3,637,169	\$68,739	593.188	\$40,775
New Manufacturing		\$7,539,010	\$138,532	569.150	\$78,845			\$7,959,910	\$146,487	564.309	\$82,664
Qualified Golf Courses		\$16,382,866	\$155,639	494.438	\$76,954			\$16,382,866	\$155,639	490.539	\$76,347
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$2,211,151,931	\$28,768,154	543.655	\$15,639,949			\$2,233,427,984	\$28,997,804	542.287	\$15,725,128
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$70,437,705	\$2,113,139	512.711	\$1,083,430			\$76,032,843	\$2,280,980	511.513	\$1,166,751
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$2,968	\$89	623.980	\$56			\$3,107	\$93	617.141	\$57
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$70,440,673	\$2,113,228	512.716	\$1,083,485			\$76,035,950	\$2,281,073	511.517	\$1,166,808
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$11,598,977	\$174,293	565.147	\$98,501			\$10,641,168	\$160,681	534.005	\$85,804
Farm Implements		\$519,579	\$7,793	445.364	\$3,471			\$503,247	\$7,567	429.240	\$3,248
Furniture and Fixtures		\$4,860,524	\$81,809	643.031	\$52,606			\$5,324,432	\$87,781	616.103	\$54,082
Other Business Equipment		\$950,967	\$14,182	585.776	\$8,307			\$967,024	\$14,696	569.489	\$8,369
Class 8 Subtotal		\$17,930,047	\$278,077	585.755	\$162,885			\$17,435,871	\$270,725	559.623	\$151,504
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	419,834	\$275,109,570	\$1,017,905	521.360	\$530,695		415,686	\$274,486,652	\$1,015,609	522.043	\$530,191
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$111,518,252	\$3,568,585	513.818	\$1,833,602			\$129,916,922	\$4,157,338	513.329	\$2,134,081
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$111,518,252	\$3,568,585		\$1,833,602			\$129,916,922	\$4,157,338		\$2,134,081
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$10,843,530	\$650,616	613.113	\$398,901			\$9,360,430	\$561,628	606.298	\$340,514
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$10,843,530	\$650,616		\$398,901			\$9,360,430	\$561,628		\$340,514
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$2,701,486,621	\$36,656,106	539.546	\$19,777,639			\$2,745,132,196	\$37,545,216	537.390	\$20,176,421
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$420,910	\$3,999	678.859	\$2,715			\$420,910	\$3,999	684.470	\$2,737
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$420,910	\$7,955	678.859	\$5,400			\$420,910	\$7,955	684.470	\$5,445
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$3,956		-\$2,686			\$0	-\$3,956		-\$2,708

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 INTERBEL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	3 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	4 FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 INTERBEL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	3 FLATHEAD ELECTRIC COOP INC.	4 LINCOLN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC
5 LINCOLN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	6 WEYERHAEUSER CO	7 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC	8 STIMSON LUMBER CO	5 SPP MONTANA LLC	6 NORTHWEST FIBER LLC DBA ZIPLY	7 STIMSON LUMBER CO	8 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC
9 VERIZON INC	10 TUNGSTEN HOLDINGS INC	9 VERIZON INC	10 TUNGSTEN HOLDINGS INC				

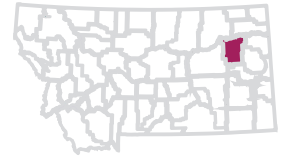
Madison County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$3,783,442	\$3,783,442	336.261	\$1,272,225			\$3,604,633	\$3,604,633	308.557	\$1,112,236
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	88,836	\$64,007,059	\$1,382,550	446.227	\$616,931		88,833	\$63,971,496	\$1,381,783	438.999	\$606,601
Tillable Non-Irrigated	12,537	\$4,033,873	\$87,124	499.354	\$43,506		12,396	\$4,015,043	\$86,717	480.004	\$41,625
Grazing	800,940	\$38,558,705	\$832,943	393.585	\$327,834		799,909	\$38,506,286	\$831,809	385.441	\$320,613
Wild Hay	1,977	\$551,121	\$11,899	411.444	\$4,896		2,122	\$581,988	\$12,565	404.513	\$5,083
Non-Qualified Ag Land	57,549	\$2,907,410	\$439,648	347.845	\$152,930		58,159	\$2,931,113	\$443,232	341.755	\$151,477
Eligible Mining Claims	4,881	\$227,672	\$4,920	477.576	\$2,350		5,079	\$237,893	\$5,141	467.237	\$2,402
Class 3 Subtotal		\$110,285,840	\$2,759,084	416.242	\$1,148,445			\$110,243,819	\$2,761,247	408.439	\$1,127,800
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$7,705,907,600	\$117,426,855	258.222	\$30,322,196			\$8,328,844,400	\$127,936,235	255.573	\$32,697,009
Residential Low Income		\$32,601,332	\$147,851	429.118	\$63,446			\$30,749,883	\$142,205	409.300	\$58,205
Mobile Homes		\$6,468,750	\$87,336	460.051	\$40,179			\$5,349,610	\$72,225	445.644	\$32,187
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$729,577	\$733	421.573	\$309			\$730,904	\$697	361.132	\$252
Commercial		\$675,644,590	\$11,408,877	324.455	\$3,701,663			\$715,209,828	\$12,109,789	318.144	\$3,852,653
Industrial		\$3,034,487	\$57,356	366.226	\$21,005			\$3,034,487	\$57,356	364.238	\$20,891
New Manufacturing		\$9,080,740	\$161,618	328.329	\$53,064			\$9,080,740	\$163,534	325.628	\$53,251
Qualified Golf Courses		\$46,061,301	\$437,584	258.195	\$112,982			\$46,061,301	\$437,584	257.272	\$112,578
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$8,479,528,377	\$129,728,210	264.513	\$34,314,844			\$9,139,061,153	\$140,919,625	261.334	\$36,827,025
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$19,613,641	\$588,406	414.808	\$244,075			\$24,647,355	\$739,417	402.613	\$297,699
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$19,613,641	\$588,406	414.808	\$244,075			\$24,647,355	\$739,417	402.613	\$297,699
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$35,242,850	\$736,552	375.483	\$276,563			\$33,131,925	\$685,570	353.378	\$242,265
Farm Implements		\$10,678,284	\$171,475	463.816	\$79,533			\$10,858,032	\$174,013	467.630	\$81,374
Furniture and Fixtures		\$67,942,023	\$1,810,459	272.778	\$493,854			\$85,989,177	\$2,345,017	254.388	\$596,544
Other Business Equipment		\$7,061,631	\$144,588	346.253	\$50,064			\$8,744,947	\$195,426	374.112	\$73,111
Class 8 Subtotal		\$120,924,788	\$2,863,074	314.352	\$900,013			\$138,724,081	\$3,400,027	292.143	\$993,294
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$36,101,476	\$4,332,156	394.547	\$1,709,237			\$39,531,122	\$4,743,734	379.053	\$1,798,129
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	78,852	\$17,151,577	\$63,480	348.599	\$22,129		78,456	\$17,098,418	\$63,283	339.108	\$21,460
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$19,392,999	\$620,578	494.251	\$306,721			\$23,353,085	\$747,300	486.689	\$363,703
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	400.920	\$15			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$19,394,179	\$620,616		\$306,737			\$23,353,085	\$747,300		\$363,703
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$31,154,564	\$1,869,275	309.427	\$578,405			\$31,961,969	\$1,917,717	301.565	\$578,316
Telecommunication Property		\$5,867,723	\$352,062	304.853	\$107,327			\$6,647,668	\$398,863	301.661	\$120,321
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$37,022,287	\$2,221,337		\$685,732			\$38,609,637	\$2,316,580		\$698,637
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$8,843,805,607	\$146,959,805	276.289	\$40,603,437			\$9,534,873,303	\$159,295,846	271.445	\$43,239,983
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$3,619,414	\$34,546	495.314	\$17,111			\$3,448,857	\$38,110	435.402	\$16,593
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$3,619,414	\$68,985	495.314	\$34,169			\$3,448,857	\$63,588	435.402	\$27,686
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$34,439		-\$17,058			\$0	-\$25,478		-\$11,093

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 YC VILLAGE CORE OWNER LLC	3 YELLOWSTONE DEVELOPMENT LLC	4 BARRETTS MINERALS INC	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 YELLOWSTONE DEVELOPMENT LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 LUZENAC AMERICA INC
5 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	6 LUZENAC AMERICA INC	7 YELLOWSTONE MTN CLUB LLC &	8 BIG SKY RESORT LLC	5 YELLOWSTONE MTN CLUB LLC &	6 BARRETTS MINERALS LLC	7 YC VILLAGE CORE OWNER LLC	8 BIG SKY RESORT LLC
9 BOYNE USA	10 MONTANA RAIL LINK	9 MONTANA RAIL LINK	10 BOYNE USA				

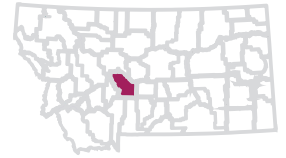
McCone County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	9,846	\$11,823,966	\$255,400	595.699	\$152,141		9,846	\$11,823,966	\$255,400	601.512	\$153,626
Tillable Non-Irrigated	495,392	\$138,856,826	\$2,999,300	607.736	\$1,822,784		495,354	\$138,842,256	\$2,998,984	612.947	\$1,838,218
Grazing	821,836	\$38,990,038	\$842,209	630.258	\$530,809		821,264	\$38,965,575	\$841,679	634.323	\$533,896
Wild Hay	5,842	\$1,456,275	\$31,453	641.260	\$20,170		5,842	\$1,456,275	\$31,453	644.779	\$20,280
Non-Qualified Ag Land	2,239	\$115,313	\$17,436	610.864	\$10,651		2,362	\$121,656	\$18,397	614.478	\$11,305
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$191,242,418	\$4,145,798	611.838	\$2,536,555			\$191,209,728	\$4,145,913	616.830	\$2,557,325
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$45,902,997	\$624,011	787.277	\$491,270			\$46,975,738	\$637,227	795.290	\$506,780
Residential Low Income		\$1,428,703	\$6,834	889.603	\$6,080			\$1,106,360	\$4,669	892.793	\$4,168
Mobile Homes		\$5,247,582	\$70,841	663.055	\$46,971			\$4,855,100	\$65,543	653.835	\$42,854
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$131,492	\$278	791.522	\$220			\$155,812	\$677	770.262	\$521
Commercial		\$67,179,871	\$961,766	659.272	\$634,066			\$66,875,094	\$956,465	664.638	\$635,703
Industrial		\$166,445	\$3,145	876.619	\$2,757			\$166,445	\$3,145	887.842	\$2,792
New Manufacturing		\$2,044,897	\$38,649	909.230	\$35,141			\$2,044,897	\$38,649	921.620	\$35,620
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$122,101,987	\$1,705,524	713.273	\$1,216,504			\$122,179,446	\$1,706,375	719.912	\$1,228,440
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$18,776,446	\$563,291	713.241	\$401,762			\$19,184,179	\$575,530	700.873	\$403,373
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$18,776,446	\$563,291	713.241	\$401,762			\$19,184,179	\$575,530	700.873	\$403,373
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,347,739	\$58,440	856.229	\$50,038			\$2,197,379	\$55,725	869.745	\$48,467
Farm Implements		\$20,468,837	\$318,354	621.453	\$197,842			\$21,313,611	\$334,278	616.133	\$205,960
Furniture and Fixtures		\$496,442	\$7,745	897.326	\$6,950			\$458,240	\$7,153	894.778	\$6,400
Other Business Equipment		\$872,770	\$13,096	742.626	\$9,725			\$821,583	\$12,353	764.046	\$9,438
Class 8 Subtotal		\$24,185,788	\$397,635	665.322	\$264,555			\$24,790,813	\$409,509	659.973	\$270,265
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$4,335,401	\$520,247	614.934	\$319,918			\$3,788,154	\$454,577	615.400	\$279,747
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$8,091,260	\$258,920	673.173	\$174,298			\$9,410,997	\$301,151	677.175	\$203,932
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$8,091,260	\$258,920		\$174,298			\$9,410,997	\$301,151		\$203,932
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$2,336,078	\$140,163	827.963	\$116,050			\$1,216,029	\$72,965	835.458	\$60,959
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$2,336,078	\$140,163		\$116,050			\$1,216,029	\$72,965		\$60,959
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$371,069,378	\$7,731,578	650.533	\$5,029,643			\$371,779,346	\$7,666,020	652.756	\$5,004,041
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	2 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP	1 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO
3 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	4 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	4 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP
5 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	6 CABLE & CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS CORP	5 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	6 PRAIRIE ELK HUTTERIAN BRETHAREN INC
7 PRAIRIE ELK HUTTERIAN BRETHAREN INC	8 CENEX HARVEST STATES CO OP	7 CENEX HARVEST STATES CO OP	8 GREAT NORTHERN PROPERTIES LP
9 GREAT NORTHERN PROPERTIES LP	10 GF HOLDING LLP	9 CABLE & CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS CORP	10 GF HOLDING LLP

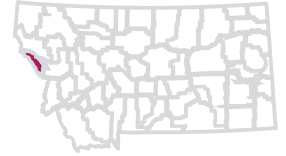
Meagher County



	TY 2019					TY 2020				
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$154,189	\$4,625	548.540	\$2,537		\$225,569	\$6,767	536.585	\$3,631
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:										
Tillable Irrigated	43,311	\$25,709,814	\$555,327	548.051	\$304,347	43,317	\$25,713,214	\$555,401	536.101	\$297,751
Tillable Non-Irrigated	24,067	\$5,991,909	\$129,428	548.488	\$70,990	24,067	\$5,991,909	\$129,428	536.534	\$69,442
Grazing	680,972	\$40,145,204	\$867,139	547.965	\$475,162	680,700	\$40,137,244	\$866,969	536.015	\$464,708
Wild Hay	9,473	\$3,516,218	\$75,954	548.005	\$41,623	9,481	\$3,519,359	\$76,022	536.054	\$40,752
Non-Qualified Ag Land	8,074	\$415,880	\$62,880	548.329	\$34,479	8,087	\$416,559	\$62,981	536.354	\$33,780
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$75,779,025	\$1,690,728	548.049	\$926,601		\$75,778,285	\$1,690,801	536.097	\$906,434
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:										
Residential		\$142,530,632	\$1,915,911	613.634	\$1,175,668		\$143,379,053	\$1,927,329	603.255	\$1,162,672
Residential Low Income		\$4,956,246	\$20,322	661.945	\$13,452		\$4,814,689	\$19,315	628.064	\$12,131
Mobile Homes		\$2,874,300	\$38,807	646.455	\$25,087		\$2,560,920	\$34,572	621.584	\$21,489
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$275,464	\$332	654.667	\$217		\$269,794	\$416	649.910	\$270
Commercial		\$89,841,792	\$1,302,118	592.056	\$770,927		\$91,118,770	\$1,323,682	583.224	\$772,003
Industrial		\$100,258	\$1,895	548.540	\$1,039		\$100,258	\$1,895	536.585	\$1,017
New Manufacturing		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$240,578,692	\$3,279,385	605.720	\$1,986,390		\$242,243,484	\$3,307,209	595.542	\$1,969,583
CLASS 5										
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$11,322,299	\$339,670	581.349	\$197,467		\$13,479,734	\$404,391	568.803	\$230,019
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$11,322,299	\$339,670	581.349	\$197,467		\$13,479,734	\$404,391	568.803	\$230,019
CLASS 7										
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8										
Machinery		\$1,114,830	\$18,173	603.483	\$10,967		\$1,242,239	\$21,996	616.129	\$13,552
Farm Implements		\$4,767,593	\$72,742	564.741	\$41,080		\$5,024,129	\$77,611	556.201	\$43,168
Furniture and Fixtures		\$519,702	\$9,097	653.173	\$5,942		\$910,447	\$19,486	678.418	\$13,220
Other Business Equipment		\$355,776	\$5,357	554.517	\$2,970		\$234,754	\$3,593	548.262	\$1,970
Class 8 Subtotal		\$6,757,901	\$105,369	578.538	\$60,960		\$7,411,569	\$122,687	586.124	\$71,910
CLASS 9										
Utilities		\$24,331,422	\$2,919,769	553.795	\$1,616,954		\$23,847,912	\$2,861,740	542.252	\$1,551,783
CLASS 10										
Timber Land	176,889	\$39,985,585	\$147,937	548.191	\$81,098	176,491	\$39,889,437	\$147,582	536.238	\$79,139
CLASS 12										
Railroads		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	548.540	\$21		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$1,180	\$38		\$21		\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 13										
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,474,377	\$88,462	609.981	\$53,960		\$1,739,541	\$104,372	592.240	\$61,813
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,474,377	\$88,462		\$53,960		\$1,739,541	\$104,372		\$61,813
CLASS 14										
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$24,420,498	\$475,211	609.194	\$289,496		\$24,605,707	\$512,462	585.499	\$300,046
Class 14 Subtotal		\$24,420,498	\$475,211		\$289,496		\$24,605,707	\$512,462		\$300,046
CLASS 15										
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$424,805,168	\$9,051,194	576.220	\$5,215,483		\$429,221,238	\$9,158,011	565.009	\$5,174,358
ABATED PROPERTY										
Current Values of Abated Property		\$24,420,498	\$475,211	609.194	\$289,496		\$24,605,707	\$512,462	585.499	\$300,046
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$24,420,498	\$732,615	609.194	\$446,305		\$24,605,707	\$738,171	585.499	\$432,198
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$257,404		-\$156,809		\$0	-\$225,709		-\$132,152

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	3 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION
5 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	6 GORDON BUTTE WIND LLC	7 GALT RANCH LP	8 71 RANCH LP	5 GORDON BUTTE WIND LLC	6 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 71 RANCH LP
9 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 CATLIN RANCH LP			9 GALT RANCH LP	10 CATLIN RANCH LP		

Mineral County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	478	\$312,338	\$6,745	623.185	\$4,203		478	\$312,338	\$6,745	597.814	\$4,032
Tillable Non-Irrigated	263	\$138,596	\$2,994	670.690	\$2,008		263	\$138,596	\$2,994	658.160	\$1,971
Grazing	4,808	\$60,435	\$1,345	637.254	\$857		4,802	\$60,322	\$1,346	618.457	\$832
Wild Hay	1,369	\$58,993	\$1,275	666.745	\$850		1,369	\$58,993	\$1,275	652.835	\$832
Non-Qualified Ag Land	5,577	\$287,305	\$43,436	649.411	\$28,208		5,549	\$285,827	\$43,213	629.481	\$27,202
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$857,667	\$55,795	647.486	\$36,126			\$856,076	\$55,573	627.451	\$34,869
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$320,254,103	\$4,283,819	681.454	\$2,919,227			\$333,387,097	\$4,465,352	661.420	\$2,953,474
Residential Low Income		\$21,765,287	\$93,156	700.960	\$65,299			\$19,416,885	\$80,703	693.962	\$56,005
Mobile Homes		\$4,190,620	\$56,576	686.607	\$38,845			\$2,770,300	\$37,405	686.950	\$25,695
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,580,196	\$1,688	689.853	\$1,164			\$1,473,631	\$1,523	661.957	\$1,008
Commercial		\$59,200,047	\$1,024,064	722.022	\$739,397			\$58,040,733	\$1,003,577	699.906	\$702,410
Industrial		\$1,190,694	\$22,502	644.634	\$14,506			\$1,190,694	\$22,502	621.139	\$13,977
New Manufacturing		\$3,439,520	\$64,265	618.882	\$39,772			\$3,439,520	\$64,450	588.137	\$37,905
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$411,620,467	\$5,546,070	688.453	\$3,818,211			\$419,718,860	\$5,675,512	667.865	\$3,790,475
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$7,203,604	\$216,114	669.495	\$144,687			\$6,755,784	\$202,675	654.419	\$132,634
Qualified New Industrial		\$685,982	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$645,122	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$7,889,586	\$216,114	669.495	\$144,687			\$7,400,906	\$202,675	654.419	\$132,634
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$7,997,368	\$124,792	630.375	\$78,665			\$8,399,385	\$125,176	600.883	\$75,216
Farm Implements		\$2,348	\$35	666.910	\$23			\$6,822	\$103	670.690	\$69
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,612,850	\$27,484	779.465	\$21,423			\$1,998,610	\$33,312	757.063	\$25,220
Other Business Equipment		\$214,474	\$3,288	657.639	\$2,162			\$285,561	\$4,337	629.916	\$2,732
Class 8 Subtotal		\$9,827,040	\$155,599	657.294	\$102,274			\$10,690,378	\$162,928	633.632	\$103,237
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$32,204,410	\$3,918,514	623.432	\$2,442,929			\$33,184,735	\$3,971,181	596.641	\$2,369,370
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	88,094	\$41,543,924	\$153,703	613.242	\$94,257		87,994	\$41,964,368	\$155,257	596.360	\$92,589
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$26,268,831	\$840,602	646.544	\$543,486			\$31,632,957	\$1,012,256	628.246	\$635,946
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$26,268,831	\$840,602		\$543,486			\$31,632,957	\$1,012,256		\$635,946
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$5,508,042	\$330,480	697.014	\$230,349			\$6,994,239	\$419,650	668.049	\$280,347
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$5,508,042	\$330,480		\$230,349			\$6,994,239	\$419,650		\$280,347
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$535,719,967	\$11,216,877	660.818	\$7,412,319			\$552,442,519	\$11,655,032	638.305	\$7,439,466
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$417,456	\$4,462	641.562	\$2,862			\$399,128	\$4,906	585.399	\$2,872
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$417,456	\$6,642	641.562	\$4,262			\$399,128	\$6,368	585.399	\$3,728
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$2,181		-\$1,399			\$0	-\$1,461		-\$855

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK
3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
5 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	6 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	5 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	6 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
7 VERIZON INC	8 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	7 VERIZON INC	8 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC
9 IFG KAMP LLC	10 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	9 IFG KAMP LLC	10 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC

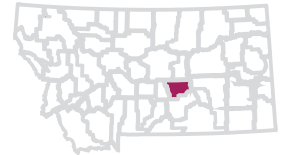
Missoula County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	13,781	\$10,467,088	\$226,091	668.240	\$151,083		13,863	\$10,557,830	\$228,050	672.067	\$153,265
Tillable Non-Irrigated	1,315	\$407,400	\$8,801	784.112	\$6,901		1,303	\$398,191	\$8,602	789.865	\$6,794
Grazing	75,684	\$3,426,607	\$74,083	657.531	\$48,712		75,696	\$3,423,863	\$74,003	664.189	\$49,152
Wild Hay	2,204	\$412,821	\$8,918	696.020	\$6,207		2,089	\$396,949	\$8,575	697.832	\$5,984
Non-Qualified Ag Land	31,373	\$1,607,716	\$243,093	699.743	\$170,103		31,121	\$1,586,624	\$239,905	703.954	\$168,882
Eligible Mining Claims	16	\$420	\$9	664.380	\$6		25	\$844	\$18	666.920	\$12
Class 3 Subtotal		\$16,322,052	\$560,995	682.736	\$383,011			\$16,364,301	\$559,153	686.913	\$384,089
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$10,367,441,598	\$139,574,412	819.775	\$114,419,677			\$10,504,485,677	\$141,388,109	823.347	\$116,411,466
Residential Low Income		\$302,089,684	\$1,423,884	826.204	\$1,176,418			\$307,773,876	\$1,449,268	830.313	\$1,203,346
Mobile Homes		\$85,470,500	\$1,153,672	799.240	\$922,061			\$74,163,220	\$1,000,005	802.552	\$802,556
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$30,552,191	\$52,184	812.795	\$42,415			\$29,290,931	\$48,374	817.994	\$39,570
Commercial		\$4,414,699,410	\$76,830,782	857.761	\$65,902,459			\$4,335,506,863	\$75,220,751	862.879	\$64,906,431
Industrial		\$23,221,111	\$438,879	798.119	\$350,278			\$23,319,176	\$440,732	810.475	\$357,202
New Manufacturing		\$58,659,456	\$1,107,139	807.025	\$893,489			\$58,435,736	\$1,103,203	820.014	\$904,642
Qualified Golf Courses		\$17,455,502	\$165,828	792.072	\$131,348			\$14,501,167	\$137,762	780.663	\$107,546
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$15,299,589,452	\$220,746,780	832.801	\$183,838,145			\$15,347,476,646	\$220,788,204	836.697	\$184,732,759
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$59,751,573	\$1,792,559	714.278	\$1,280,386			\$60,718,148	\$1,821,568	717.765	\$1,307,457
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$90,245	\$2,707	838.460	\$2,270			\$90,092	\$2,702	845.160	\$2,284
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$59,841,818	\$1,795,266	714.465	\$1,282,655			\$60,808,240	\$1,824,270	717.954	\$1,309,741
CLASS 7 Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.											
		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$126,920,657	\$2,242,997	822.440	\$1,844,730			\$125,475,713	\$2,321,320	813.919	\$1,889,367
Farm Implements		\$510,603	\$10,063	822.915	\$8,281			\$530,610	\$10,332	807.004	\$8,338
Furniture and Fixtures		\$145,447,662	\$2,489,608	873.156	\$2,173,816			\$153,606,650	\$2,584,370	859.055	\$2,220,117
Other Business Equipment		\$13,618,440	\$225,610	841.513	\$189,854			\$14,187,984	\$241,552	837.608	\$202,326
Class 8 Subtotal		\$286,497,362	\$4,968,277	848.721	\$4,216,681			\$293,800,957	\$5,157,574	837.632	\$4,320,148
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$188,592,768	\$22,631,124	741.531	\$16,781,670			\$192,414,972	\$23,089,790	743.901	\$17,176,511
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	353,882	\$124,737,595	\$461,521	607.151	\$280,213		330,115	\$119,166,239	\$440,907	611.360	\$269,553
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$65,530,558	\$2,096,976	740.247	\$1,552,279			\$78,846,934	\$2,523,102	744.630	\$1,878,776
Airlines		\$32,725,056	\$1,047,201	681.428	\$713,592			\$36,585,152	\$1,170,727	721.569	\$844,760
Class 12 Subtotal		\$98,255,614	\$3,144,177		\$2,265,871			\$115,432,086	\$3,693,829		\$2,723,537
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$82,323,250	\$4,939,413	837.305	\$4,135,794			\$90,139,336	\$5,408,375	837.858	\$4,531,451
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$82,323,250	\$4,939,413		\$4,135,794			\$90,139,336	\$5,408,375		\$4,531,451
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$16,156,159,911	\$259,247,553	822.318	\$213,184,042			\$16,235,602,777	\$260,962,102	825.590	\$215,447,789
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$14,238,536	\$187,020	922.091	\$172,449			\$12,919,875	\$181,964	920.106	\$167,426
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$14,238,536	\$374,022	922.091	\$344,882			\$12,919,875	\$341,020	920.106	\$313,775
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$187,003		-\$172,433			\$0	-\$159,056		-\$146,349

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK
3 VERIZON INC	4 SOUTHGATE MALL MONTANA LLC	3 VERIZON INC	4 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC
5 RCHP BILLINGS MISSOULA LLC	6 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	5 SOUTHGATE MALL MONTANA LLC	6 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC
7 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	8 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	7 RCHP BILLINGS MISSOULA LLC	8 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC
9 GATEWAY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	10 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	9 GATEWAY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	10 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO

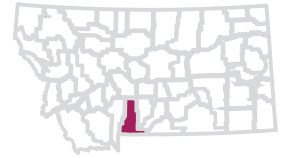
Musselshell County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	14,025	\$14,017,614	\$302,777	627.222	\$189,908		14,032	\$14,028,112	\$303,004	496.009	\$150,293
Tillable Non-Irrigated	85,157	\$13,529,867	\$292,256	619.133	\$180,945		85,172	\$13,531,395	\$292,290	477.473	\$139,561
Grazing	673,354	\$29,958,676	\$647,112	622.548	\$402,858		673,574	\$29,973,017	\$647,426	483.964	\$313,331
Wild Hay	18,423	\$4,039,549	\$87,253	617.282	\$53,860		18,382	\$4,032,138	\$87,092	476.694	\$41,516
Non-Qualified Ag Land	35,530	\$1,830,156	\$276,765	642.603	\$177,850		33,366	\$1,718,668	\$259,903	489.885	\$127,323
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$63,375,862	\$1,606,163	625.977	\$1,005,422			\$63,283,330	\$1,589,715	485.636	\$772,023
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$189,488,583	\$2,522,170	687.147	\$1,733,102			\$192,915,979	\$2,561,644	534.370	\$1,368,867
Residential Low Income		\$17,777,831	\$75,037	676.534	\$50,765			\$18,423,564	\$75,371	527.081	\$39,727
Mobile Homes		\$6,746,200	\$91,086	566.709	\$51,619			\$5,770,410	\$77,906	653.448	\$50,908
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,358,449	\$2,966	564.538	\$1,674			\$1,208,672	\$2,377	651.194	\$1,548
Commercial		\$86,725,808	\$1,313,030	669.228	\$878,717			\$86,367,903	\$1,298,773	522.057	\$678,033
Industrial		\$2,397,472	\$45,310	648.242	\$29,372			\$2,391,145	\$45,190	492.521	\$22,257
New Manufacturing		\$18,801,710	\$355,353	648.570	\$230,471			\$18,785,120	\$355,039	492.520	\$174,864
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$323,296,053	\$4,404,952	675.540	\$2,975,721			\$325,862,793	\$4,416,300	528.996	\$2,336,203
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$16,498,396	\$494,954	665.991	\$329,635			\$18,313,705	\$549,406	516.462	\$283,747
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$16,498,396	\$494,954	665.991	\$329,635			\$18,313,705	\$549,406	516.462	\$283,747
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$87,008,288	\$2,269,366	553.495	\$1,256,083			\$96,041,691	\$2,731,532	641.737	\$1,752,926
Farm Implements		\$3,887,270	\$60,401	549.639	\$33,199			\$3,650,980	\$57,373	587.973	\$33,734
Furniture and Fixtures		\$592,533	\$9,639	633.366	\$6,105			\$493,281	\$8,089	709.236	\$5,737
Other Business Equipment		\$9,875,243	\$274,976	558.351	\$153,533			\$12,478,715	\$349,974	647.110	\$226,472
Class 8 Subtotal		\$101,363,334	\$2,614,382	554.211	\$1,448,920			\$112,664,667	\$3,146,968	641.528	\$2,018,869
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$16,984,292	\$2,038,110	646.183	\$1,316,991			\$16,918,227	\$2,030,176	504.065	\$1,023,341
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	164,791	\$16,038,562	\$59,339	613.928	\$36,430		166,775	\$16,554,786	\$61,243	476.232	\$29,166
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$46,890,405	\$1,500,492	559.009	\$838,788			\$51,262,702	\$1,640,407	436.497	\$716,033
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$46,890,405	\$1,500,492		\$838,788			\$51,262,702	\$1,640,407		\$716,033
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$4,870,660	\$292,238	657.704	\$192,206			\$5,139,744	\$308,385	510.039	\$157,288
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$4,870,660	\$292,238		\$192,206			\$5,139,744	\$308,385		\$157,288
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$589,317,564	\$13,010,630	625.958	\$8,144,112			\$609,999,954	\$13,742,600	533.863	\$7,336,670
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 SIGNAL PEAK ENERGY LLP	2 GLOBAL RAIL GROUP LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	1 SIGNAL PEAK ENERGY LLP	2 GLOBAL RAIL GROUP LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC
5 MUSSELHELL RESOURCES LLC	6 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	7 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	8 VERIZON INC	5 MUSSELHELL RESOURCES LLC	6 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	7 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	8 RIVERSIDE CONTRACTING INC
9 RIVERSIDE CONTRACTING INC	10 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD	9 VERIZON INC	10 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD	9 VERIZON INC	10 WILKS RANCH MONTANA LTD		

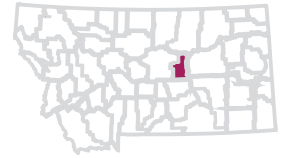
Park County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	51,067	\$36,797,757	\$794,826	462.328	\$367,470		50,972	\$36,739,237	\$793,565	462.619	\$367,118
Tillable Non-Irrigated	21,693	\$3,661,305	\$79,084	489.225	\$38,690		21,675	\$3,658,733	\$79,030	488.800	\$38,630
Grazing	513,311	\$35,943,169	\$776,395	471.403	\$365,995		513,833	\$35,970,640	\$776,981	471.276	\$366,172
Wild Hay	8,453	\$2,993,149	\$64,648	489.509	\$31,646		8,464	\$2,997,049	\$64,732	488.697	\$31,634
Non-Qualified Ag Land	51,373	\$2,646,239	\$400,126	453.992	\$181,654		51,283	\$2,641,582	\$399,420	454.079	\$181,368
Eligible Mining Claims	323	\$16,649	\$360	363.769	\$131		286	\$14,711	\$318	365.571	\$116
Class 3 Subtotal		\$82,058,268	\$2,115,439	465.901	\$985,585			\$82,021,952	\$2,114,046	465.950	\$985,039
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$2,194,370,372	\$29,627,877	504.482	\$14,946,745			\$2,244,902,618	\$30,293,660	507.052	\$15,360,458
Residential Low Income		\$87,823,875	\$428,651	559.006	\$239,618			\$81,352,442	\$386,200	567.124	\$219,023
Mobile Homes		\$11,208,530	\$151,324	506.421	\$76,634			\$9,446,410	\$127,533	466.719	\$59,522
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$3,075,998	\$3,302	508.594	\$1,679			\$3,420,121	\$3,159	475.170	\$1,501
Commercial		\$756,825,822	\$12,390,841	501.077	\$6,208,764			\$770,934,365	\$12,634,577	502.905	\$6,353,991
Industrial		\$1,673,740	\$31,634	473.615	\$14,982			\$1,673,740	\$31,634	473.414	\$14,976
New Manufacturing		\$2,643,370	\$49,960	489.612	\$24,461			\$2,643,370	\$49,960	488.371	\$24,399
Qualified Golf Courses		\$20,809,827	\$197,694	394.642	\$78,018			\$5,579,294	\$53,004	410.398	\$21,753
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$3,078,431,534	\$42,881,283	503.504	\$21,590,903			\$3,119,952,360	\$43,579,727	506.098	\$22,055,623
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$14,851,841	\$445,548	454.513	\$202,508			\$15,106,576	\$453,199	449.995	\$203,937
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$14,851,841	\$445,548	454.513	\$202,508			\$15,106,576	\$453,199	449.995	\$203,937
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$9,394,094	\$152,809	582.977	\$89,084			\$8,841,269	\$142,310	549.732	\$78,232
Farm Implements		\$3,819,076	\$62,771	487.924	\$30,628			\$3,916,423	\$64,166	467.615	\$30,005
Furniture and Fixtures		\$10,156,869	\$164,350	610.321	\$100,306			\$11,501,723	\$187,463	561.616	\$105,282
Other Business Equipment		\$1,202,144	\$18,319	493.608	\$9,042			\$1,233,057	\$18,697	464.802	\$8,690
Class 8 Subtotal		\$24,572,183	\$398,249	575.169	\$229,060			\$25,492,472	\$412,636	538.514	\$222,210
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$50,522,947	\$6,062,762	519.519	\$3,149,720			\$54,512,645	\$6,541,522	518.560	\$3,392,172
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	135,639	\$31,373,816	\$116,101	446.388	\$51,826		135,989	\$31,489,636	\$116,521	447.181	\$52,106
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$31,220,664	\$999,062	571.776	\$571,240			\$36,665,282	\$1,173,292	571.319	\$670,324
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	498.530	\$19			\$1,141	\$37	496.470	\$18
Class 12 Subtotal		\$31,221,844	\$999,100	571.259	\$571,259			\$36,666,423	\$1,173,329	571.329	\$670,342
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$10,903,943	\$654,236	511.531	\$334,662			\$11,638,750	\$698,322	512.146	\$357,643
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$10,903,943	\$654,236	511.531	\$334,662			\$11,638,750	\$698,322	512.146	\$357,643
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$3,323,936,376	\$53,672,718	505.201	\$27,115,523			\$3,376,880,814	\$55,089,302	507.160	\$27,939,072
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	4 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	4 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC
5 MOUNTAIN SKY GUEST RANCH LLC	6 ROCK CREEK RANCH I LTD	7 PHILIP MORRIS INC	8 PRINTINGFORLESS.COM INC	5 ROCK CREEK RANCH I LTD	6 PHILIP MORRIS INC	7 PRINTINGFORLESS.COM INC	8 YSR ACQUISITION CO LLC
9 YSR ACQUISITION CO LLC	10 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 MOUNTAIN SKY GUEST RANCH LLC	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 MOUNTAIN SKY GUEST RANCH LLC	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 MOUNTAIN SKY GUEST RANCH LLC

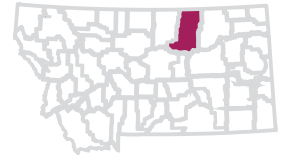
Petroleum County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	10,152	\$8,396,923	\$181,372	635.830	\$115,322		10,325	\$8,502,643	\$183,654	618.290	\$113,551
Tillable Non-Irrigated	70,908	\$11,069,046	\$239,098	635.830	\$152,026		69,945	\$10,910,116	\$235,666	618.290	\$145,710
Grazing	503,728	\$20,249,644	\$437,392	635.896	\$278,136		503,614	\$20,250,266	\$437,403	618.358	\$270,471
Wild Hay	13,223	\$2,847,438	\$61,511	636.832	\$39,172		14,023	\$2,993,994	\$64,675	619.266	\$40,051
Non-Qualified Ag Land	5,241	\$269,974	\$40,810	636.638	\$25,981		5,399	\$278,122	\$42,041	619.093	\$26,027
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$42,833,025	\$960,183	635.959	\$610,637			\$42,935,141	\$963,439	618.421	\$595,811
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$10,796,591	\$147,433	739.617	\$109,044			\$11,066,952	\$151,099	720.829	\$108,916
Residential Low Income		\$845,216	\$2,562	810.355	\$2,076			\$921,355	\$3,166	797.984	\$2,526
Mobile Homes		\$1,946,450	\$26,276	888.276	\$18,085			\$1,912,080	\$25,811	676.105	\$17,451
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$4,375	\$0	-	\$0			\$4,375	\$0	-	\$0
Commercial		\$23,912,094	\$333,454	655.261	\$218,500			\$24,218,324	\$337,868	638.336	\$215,673
Industrial		\$75,456	\$1,426	635.830	\$907			\$75,456	\$1,426	618.290	\$882
New Manufacturing		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$37,580,182	\$511,151	682.013	\$348,611			\$38,198,542	\$519,370	665.130	\$345,449
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$5,617,808	\$168,537	653.282	\$110,102			\$5,950,540	\$178,520	631.978	\$112,821
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$5,617,808	\$168,537	653.282	\$110,102			\$5,950,540	\$178,520	631.978	\$112,821
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$1,281,783	\$19,228	642.466	\$12,353			\$1,226,766	\$18,403	633.534	\$11,659
Farm Implements		\$4,768,309	\$73,443	640.649	\$47,051			\$3,841,475	\$57,628	629.006	\$36,248
Furniture and Fixtures		\$93,797	\$1,408	662.464	\$933			\$77,628	\$1,167	652.461	\$761
Other Business Equipment		\$173,159	\$2,592	639.936	\$1,659			\$550,610	\$8,258	634.338	\$5,239
Class 8 Subtotal		\$6,317,048	\$96,671	641.309	\$61,996			\$5,696,479	\$85,456	630.816	\$53,907
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	1,067	\$139,938	\$518	635.830	\$329		1,067	\$139,945	\$518	618.290	\$320
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$218,248	\$13,095	635.830	\$8,326			\$280,466	\$16,829	640.035	\$10,771
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$218,248	\$13,095	635.830	\$8,326			\$280,466	\$16,829	640.035	\$10,771
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$92,706,249	\$1,750,155	651.372	\$1,140,002			\$93,201,113	\$1,764,132	634.351	\$1,119,079
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 TWIN CREEKS FARM & RANCH LLC	2 FLAT WILLOW FARM LLC	3 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	4 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	1 TWIN CREEKS FARM & RANCH LLC	2 FLAT WILLOW FARM LLC	3 FERGUS ELECTRIC COOP	4 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
5 KLAMERT GENE J & RONNA	6 LEK RANCH LLC	7 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	8 NEW VIEW INC	5 FLOWEREE LAND & CATTLE COMPANY LLC	6 MCCONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 LEK RANCH LLC	8 NEW VIEW INC
9 LUND # RANCH INC	10 WALKING SEVEN INC			9 LUND # RANCH INC	10 WALKING SEVEN INC		

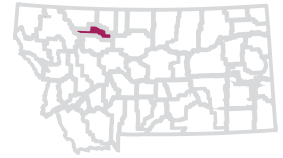
Phillips County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	44,758	\$26,987,954	\$582,945	522.274	\$304,457		44,706	\$26,954,517	\$582,223	564.704	\$328,784
Tillable Non-Irrigated	404,691	\$117,347,524	\$2,534,730	540.320	\$1,369,565		401,193	\$116,313,937	\$2,512,405	588.299	\$1,478,045
Grazing	1,105,802	\$36,844,175	\$795,849	541.094	\$430,629		1,109,013	\$36,948,793	\$798,109	584.437	\$466,445
Wild Hay	21,005	\$4,523,101	\$97,700	559.455	\$54,659		21,103	\$4,593,556	\$99,221	591.356	\$58,675
Non-Qualified Ag Land	5,466	\$281,542	\$42,570	540.210	\$22,997		5,505	\$283,569	\$42,876	583.404	\$25,014
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$185,984,296	\$4,053,794	538.337	\$2,182,306			\$185,094,372	\$4,034,834	584.153	\$2,356,962
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$150,247,089	\$2,030,329	684.963	\$1,390,700			\$151,577,107	\$2,048,529	702.311	\$1,438,705
Residential Low Income		\$9,879,590	\$39,834	686.028	\$27,327			\$9,554,982	\$41,686	711.095	\$29,643
Mobile Homes		\$4,055,290	\$54,742	548.329	\$30,017			\$3,637,340	\$49,098	531.040	\$26,073
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$219,306	\$586	736.760	\$432			\$224,785	\$733	716.907	\$525
Commercial		\$128,083,363	\$1,927,534	600.850	\$1,158,159			\$129,652,404	\$1,954,014	630.970	\$1,232,924
Industrial		\$85,690	\$1,620	575.780	\$933			\$85,690	\$1,620	599.060	\$970
New Manufacturing		\$2,824,327	\$53,380	575.780	\$30,735			\$2,824,327	\$53,380	599.060	\$31,978
Qualified Golf Courses		\$643,996	\$6,118	575.780	\$3,523			\$643,996	\$6,118	599.060	\$3,665
Remodeled Commercial		\$70,992	\$0	-	\$136			\$47,328	\$0	-	\$90
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$296,109,643	\$4,114,143	642.166	\$2,641,961			\$298,247,959	\$4,155,178	665.332	\$2,764,574
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$22,910,407	\$687,319	590.824	\$406,084			\$27,084,131	\$812,525	624.530	\$507,446
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$22,910,407	\$687,319	590.824	\$406,084			\$27,084,131	\$812,525	624.530	\$507,446
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$3,939,190	\$66,963	533.183	\$35,704			\$3,841,387	\$64,445	546.318	\$35,207
Farm Implements		\$21,001,817	\$326,631	532.495	\$173,929			\$20,890,987	\$324,887	552.399	\$179,467
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,478,760	\$28,062	710.178	\$19,929			\$1,650,324	\$30,342	708.164	\$21,487
Other Business Equipment		\$6,035,134	\$120,390	496.038	\$59,718			\$6,651,743	\$134,211	462.677	\$62,096
Class 8 Subtotal		\$32,454,901	\$542,046	533.681	\$289,280			\$33,034,441	\$553,885	538.484	\$298,258
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$42,954,407	\$5,154,532	534.365	\$2,754,399			\$36,987,973	\$4,438,549	594.294	\$2,637,802
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	2,348	\$317,337	\$1,176	541.611	\$637		2,348	\$317,337	\$1,176	591.140	\$695
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$52,634,043	\$1,684,288	542.549	\$913,809			\$61,213,441	\$1,958,829	586.288	\$1,148,438
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$52,634,043	\$1,684,288		\$913,809			\$61,213,441	\$1,958,829		\$1,148,438
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$7,300,749	\$438,049	596.704	\$261,385			\$5,418,641	\$325,122	644.482	\$209,535
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$7,300,749	\$438,049		\$261,385			\$5,418,641	\$325,122		\$209,535
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$640,665,783	\$16,675,347	566.697	\$9,449,862			\$647,398,295	\$16,280,098	609.561	\$9,923,711
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$70,992	\$0	-	\$136			\$47,328	\$0	-	\$90
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$70,992	\$1,342	-	\$0			\$47,328	\$894	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$1,342		\$136			\$0	-\$894		\$90

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO			1 NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO		
3 WBI ENERGY MIDSTREAM LLC	4 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D			3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 WBI ENERGY MIDSTREAM LLC		
5 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	6 WHITEWATER PIPELINE COMPANY			5 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	6 WHITEWATER PIPELINE COMPANY		
7 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	8 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION			7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	8 EAST MALTA HUTTERIAN BRETHREN INC		
9 BIG FLAT ELECTRIC COOP INC	10 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP			9 TRIANGLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM INC	10 BIG FLAT ELECTRIC COOP INC		

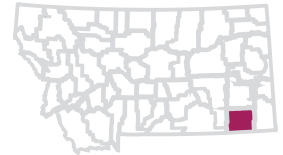
Pondera County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	78,141	\$54,212,332	\$1,170,987	651.539	\$762,944		78,133	\$54,206,032	\$1,170,852	663.712	\$777,109
Tillable Non-Irrigated	424,414	\$133,288,325	\$2,879,026	610.643	\$1,758,057		424,331	\$133,258,124	\$2,878,372	625.019	\$1,799,038
Grazing	233,408	\$11,661,857	\$251,956	607.280	\$153,008		233,671	\$11,662,583	\$251,970	613.370	\$154,551
Wild Hay	6,423	\$2,031,537	\$43,876	571.678	\$25,083		6,423	\$2,031,537	\$43,876	578.857	\$25,398
Non-Qualified Ag Land	3,611	\$172,482	\$26,074	634.866	\$16,553		3,688	\$176,417	\$26,669	645.993	\$17,228
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$201,366,533	\$4,371,919	621.156	\$2,715,645			\$201,334,693	\$4,371,739	634.375	\$2,773,323
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$190,489,429	\$2,556,085	733.419	\$1,874,683			\$190,027,239	\$2,543,994	747.808	\$1,902,420
Residential Low Income		\$9,198,409	\$41,268	747.077	\$30,830			\$9,068,400	\$41,165	758.289	\$31,215
Mobile Homes		\$3,517,805	\$47,494	691.135	\$32,825			\$3,242,155	\$43,767	681.149	\$29,812
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$284,388	\$309	659.908	\$204			\$301,878	\$205	650.691	\$133
Commercial		\$220,016,962	\$3,249,558	661.370	\$2,149,161			\$210,147,238	\$3,109,056	674.428	\$2,096,834
Industrial		\$1,586,020	\$21,392	734.905	\$15,721			\$1,586,020	\$21,392	751.403	\$16,074
New Manufacturing		\$25,901,791	\$372,083	713.172	\$265,359			\$29,635,106	\$468,693	715.938	\$335,555
Qualified Golf Courses		\$169,567	\$1,611	666.290	\$1,073			\$169,567	\$1,611	683.552	\$1,101
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$451,164,371	\$6,289,800	694.753	\$4,369,856			\$444,177,603	\$6,229,883	708.383	\$4,413,144
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$16,445,211	\$493,357	629.754	\$310,694			\$18,319,429	\$549,577	634.769	\$348,854
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$16,445,211	\$493,357	629.754	\$310,694			\$18,319,429	\$549,577	634.769	\$348,854
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$5,913,648	\$94,363	676.905	\$63,875			\$5,553,881	\$88,918	679.150	\$60,389
Farm Implements		\$21,513,175	\$339,877	629.630	\$213,997			\$21,341,841	\$335,444	631.352	\$211,783
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,535,228	\$26,763	785.743	\$21,029			\$1,948,019	\$35,459	761.605	\$27,006
Other Business Equipment		\$1,337,134	\$19,223	638.358	\$12,271			\$1,538,305	\$23,874	661.169	\$15,785
Class 8 Subtotal		\$30,299,185	\$480,225	647.969	\$311,171			\$30,382,046	\$483,696	651.159	\$314,963
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$33,291,467	\$3,994,979	657.046	\$2,624,887			\$32,988,039	\$3,958,550	671.154	\$2,656,798
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	1,319	\$186,312	\$698	611.675	\$427		1,321	\$186,312	\$698	562.710	\$393
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$32,303,054	\$1,033,696	652.512	\$674,499			\$37,568,008	\$1,202,175	667.760	\$802,765
Airlines		\$2,359	\$75	794.728	\$60			\$1,141	\$37	810.195	\$30
Class 12 Subtotal		\$32,305,413	\$1,033,771		\$674,558			\$37,569,149	\$1,202,212		\$802,795
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$3,747,222	\$224,832	677.600	\$152,346			\$4,358,066	\$261,484	693.431	\$181,321
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,747,222	\$224,832		\$152,346			\$4,358,066	\$261,484		\$181,321
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$39,479,852	\$592,197	634.816	\$375,936			\$8,714,011	\$130,710	648.751	\$84,798
Class 14 Subtotal		\$39,479,852	\$592,197		\$375,936			\$8,714,011	\$130,710		\$84,798
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$808,285,566	\$17,481,778	659.860	\$11,535,520			\$778,029,348	\$17,188,549	673.494	\$11,576,390
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$15,741,466	\$171,313	740.863	\$126,919			\$15,740,042	\$197,372	734.907	\$145,050
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$15,741,466	\$294,188	740.863	\$217,953			\$15,740,042	\$294,167	734.907	\$216,185
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$122,875		-\$91,034			\$0	-\$96,795		-\$71,135

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC
3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	3 BNSF RAILWAY CO	4 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC
5 MONTANA ALBERTA TIE LIMITED (M.A.T.L.)	6 KINGSBURY COLONY A MT CORP	5 KINGSBURY COLONY A MT CORP	6 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC
7 ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	8 BIRCH CREEK COLONY INC	7 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	8 BIRCH CREEK COLONY INC
9 SUN RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC	10 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	9 SUN RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC	10 UNITED GRAIN CORPORATION OF OREGON

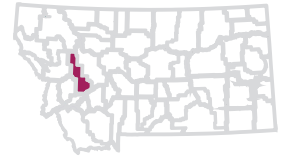
Powder River County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	11,355	\$7,047,296	\$152,223	387.541	\$58,993		11,355	\$7,047,272	\$152,225	390.203	\$59,399
Tillable Non-Irrigated	42,885	\$10,983,338	\$237,242	382.468	\$90,738		42,826	\$10,967,119	\$236,891	392.963	\$93,089
Grazing	1,180,019	\$42,375,174	\$915,261	394.542	\$361,109		1,180,108	\$42,342,503	\$914,556	400.025	\$365,845
Wild Hay	77,164	\$16,185,121	\$349,597	398.584	\$139,344		77,092	\$16,167,406	\$349,217	407.037	\$142,144
Non-Qualified Ag Land	4,228	\$217,802	\$32,930	426.139	\$14,033		4,248	\$218,801	\$33,080	425.633	\$14,080
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$76,808,731	\$1,687,253	393.667	\$664,215			\$76,743,101	\$1,685,969	400.101	\$674,557
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$33,981,588	\$467,569	454.691	\$212,599			\$34,420,918	\$473,539	455.952	\$215,911
Residential Low Income		\$734,967	\$3,042	443.114	\$1,348			\$693,967	\$2,763	435.103	\$1,202
Mobile Homes		\$9,490,660	\$128,129	404.998	\$51,892			\$9,055,170	\$122,245	414.513	\$50,672
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$21,270	\$57	422.859	\$24			\$11,980	\$32	397.250	\$13
Commercial		\$67,081,207	\$968,418	412.627	\$399,596			\$67,702,737	\$976,924	416.729	\$407,112
Industrial		\$880,263	\$16,636	398.250	\$6,625			\$880,263	\$16,636	401.840	\$6,685
New Manufacturing		\$12,080	\$228	398.250	\$91			\$12,080	\$228	401.840	\$92
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$112,202,035	\$1,584,079	424.332	\$672,175			\$112,777,115	\$1,592,367	428.097	\$681,687
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$16,024,637	\$480,735	412.448	\$198,278			\$20,024,008	\$600,723	416.292	\$250,076
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$16,024,637	\$480,735	412.448	\$198,278			\$20,024,008	\$600,723	416.292	\$250,076
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,339,572	\$46,347	395.045	\$18,309			\$2,453,190	\$57,783	398.928	\$23,051
Farm Implements		\$8,884,516	\$133,395	385.172	\$51,380			\$8,684,072	\$130,993	391.970	\$51,345
Furniture and Fixtures		\$121,212	\$2,037	425.895	\$867			\$150,105	\$2,485	435.868	\$1,083
Other Business Equipment		\$9,870,124	\$268,238	397.853	\$106,719			\$9,482,077	\$261,178	401.521	\$104,868
Class 8 Subtotal		\$21,215,424	\$450,017	393.932	\$177,276			\$20,769,444	\$452,438	398.613	\$180,348
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$53,976,941	\$6,477,235	385.676	\$2,498,115			\$51,531,950	\$6,183,833	389.126	\$2,406,290
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	42,515	\$4,777,751	\$17,677	381.112	\$6,737		42,534	\$4,779,633	\$17,685	397.968	\$7,038
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,186,503	\$71,188	428.680	\$30,517			\$822,821	\$49,371	420.221	\$20,747
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,186,503	\$71,188	428.680	\$30,517			\$822,821	\$49,371	420.221	\$20,747
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$4,443	\$136	398.250	\$54			\$4,443	\$136	401.840	\$55
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$148,699,279	\$1,911,760	397.809	\$760,515			\$143,318,865	\$1,829,053	401.421	\$734,219
Total		\$434,895,744	\$12,680,080	394.941	\$5,007,883			\$430,771,380	\$12,411,575	399.226	\$4,955,017
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 HILAND CRUDE LLC	2 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC	1 HILAND CRUDE LLC	2 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC
3 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY	4 BLACK HILLS POWER	3 BLACK HILLS POWER	4 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY
5 BISON PIPELINE LLC	6 TONGUE RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC	5 BISON PIPELINE LLC	6 TONGUE RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC
7 RANGE TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	7 RANGE TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC
9 DENBURY GREENCORE PIPELINE COMPANY LLC	10 GAY RANCH INC	9 DENBURY GREENCORE PIPELINE COMPANY LLC	10 GAY RANCH INC

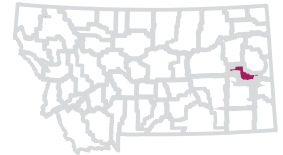
Powell County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	45,923	\$29,978,211	\$647,532	543.561	\$351,973		45,665	\$29,696,154	\$641,439	542.630	\$348,064
Tillable Non-Irrigated	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Grazing	344,248	\$16,006,014	\$345,744	526.508	\$182,037		342,114	\$15,902,721	\$343,515	527.715	\$181,278
Wild Hay	4,520	\$1,358,930	\$29,350	530.171	\$15,561		4,574	\$1,367,263	\$29,530	530.303	\$15,660
Non-Qualified Ag Land	20,192	\$1,034,545	\$156,450	530.338	\$82,971		20,286	\$1,039,404	\$157,182	531.310	\$83,512
Eligible Mining Claims	20	\$723	\$15	513.827	\$8		20	\$723	\$15	513.204	\$8
Class 3 Subtotal		\$48,378,423	\$1,179,091	536.472	\$632,550			\$48,006,265	\$1,171,681	536.428	\$628,522
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$424,750,134	\$5,791,752	583.669	\$3,380,464			\$431,033,325	\$5,871,184	582.211	\$3,418,269
Residential Low Income		\$28,437,745	\$126,710	625.121	\$79,209			\$28,747,230	\$133,279	622.800	\$83,006
Mobile Homes		\$5,225,875	\$70,548	598.717	\$42,238			\$3,741,350	\$50,507	585.879	\$29,591
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$697,068	\$1,449	679.858	\$985			\$593,948	\$1,115	664.620	\$741
Commercial		\$132,910,972	\$2,067,979	583.961	\$1,207,619			\$132,940,374	\$2,062,215	581.895	\$1,199,992
Industrial		\$518,741	\$9,804	537.044	\$5,265			\$518,741	\$9,804	540.011	\$5,294
New Manufacturing		\$3,444,820	\$65,107	580.811	\$37,815			\$3,567,400	\$67,423	575.377	\$38,794
Qualified Golf Courses		\$22,692,330	\$215,576	583.750	\$125,842			\$22,692,330	\$215,576	577.710	\$124,540
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$618,677,685	\$8,348,925	584.439	\$4,879,438			\$623,834,698	\$8,411,103	582.590	\$4,900,228
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$11,476,301	\$344,293	519.496	\$178,859			\$11,133,409	\$334,001	519.353	\$173,464
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$11,476,301	\$344,293	519.496	\$178,859			\$11,133,409	\$334,001	519.353	\$173,464
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$9,222,012	\$138,621	563.431	\$78,103			\$8,834,467	\$132,518	552.691	\$73,242
Farm Implements		\$3,519,310	\$54,791	559.221	\$30,640			\$3,519,899	\$55,956	549.536	\$30,750
Furniture and Fixtures		\$2,581,272	\$41,550	646.058	\$26,843			\$2,482,408	\$40,009	629.129	\$25,171
Other Business Equipment		\$950,321	\$16,592	585.077	\$9,707			\$1,095,770	\$19,080	565.477	\$10,789
Class 8 Subtotal		\$16,272,915	\$251,553	577.590	\$145,294			\$15,932,544	\$247,564	565.317	\$139,952
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$54,628,964	\$6,555,470	551.846	\$3,617,613			\$53,545,911	\$6,425,515	551.469	\$3,543,472
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	197,579	\$57,093,304	\$211,262	512.939	\$108,364		197,555	\$57,089,824	\$211,249	515.958	\$108,996
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$37,335,416	\$1,194,734	525.006	\$627,242			\$44,941,961	\$1,438,143	526.260	\$756,837
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$37,335,416	\$1,194,734	525.006	\$627,242			\$44,941,961	\$1,438,143	526.260	\$756,837
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$5,534,968	\$332,100	572.730	\$190,204			\$6,355,084	\$381,308	573.422	\$218,650
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$349,123	\$0	-	\$0			\$343,318	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$5,884,091	\$332,100	572.730	\$190,204			\$6,698,402	\$381,308	573.422	\$218,650
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$849,747,099	\$18,417,428	563.573	\$10,379,565			\$861,183,014	\$18,620,564	562.288	\$10,470,121
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RAIL LINK
3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 ROCK CREEK CATTLE COMPANY LTD	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 ROCK CREEK CATTLE COMPANY LTD	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 ROCK CREEK CATTLE COMPANY LTD	3 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	4 ROCK CREEK CATTLE COMPANY LTD
5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO
7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	7 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY
9 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10 SUN MOUNTAIN LUMBER INC	9 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10 SUN MOUNTAIN LUMBER INC	9 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10 SUN MOUNTAIN LUMBER INC	9 MISSOULA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	10 SUN MOUNTAIN LUMBER INC

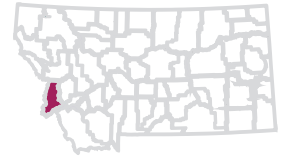
Prairie County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	14,374	\$16,378,900	\$353,787	583.269	\$206,353		14,396	\$16,431,010	\$354,913	536.859	\$190,538
Tillable Non-Irrigated	81,045	\$22,308,475	\$481,856	581.823	\$280,355		81,045	\$22,308,469	\$481,856	535.403	\$257,987
Grazing	465,717	\$23,344,226	\$504,245	581.909	\$293,425		465,713	\$23,344,162	\$504,245	535.493	\$270,020
Wild Hay	11,901	\$2,786,886	\$60,201	581.861	\$35,029		11,901	\$2,786,891	\$60,201	535.447	\$32,234
Non-Qualified Ag Land	649	\$33,410	\$5,050	582.254	\$2,940		623	\$32,112	\$4,854	535.856	\$2,601
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$64,851,897	\$1,405,139	582.221	\$818,102			\$64,902,644	\$1,406,069	535.806	\$753,381
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$27,819,786	\$374,178	718.210	\$268,738			\$28,277,233	\$384,176	672.575	\$258,387
Residential Low Income		\$2,458,881	\$11,637	721.485	\$8,396			\$2,049,471	\$8,927	661.580	\$5,906
Mobile Homes		\$1,508,060	\$20,361	608.672	\$12,393			\$1,317,480	\$17,786	618.020	\$10,992
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$119,919	\$657	733.224	\$482			\$77,849	\$280	764.370	\$214
Commercial		\$29,288,915	\$411,453	618.420	\$254,451			\$31,172,064	\$426,775	573.870	\$244,914
Industrial		\$62,771	\$1,186	677.618	\$804			\$62,771	\$1,186	630.978	\$748
New Manufacturing		\$273,860	\$5,176	733.971	\$3,799			\$273,860	\$5,176	687.207	\$3,557
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$61,532,192	\$824,648	665.814	\$549,062			\$63,230,728	\$844,306	621.479	\$524,718
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$5,898,045	\$176,945	597.599	\$105,742			\$6,313,124	\$189,399	549.857	\$104,142
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$5,898,045	\$176,945	597.599	\$105,742			\$6,313,124	\$189,399	549.857	\$104,142
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$815,917	\$13,477	614.228	\$8,278			\$718,281	\$11,738	598.018	\$7,020
Farm Implements		\$7,573,873	\$117,871	572.951	\$67,534			\$7,190,650	\$111,848	569.556	\$63,704
Furniture and Fixtures		\$146,354	\$2,066	634.007	\$1,310			\$130,278	\$2,086	638.464	\$1,332
Other Business Equipment		\$279,141	\$7,131	569.898	\$4,064			\$357,780	\$8,426	586.599	\$4,943
Class 8 Subtotal		\$8,815,285	\$140,545	577.652	\$81,186			\$8,396,989	\$134,099	574.191	\$76,998
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$8,760,943	\$1,051,314	600.787	\$631,616			\$9,285,325	\$1,114,238	555.126	\$618,542
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$51,923,786	\$1,661,561	591.838	\$983,375			\$60,388,709	\$1,932,438	545.398	\$1,053,947
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$51,923,786	\$1,661,561	591.838	\$983,375			\$60,388,709	\$1,932,438	545.398	\$1,053,947
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$2,108,668	\$126,519	593.297	\$75,063			\$2,330,170	\$139,811	545.132	\$76,215
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$2,108,668	\$126,519	593.297	\$75,063			\$2,330,170	\$139,811	545.132	\$76,215
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$203,890,816	\$5,386,671	602.254	\$3,244,146			\$214,847,689	\$5,760,360	556.900	\$3,207,944
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$1,515,480	\$10,305	681.140	\$7,019			\$3,094,770	\$21,044	634.709	\$13,357
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$1,515,480	\$20,459	681.140	\$13,935			\$3,094,770	\$41,779	634.709	\$26,518
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$10,154	-	-\$6,916			\$0	-\$20,735	-	-\$13,161

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	3 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	3 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	4 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION
5 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP	6 TONGUE RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	8 EATON FRANK & SONS	5 TONGUE RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC	6 MID RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE	7 TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP	8 EATON FRANK & SONS
9 BEEFLAND INC	10 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	9 BEEFLAND INC	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	9 BEEFLAND INC	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	9 BEEFLAND INC	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION

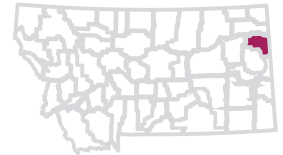
Ravalli County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	42,967	\$29,805,452	\$643,790	510.032	\$328,354		42,781	\$29,545,758	\$638,188	513.402	\$327,647
Tillable Non-Irrigated	3,103	\$1,139,390	\$24,613	538.965	\$13,266		2,940	\$1,089,160	\$23,528	542.335	\$12,760
Grazing	114,242	\$5,696,580	\$123,137	504.040	\$62,066		114,701	\$5,659,431	\$122,322	506.636	\$61,973
Wild Hay	540	\$132,942	\$2,870	546.564	\$1,569		579	\$138,786	\$2,997	551.045	\$1,651
Non-Qualified Ag Land	42,856	\$2,207,531	\$333,790	507.245	\$169,313		43,146	\$2,222,479	\$336,057	510.214	\$171,461
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$38,981,895	\$1,128,200	509.278	\$574,567			\$38,655,614	\$1,123,092	512.418	\$575,492
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$4,258,908,011	\$57,214,771	528.600	\$30,243,726			\$4,397,972,350	\$58,952,704	530.944	\$31,300,606
Residential Low Income		\$298,004,488	\$1,374,701	539.765	\$742,015			\$289,248,912	\$1,283,026	545.357	\$699,708
Mobile Homes		\$24,465,200	\$330,310	533.039	\$176,068			\$20,649,950	\$278,795	526.411	\$146,761
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$16,722,120	\$12,637	560.983	\$7,089			\$18,178,178	\$11,161	555.188	\$6,196
Commercial		\$1,035,007,257	\$16,636,699	559.693	\$9,311,447			\$1,045,222,925	\$16,827,558	561.480	\$9,448,342
Industrial		\$2,634,809	\$49,798	547.130	\$27,246			\$2,634,809	\$49,798	550.294	\$27,404
New Manufacturing		\$43,300,870	\$818,387	673.468	\$551,158			\$42,450,660	\$802,318	669.988	\$537,544
Qualified Golf Courses		\$7,706,014	\$73,206	501.885	\$36,741			\$7,913,824	\$75,181	507.937	\$38,187
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$5,686,748,769	\$76,510,509	537.122	\$41,095,490			\$5,824,271,608	\$78,280,541	539.147	\$42,204,747
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$28,377,550	\$851,326	505.074	\$429,983			\$30,119,928	\$903,597	509.053	\$459,979
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$28,377,550	\$851,326	505.074	\$429,983			\$30,119,928	\$903,597	509.053	\$459,979
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$47,441,882	\$1,099,076	675.816	\$742,773			\$59,141,595	\$1,423,952	677.875	\$965,262
Farm Implements		\$2,186,723	\$33,796	513.014	\$17,338			\$2,353,297	\$40,400	502.549	\$20,303
Furniture and Fixtures		\$15,596,896	\$284,785	613.085	\$174,598			\$18,694,242	\$353,721	628.120	\$222,179
Other Business Equipment		\$10,311,155	\$229,510	661.664	\$151,858			\$7,747,151	\$165,467	641.878	\$106,209
Class 8 Subtotal		\$75,536,656	\$1,647,167	659.658	\$1,086,567			\$87,936,285	\$1,983,540	662.428	\$1,313,953
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$55,307,575	\$6,636,898	555.652	\$3,687,804			\$57,082,184	\$6,849,854	556.245	\$3,810,194
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	96,254	\$30,966,314	\$114,589	484.576	\$55,527		96,296	\$32,627,174	\$120,727	483.800	\$58,408
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$22,423,235	\$717,543	521.088	\$373,903			\$27,043,832	\$865,404	524.874	\$454,228
Airlines		\$5,147	\$164	721.960	\$118			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$22,428,382	\$717,707		\$374,022			\$27,043,832	\$865,404		\$454,228
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$25,475,768	\$1,528,546	552.829	\$845,025			\$28,097,964	\$1,685,877	555.722	\$936,878
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$25,475,768	\$1,528,546		\$845,025			\$28,097,964	\$1,685,877		\$936,878
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$5,963,822,909	\$89,134,942	540.181	\$48,148,983			\$6,125,834,589	\$91,812,632	542.560	\$49,813,880
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 CORIXA CORPORATION	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 CORIXA CORPORATION
3 RAVALLI COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC	4 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 RAVALLI COUNTY ELECTRIC COOP INC
5 VERIZON INC	6 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	5 VERIZON INC	6 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC
7 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	8 MD-CDW LLC	7 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	8 MD-CDW LLC
9 STOCK FARM CLUB	10 AT&T MOBILITY LLC	9 STOCK FARM CLUB	10 AT&T MOBILITY LLC

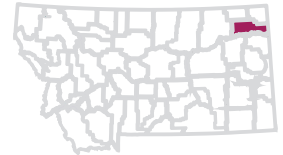
Richland County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	51,208	\$47,638,437	\$1,028,991	456.769	\$470,012		51,252	\$47,579,225	\$1,027,715	468.444	\$481,427
Tillable Non-Irrigated	383,813	\$121,170,138	\$2,617,258	405.764	\$1,061,989		381,665	\$120,568,220	\$2,604,257	417.780	\$1,088,005
Grazing	720,504	\$33,601,604	\$725,831	415.898	\$301,872		722,576	\$33,712,934	\$728,238	425.777	\$310,067
Wild Hay	8,178	\$1,939,828	\$41,903	411.732	\$17,253		8,183	\$1,940,725	\$41,922	425.545	\$17,840
Non-Qualified Ag Land	13,552	\$698,046	\$105,536	437.482	\$46,170		13,516	\$696,182	\$105,254	446.550	\$47,001
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$205,048,053	\$4,519,519	419.800	\$1,897,295			\$204,497,286	\$4,507,386	431.368	\$1,944,340
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$655,115,292	\$8,834,364	503.305	\$4,446,376			\$657,829,868	\$8,872,149	506.982	\$4,498,024
Residential Low Income		\$13,400,373	\$54,399	500.732	\$27,239			\$14,293,746	\$60,222	502.841	\$30,282
Mobile Homes		\$31,220,360	\$421,481	465.959	\$196,393			\$30,383,460	\$410,181	477.282	\$195,772
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$679,579	\$1,207	508.387	\$614			\$790,734	\$1,576	497.353	\$784
Commercial		\$372,012,882	\$6,227,824	483.284	\$3,009,807			\$362,277,185	\$6,046,923	487.256	\$2,946,401
Industrial		\$7,816,309	\$147,727	476.665	\$70,416			\$7,667,283	\$144,911	473.983	\$68,685
New Manufacturing		\$64,156,783	\$1,181,977	462.766	\$546,979			\$64,810,428	\$1,194,330	459.749	\$549,092
Qualified Golf Courses		\$2,411,039	\$22,905	464.230	\$10,633			\$2,411,039	\$22,905	459.320	\$10,521
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,146,812,617	\$16,891,884	491.861	\$8,308,457			\$1,140,463,743	\$16,753,197	495.402	\$8,299,561
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$56,564,175	\$1,696,934	445.024	\$755,177			\$57,603,349	\$1,728,103	450.826	\$779,074
Qualified New Industrial		\$179,987	\$371	464.230	\$172			\$12,370	\$371	459.320	\$170
Pollution Control		\$14,320,494	\$62,250	464.230	\$28,898			\$14,595,579	\$62,294	459.320	\$28,613
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$71,064,656	\$1,759,555	445.708	\$784,248			\$72,211,298	\$1,790,768	451.123	\$807,857
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$146,000,422	\$3,699,675	419.452	\$1,551,837			\$142,423,133	\$3,676,916	420.232	\$1,545,156
Farm Implements		\$17,267,657	\$271,015	411.188	\$111,438			\$17,433,813	\$272,610	414.185	\$112,911
Furniture and Fixtures		\$10,658,589	\$181,523	497.597	\$90,325			\$9,718,978	\$169,608	503.735	\$85,437
Other Business Equipment		\$251,157,895	\$6,478,197	403.243	\$2,612,289			\$256,373,502	\$6,598,713	398.775	\$2,631,399
Class 8 Subtotal		\$425,084,563	\$10,630,410	410.698	\$4,365,890			\$425,949,426	\$10,717,846	408.189	\$4,374,903
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$153,571,185	\$18,428,544	422.196	\$7,780,462			\$158,587,062	\$19,030,451	426.779	\$8,121,788
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$25,865,867	\$827,709	467.888	\$387,275			\$30,082,376	\$962,637	480.467	\$462,515
Airlines		\$29,114	\$931	460.936	\$429			\$34,498	\$1,104	459.320	\$507
Class 12 Subtotal		\$25,894,981	\$828,640		\$387,705			\$30,116,874	\$963,741		\$463,022
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$53,357,038	\$3,201,423	464.230	\$1,486,197			\$58,791,025	\$3,527,463	459.320	\$1,620,234
Telecommunication Property		\$6,638,090	\$398,287	468.786	\$186,712			\$6,719,288	\$403,155	483.681	\$194,998
Elect Gen/Tel Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$59,995,128	\$3,599,710		\$1,672,908			\$65,510,313	\$3,930,618		\$1,815,233
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$2,087,471,183	\$56,658,262	444.718	\$25,196,965			\$2,097,336,002	\$57,694,007	447.650	\$25,826,704
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$3,253,835	\$30,911	624.500	\$19,304			\$3,253,835	\$30,911	622.570	\$19,244
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$3,253,835	\$61,497	624.500	\$38,405			\$3,253,835	\$61,497	622.570	\$38,286
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$30,586		-\$19,101			\$0	-\$30,586		-\$19,042

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 HILAND CRUDE LLC	2 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	1 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	2 HILAND CRUDE LLC
3 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 ONEOK ROCKIES MIDSTREAM LLC	3 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4 ONEOK ROCKIES MIDSTREAM LLC
5 XTO ENERGY INC	6 LOWER YELLOWSTONE RURAL ELEC	5 LOWER YELLOWSTONE RURAL ELEC	6 XTO ENERGY INC
7 HILAND PARTNERS LLC	8 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	7 TESORO HIGH PLAINS PIPELINE COMPANY	8 BNSF RAILWAY CO
9 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	10 CONTINENTAL RESOURCES INC

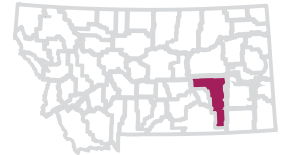
Roosevelt County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	19,583	\$12,480,490	\$269,574	531.329	\$143,232		19,583	\$12,480,490	\$269,574	546.586	\$147,345
Tillable Non-Irrigated	562,618	\$185,119,263	\$3,998,602	579.264	\$2,316,247		561,593	\$184,842,119	\$3,992,610	587.953	\$2,347,467
Grazing	432,489	\$17,449,531	\$377,129	550.312	\$207,539		429,906	\$17,445,362	\$377,023	563.393	\$212,412
Wild Hay	17,168	\$4,176,941	\$90,219	559.078	\$50,439		16,829	\$4,065,759	\$87,817	569.247	\$49,990
Non-Qualified Ag Land	14,212	\$711,451	\$107,555	564.538	\$60,719		14,229	\$710,679	\$107,438	574.893	\$61,765
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$219,937,676	\$4,843,079	573.638	\$2,778,176			\$219,544,409	\$4,834,462	583.101	\$2,818,979
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$155,888,088	\$2,106,244	729.088	\$1,535,636			\$156,421,122	\$2,113,755	745.432	\$1,575,661
Residential Low Income		\$3,385,484	\$16,573	774.143	\$12,830			\$3,832,438	\$20,076	796.634	\$15,993
Mobile Homes		\$9,094,463	\$122,777	646.324	\$79,354			\$8,933,880	\$120,606	651.618	\$78,589
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$120,179	\$246	768.874	\$189			\$105,943	\$221	763.593	\$169
Commercial		\$116,653,197	\$1,788,193	635.598	\$1,136,571			\$118,927,170	\$1,818,438	648.487	\$1,179,233
Industrial		\$849,308	\$16,052	648.304	\$10,407			\$849,308	\$16,052	665.530	\$10,683
New Manufacturing		\$62,179,635	\$1,121,311	619.877	\$695,074			\$62,162,195	\$1,139,528	631.873	\$720,037
Qualified Golf Courses		\$258,880	\$2,459	596.580	\$1,467			\$258,880	\$2,459	608.010	\$1,495
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$348,429,234	\$5,173,855	670.975	\$3,471,528			\$351,490,936	\$5,231,135	684.720	\$3,581,860
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$101,903,340	\$2,857,896	561.870	\$1,605,765			\$112,175,326	\$3,365,257	566.695	\$1,907,075
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$101,903,340	\$2,857,896	561.870	\$1,605,765			\$112,175,326	\$3,365,257	566.695	\$1,907,075
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$47,828,816	\$1,044,476	500.366	\$522,620			\$34,633,561	\$774,571	518.090	\$401,297
Farm Implements		\$26,457,305	\$423,599	561.556	\$237,874			\$27,507,546	\$448,852	567.176	\$254,578
Furniture and Fixtures		\$5,507,342	\$90,290	672.216	\$60,694			\$3,078,870	\$52,005	782.212	\$40,679
Other Business Equipment		\$44,512,401	\$1,063,705	487.484	\$518,539			\$45,354,487	\$1,049,890	499.738	\$524,669
Class 8 Subtotal		\$124,305,864	\$2,622,070	510.943	\$1,339,727			\$110,574,464	\$2,325,317	525.186	\$1,221,223
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$116,010,978	\$13,921,326	569.736	\$7,931,477			\$112,544,268	\$13,505,316	582.189	\$7,862,652
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$107,290,761	\$3,433,303	546.096	\$1,874,912			\$124,778,117	\$3,992,899	557.138	\$2,224,597
Airlines		\$1,726,312	\$55,242	596.580	\$32,956			\$848,332	\$27,146	608.010	\$16,505
Class 12 Subtotal		\$109,017,073	\$3,488,545		\$1,907,868			\$125,626,449	\$4,020,045		\$2,241,102
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$9,074,227	\$544,461	611.900	\$333,156			\$7,587,037	\$455,230	628.040	\$285,902
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$9,074,227	\$544,461		\$333,156			\$7,587,037	\$455,230		\$285,902
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,028,678,392	\$33,451,232	578.983	\$19,367,698			\$1,039,542,889	\$33,736,762	590.418	\$19,918,795
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$73,256,608	\$1,868,508	560.969	\$1,048,175			\$6,856,505	\$94,251	693.161	\$65,331
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$73,256,608	\$2,121,591	560.969	\$1,190,147			\$6,856,505	\$129,588	693.161	\$89,825
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$253,083		-\$141,972			\$0	-\$35,337		-\$24,494

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1	NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2	BNSF RAILWAY CO	1	NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2	BNSF RAILWAY CO
3	BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE	4	BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	3	BASIN ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE	4	BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC
5	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	6	SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC	5	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	6	SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC
7	CENEX HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	8	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	7	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8	NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC
9	ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	10	NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	9	CENEX HARVEST STATES COOPERATIVES	10	ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC

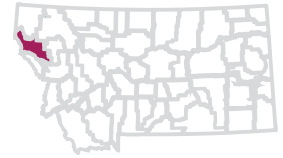
Rosebud County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	32,709	\$34,318,745	\$741,285	402.054	\$298,037		32,565	\$34,177,201	\$738,230	419.730	\$309,857
Tillable Non-Irrigated	128,010	\$29,959,741	\$647,137	394.020	\$254,985		127,968	\$29,947,523	\$646,874	415.747	\$268,936
Grazing	2,166,538	\$86,320,279	\$1,864,541	368.818	\$687,676		2,168,035	\$86,375,603	\$1,865,735	390.813	\$729,153
Wild Hay	24,678	\$6,428,025	\$138,845	344.816	\$47,876		24,680	\$6,428,118	\$138,848	365.855	\$50,798
Non-Qualified Ag Land	12,909	\$662,076	\$100,098	386.729	\$38,711		12,835	\$658,300	\$99,528	408.366	\$40,644
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$157,688,866	\$3,491,906	380.103	\$1,327,284			\$157,586,745	\$3,489,215	401.061	\$1,399,388
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$199,552,127	\$2,695,889	447.215	\$1,205,641			\$199,065,661	\$2,686,457	485.902	\$1,305,355
Residential Low Income		\$3,186,893	\$16,048	578.841	\$9,289			\$3,143,192	\$16,212	596.177	\$9,665
Mobile Homes		\$10,951,285	\$147,840	402.789	\$59,548			\$9,566,945	\$129,155	395.585	\$51,092
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$180,698	\$467	432.977	\$202			\$154,117	\$119	392.234	\$47
Commercial		\$97,354,365	\$1,521,774	446.290	\$679,152			\$97,406,657	\$1,522,691	473.820	\$721,481
Industrial		\$7,312,819	\$138,204	258.020	\$35,659			\$7,311,719	\$138,183	286.592	\$39,602
New Manufacturing		\$24,383,530	\$460,850	273.760	\$126,162			\$18,844,180	\$356,156	304.801	\$108,557
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$342,921,717	\$4,981,072	424.739	\$2,115,655			\$335,491,471	\$4,848,973	461.087	\$2,235,798
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$22,606,372	\$678,199	425.412	\$288,514			\$27,732,357	\$831,978	446.098	\$371,144
Qualified New Industrial		\$4,683,982	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$136,658,128	\$2,386,581	298.582	\$712,591			\$125,459,211	\$1,845,547	324.417	\$598,727
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$163,948,482	\$3,064,780	326.648	\$1,001,105			\$153,191,568	\$2,677,525	362.226	\$969,870
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$92,896,430	\$2,477,809	283.374	\$702,148			\$72,747,076	\$1,814,883	309.245	\$561,244
Farm Implements		\$8,424,189	\$134,453	400.057	\$53,789			\$9,194,275	\$150,686	396.932	\$59,812
Furniture and Fixtures		\$2,274,169	\$42,313	424.483	\$17,961			\$1,813,121	\$34,285	436.413	\$14,962
Other Business Equipment		\$14,499,656	\$405,538	279.689	\$113,424			\$16,029,000	\$434,776	313.507	\$136,306
Class 8 Subtotal		\$118,094,444	\$3,060,113	289.964	\$887,322			\$99,783,472	\$2,434,630	317.224	\$772,324
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$49,992,580	\$5,999,100	332.730	\$1,996,082			\$54,733,080	\$6,567,965	371.533	\$2,440,217
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	43,354	\$4,850,843	\$17,948	288.130	\$5,171		43,381	\$4,853,808	\$17,960	308.072	\$5,533
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$68,585,254	\$2,194,727	410.166	\$900,203			\$79,775,027	\$2,552,799	437.239	\$1,116,184
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$68,585,254	\$2,194,727		\$900,203			\$79,775,027	\$2,552,799		\$1,116,184
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$1,076,202,650	\$64,572,158	305.410	\$19,720,991			\$883,682,100	\$53,020,924	351.520	\$18,637,895
Telecommunication Property		\$5,595,033	\$335,704	411.551	\$138,159			\$6,393,591	\$383,615	434.476	\$166,672
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,081,797,683	\$64,907,862		\$19,859,150			\$890,075,691	\$53,404,539		\$18,804,567
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,987,879,869	\$87,717,508	320.255	\$28,091,973			\$1,775,490,862	\$75,993,606	365.082	\$27,743,881
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2	AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2	PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
3	PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	3	AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	4	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
5	PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC GENERATION	6	BNSF RAILWAY CO	5	PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC GENERATION	6	BNSF RAILWAY CO
7	WESTMORELAND ROSEBUD MINING LLC	8	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	7	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	8	WESTMORELAND ROSEBUD MINING LLC
9	CENEX PIPELINE LLC	10	PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	9	CENEX PIPELINE LLC	10	AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION

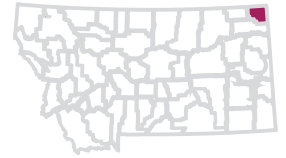
Sanders County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	11,489	\$8,877,727	\$191,765	882.721	\$169,275		11,489	\$8,877,555	\$191,761	868.144	\$166,476
Tillable Non-Irrigated	1,142	\$598,877	\$12,938	541.299	\$7,003		1,151	\$612,588	\$13,234	543.111	\$7,188
Grazing	119,554	\$6,166,423	\$133,203	843.215	\$112,319		117,708	\$6,071,748	\$131,158	828.996	\$108,730
Wild Hay	9,733	\$1,887,635	\$40,771	760.473	\$31,005		9,663	\$1,869,176	\$40,373	750.431	\$30,297
Non-Qualified Ag Land	26,429	\$1,351,366	\$204,340	573.812	\$117,253		27,696	\$1,417,509	\$214,336	574.655	\$123,169
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$18,882,028	\$583,017	749.301	\$436,855			\$18,848,576	\$590,862	737.668	\$435,860
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$944,248,244	\$12,560,664	515.803	\$6,478,827			\$957,687,073	\$12,704,664	509.290	\$6,470,361
Residential Low Income		\$91,088,890	\$371,195	585.259	\$217,245			\$91,048,841	\$376,501	574.847	\$216,430
Mobile Homes		\$8,066,029	\$108,888	580.393	\$63,198			\$8,017,879	\$81,244	553.040	\$44,931
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$4,185,430	\$2,430	662.066	\$1,609			\$5,016,982	\$2,125	582.803	\$1,238
Commercial		\$176,359,147	\$2,934,652	618.748	\$1,815,810			\$174,082,471	\$2,898,754	614.271	\$1,780,619
Industrial		\$878,728	\$16,607	469.680	\$7,800			\$878,728	\$16,607	458.550	\$7,615
New Manufacturing		\$4,194,110	\$79,269	469.680	\$37,231			\$4,194,110	\$79,269	458.550	\$36,349
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,229,020,578	\$16,073,705	536.387	\$8,621,720			\$1,238,926,084	\$16,159,164	529.578	\$8,557,544
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$18,611,308	\$558,339	524.837	\$293,037			\$18,751,176	\$562,537	516.821	\$290,731
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$18,611,308	\$558,339	524.837	\$293,037			\$18,751,176	\$562,537	516.821	\$290,731
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$9,765,297	\$146,804	476.762	\$69,991			\$10,786,346	\$163,094	468.068	\$76,339
Farm Implements		\$475,518	\$7,251	797.176	\$5,780			\$510,922	\$7,780	825.852	\$6,425
Furniture and Fixtures		\$2,139,662	\$38,328	682.960	\$26,176			\$2,760,115	\$51,823	661.606	\$34,286
Other Business Equipment		\$616,556	\$9,396	579.365	\$5,444			\$610,937	\$9,324	572.694	\$5,340
Class 8 Subtotal		\$12,997,033	\$201,779	532.221	\$107,391			\$14,668,320	\$232,021	527.497	\$122,390
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$49,987,281	\$5,998,478	486.698	\$2,919,445			\$49,860,634	\$5,983,274	474.487	\$2,838,984
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	264,098	\$159,178,558	\$588,986	452.714	\$266,642		263,462	\$158,995,874	\$588,315	443.197	\$260,740
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$73,166,240	\$2,341,319	502.954	\$1,177,575			\$88,257,903	\$2,824,254	492.941	\$1,392,190
Airlines		\$2,359	\$75	675.640	\$51			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$73,168,599	\$2,341,394		\$1,177,626			\$88,257,903	\$2,824,254		\$1,392,190
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$290,070,218	\$17,404,212	402.555	\$7,006,157			\$293,215,645	\$17,592,938	397.272	\$6,989,182
Telecommunication Property		\$7,438,904	\$446,338	529.768	\$236,456			\$7,596,866	\$455,815	527.813	\$240,585
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$297,509,122	\$17,850,550		\$7,242,612			\$300,812,511	\$18,048,753		\$7,229,767
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,859,354,507	\$44,196,248	476.632	\$21,065,328			\$1,889,121,078	\$44,989,180	469.629	\$21,128,204
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	1 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC GENERATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
3 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	4 MONTANA RAIL LINK	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	3 MONTANA RAIL LINK	4 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION
5 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	5 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO
7 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 VERIZON INC	7 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 VERIZON INC	7 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 VERIZON INC	7 BLACKFOOT TELEPHONE COOP INC	8 VERIZON INC
9 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC	9 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC	10 THOMPSON RIVER LUMBER CO OF MT INC	9 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC	10 THOMPSON RIVER LUMBER CO OF MT INC	9 NORTHERN LIGHTS INC	10 THOMPSON RIVER LUMBER CO OF MT INC

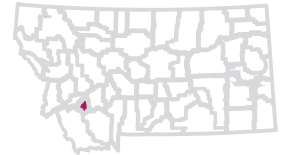
Sheridan County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	6,481	\$5,215,569	\$112,660	641.241	\$72,242		6,481	\$5,215,569	\$112,660	654.988	\$73,791
Tillable Non-Irrigated	598,279	\$204,887,416	\$4,425,580	700.382	\$3,099,598		597,888	\$204,822,672	\$4,424,182	700.868	\$3,100,768
Grazing	342,106	\$19,146,625	\$413,620	698.115	\$288,754		341,927	\$19,414,198	\$419,395	696.598	\$292,150
Wild Hay	4,997	\$1,353,957	\$29,247	708.681	\$20,727		4,997	\$1,353,957	\$29,247	707.315	\$20,687
Non-Qualified Ag Land	3,755	\$175,204	\$26,489	694.958	\$18,409		3,628	\$168,654	\$25,500	700.331	\$17,858
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$230,778,771	\$5,007,596	698.884	\$3,499,730			\$230,975,050	\$5,010,984	699.514	\$3,505,254
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$147,217,521	\$1,992,086	856.977	\$1,707,172			\$147,569,182	\$1,996,637	852.017	\$1,701,168
Residential Low Income		\$4,747,067	\$19,825	872.757	\$17,302			\$4,904,723	\$20,114	894.912	\$18,000
Mobile Homes		\$6,636,470	\$89,595	736.042	\$65,946			\$6,485,910	\$87,563	807.206	\$70,681
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$108,375	\$112	808.652	\$91			\$52,376	\$93	1049.500	\$98
Commercial		\$118,304,955	\$1,771,508	759.456	\$1,345,383			\$118,591,769	\$1,770,993	756.113	\$1,339,071
Industrial		\$915,260	\$17,301	737.964	\$12,768			\$913,945	\$17,277	739.932	\$12,784
New Manufacturing		\$34,144,604	\$552,617	945.621	\$522,566			\$37,079,798	\$627,206	918.751	\$576,246
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$312,074,252	\$4,443,044	826.286	\$3,671,227			\$315,597,703	\$4,519,883	822.598	\$3,718,049
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$28,079,561	\$842,384	708.087	\$596,481			\$29,510,261	\$885,304	713.645	\$631,793
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$28,079,561	\$842,384	708.087	\$596,481			\$29,510,261	\$885,304	713.645	\$631,793
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$5,671,208	\$115,695	640.419	\$74,093			\$5,316,381	\$109,887	695.859	\$76,466
Farm Implements		\$45,545,928	\$687,374	664.482	\$456,747			\$45,193,374	\$697,323	702.261	\$489,703
Furniture and Fixtures		\$3,151,039	\$48,285	737.858	\$35,627			\$4,499,890	\$68,530	773.436	\$53,004
Other Business Equipment		\$16,267,070	\$301,780	640.633	\$193,330			\$14,149,262	\$266,651	691.525	\$184,396
Class 8 Subtotal		\$70,635,245	\$1,153,133	658.899	\$759,798			\$69,158,907	\$1,142,391	703.409	\$803,568
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$17,431,367	\$2,091,763	734.491	\$1,536,381			\$23,308,123	\$2,796,976	732.198	\$2,047,941
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$31,811,305	\$1,017,961	724.435	\$737,446			\$37,649,031	\$1,204,769	727.506	\$876,477
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$31,811,305	\$1,017,961	724.435	\$737,446			\$37,649,031	\$1,204,769	727.506	\$876,477
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$4,390,886	\$263,454	726.765	\$191,469			\$3,641,510	\$218,491	727.690	\$158,994
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$4,390,886	\$263,454	726.765	\$191,469			\$3,641,510	\$218,491	727.690	\$158,994
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$695,201,387	\$14,819,335	741.770	\$10,992,533			\$709,840,585	\$15,778,798	744.168	\$11,742,075
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$10,538,070	\$105,867	850.035	\$89,991			\$10,534,032	\$125,026	810.896	\$101,383
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$10,538,070	\$198,950	850.035	\$169,115			\$10,534,032	\$198,890	810.896	\$161,279
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$93,083		-\$79,124			\$0	-\$73,864		-\$59,896

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 PLAINS PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	1 PLAINS PIPELINE MONTANA LLC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO
3 SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC	4 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	3 SHERIDAN ELECTRIC CO OP INC	4 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC
5 NEW CENTURY AG	6 NORTH DAKOTA PIPELINE COMPANY LLC	5 NEW CENTURY AG	6 NORTH DAKOTA PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	8 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	7 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	8 COLUMBIA GRAIN INTERNATIONAL LLC
9 NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	10 COLUMBIA GRAIN INTERNATIONAL LLC	9 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC

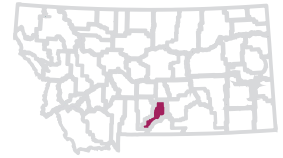
Silver Bow County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$245,779,133	\$7,373,374	825.930	\$6,089,891		\$238,123,221	\$7,143,697	820.750	\$5,863,189	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	3,212	\$2,384,782	\$51,511	738.325	\$38,032	3,212	\$2,384,762	\$51,511	730.043	\$37,605	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Grazing	99,275	\$4,220,919	\$91,319	706.080	\$64,479	98,826	\$4,203,820	\$90,948	693.420	\$63,065	
Wild Hay	847	\$391,371	\$8,455	706.674	\$5,975	846	\$391,041	\$8,448	694.806	\$5,870	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	29,921	\$1,523,476	\$230,365	737.629	\$169,924	30,069	\$1,522,648	\$230,243	726.038	\$167,165	
Eligible Mining Claims	7,685	\$343,178	\$7,437	775.130	\$5,765	7,749	\$342,876	\$7,430	767.182	\$5,700	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$8,863,726	\$389,087	730.361	\$284,174		\$8,845,147	\$388,580	719.042	\$279,405	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$1,838,066,295	\$24,697,153	812.734	\$20,072,215		\$1,854,595,746	\$24,923,834	806.506	\$20,101,222	
Residential Low Income		\$108,270,028	\$484,236	819.987	\$397,067		\$114,044,612	\$503,475	814.895	\$410,279	
Mobile Homes		\$10,305,805	\$139,156	795.162	\$110,652		\$7,153,550	\$96,577	808.385	\$78,071	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$2,700,219	\$2,759	798.525	\$2,203		\$2,467,184	\$2,251	805.751	\$1,814	
Commercial		\$684,659,762	\$12,071,492	817.249	\$9,865,416		\$679,791,152	\$11,990,689	810.456	\$9,717,920	
Industrial		\$2,990,703	\$56,525	798.007	\$45,107		\$3,035,184	\$57,366	791.733	\$45,419	
New Manufacturing		\$104,142,190	\$1,968,286	742.389	\$1,461,233		\$105,025,790	\$1,984,987	731.025	\$1,451,074	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$4,859,287	\$46,163	769.158	\$35,507		\$4,727,977	\$44,916	761.809	\$34,217	
Remodeled Commercial		\$9,428,856	\$106,546	894.868	\$95,345		\$9,548,989	\$106,546	891.872	\$95,025	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$2,765,423,145	\$39,572,316	810.788	\$32,084,745		\$2,780,390,184	\$39,710,641	804.194	\$31,935,042	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$3,042,600	\$91,278	709.613	\$64,772		\$3,872,758	\$116,182	686.689	\$79,781	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$3,214,762	\$96,443	704.890	\$67,982		\$3,066,679	\$92,001	689.490	\$63,434	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$6,257,362	\$187,721	707.186	\$132,754		\$6,939,437	\$208,183	687.927	\$143,215	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$322,624,276	\$9,085,538	760.992	\$6,914,021		\$332,297,127	\$9,098,771	756.290	\$6,881,313	
Farm Implements		\$301,898	\$6,894	788.793	\$5,438		\$532,380	\$12,313	808.358	\$9,953	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$102,491,426	\$2,684,106	821.613	\$2,205,296		\$64,244,873	\$1,490,943	819.370	\$1,221,634	
Other Business Equipment		\$29,992,841	\$857,662	798.694	\$685,009		\$28,513,384	\$801,218	795.527	\$637,391	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$455,410,441	\$12,634,200	776.445	\$9,809,765		\$425,587,764	\$11,403,245	767.351	\$8,750,291	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$124,809,620	\$14,977,158	813.287	\$12,180,724		\$131,224,061	\$15,746,885	806.787	\$12,704,384	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	32,658	\$6,469,969	\$23,936	715.845	\$17,134	32,703	\$6,479,152	\$23,971	703.213	\$16,857	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$19,103,553	\$611,314	728.939	\$445,610		\$20,969,037	\$671,011	714.684	\$479,561	
Airlines		\$2,216,192	\$70,918	825.930	\$58,573		\$2,760,211	\$88,327	820.750	\$72,494	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$21,319,745	\$682,232		\$504,184		\$23,729,248	\$759,338		\$552,055	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$8,590,201	\$515,412	825.930	\$425,694		\$7,999,819	\$479,989	820.750	\$393,951	
Telecommunication Property		\$21,299,274	\$1,277,949	813.522	\$1,039,640		\$24,120,098	\$1,447,214	809.268	\$1,171,184	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$29,889,475	\$1,793,361		\$1,465,334		\$32,119,917	\$1,927,203		\$1,565,135	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0		\$0	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$3,664,222,616	\$77,633,385	805.951	\$62,568,704		\$3,653,438,131	\$77,311,743	799.485	\$61,809,573	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$9,428,856	\$106,546	894.868	\$95,345		\$9,548,989	\$106,546	891.872	\$95,025	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$9,428,856	\$178,205	894.868	\$159,470		\$9,548,989	\$180,476	891.872	\$160,961	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$71,659		-\$64,126		\$0	-\$73,930		-\$65,936	

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RESOURCES	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 MONTANA RESOURCES	3 REC ADVANCED SILICON MATERIALS LLC	4 ATLAS POWER HOLDINGS LLC	5 BASIN CREEK EQUITY PARTNERS LLC	6 PRAXAIR INC
3 REC ADVANCED SILICON MATERIALS LLC	4 CRYPTOWATT MINING LLC	3 REC ADVANCED SILICON MATERIALS LLC	4 ATLAS POWER HOLDINGS LLC	5 BASIN CREEK EQUITY PARTNERS LLC	6 PRAXAIR INC	7 VERIZON INC	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC
5 BASIN CREEK EQUITY PARTNERS LLC	6 PRAXAIR INC	5 BASIN CREEK EQUITY PARTNERS LLC	6 PRAXAIR INC	7 VERIZON INC	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO
7 VERIZON INC	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	7 VERIZON INC	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO
9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO	9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 BNSF RAILWAY CO

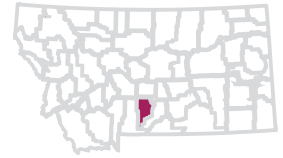
Stillwater County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$319,722,565	\$9,591,676	516.094	\$4,950,208		\$446,742,108	\$13,402,263	489.787	\$6,564,260	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	19,845	\$12,553,837	\$271,172	471.444	\$127,842	19,783	\$12,519,483	\$270,430	470.318	\$127,188	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	138,713	\$27,610,104	\$596,379	449.158	\$267,868	138,693	\$27,604,660	\$596,261	445.241	\$265,480	
Grazing	583,020	\$29,853,296	\$644,888	460.361	\$296,881	582,554	\$29,825,076	\$644,272	454.857	\$293,052	
Wild Hay	41,370	\$9,916,846	\$214,198	467.888	\$100,221	41,327	\$9,904,192	\$213,924	458.289	\$98,039	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	30,854	\$1,589,357	\$240,313	491.867	\$118,202	30,986	\$1,585,067	\$241,180	477.635	\$115,196	
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$81,523,440	\$1,966,950	463.161	\$911,014		\$81,448,478	\$1,966,067	457.235	\$898,955	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$848,477,736	\$11,405,687	502.312	\$5,729,213		\$855,887,037	\$11,472,353	495.086	\$5,679,802	
Residential Low Income		\$38,231,129	\$191,374	518.220	\$99,174		\$38,571,862	\$181,067	513.900	\$93,050	
Mobile Homes		\$8,008,500	\$108,123	510.946	\$55,245		\$7,085,860	\$95,663	499.446	\$47,778	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$1,655,691	\$2,929	544.309	\$1,594		\$2,162,819	\$1,993	525.617	\$1,048	
Commercial		\$236,683,836	\$3,541,130	493.212	\$1,746,529		\$237,909,322	\$3,549,547	482.283	\$1,711,887	
Industrial		\$3,596,405	\$67,973	472.080	\$32,089		\$3,466,572	\$65,519	454.905	\$29,805	
New Manufacturing		\$37,359,490	\$706,093	582.032	\$410,969		\$37,962,610	\$717,493	551.813	\$395,922	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$823,860	\$7,827	529.070	\$4,141		\$823,860	\$7,827	501.920	\$3,929	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$1,174,836,647	\$16,031,136	503.954	\$8,078,954		\$1,183,869,942	\$16,091,462	494.872	\$7,963,221	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$20,198,947	\$605,970	455.015	\$275,726		\$20,610,829	\$618,330	454.943	\$281,305	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$3,622,432	\$108,673	516.095	\$56,086		\$3,497,685	\$104,931	489.787	\$51,394	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$23,821,379	\$714,643	464.304	\$331,811		\$24,108,514	\$723,261	459.999	\$332,699	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$191,417,907	\$5,544,696	538.116	\$2,983,691		\$224,524,055	\$6,708,149	521.936	\$3,501,223	
Farm Implements		\$4,147,429	\$69,146	486.157	\$33,616		\$4,146,478	\$63,796	489.293	\$31,215	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$3,643,217	\$76,616	567.023	\$43,443		\$3,813,984	\$80,791	575.160	\$46,467	
Other Business Equipment		\$26,249,252	\$749,774	571.246	\$428,306		\$16,550,089	\$484,110	532.272	\$257,678	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$225,457,805	\$6,440,233	541.759	\$3,489,056		\$249,034,606	\$7,336,846	522.920	\$3,836,583	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$98,023,542	\$11,762,827	465.036	\$5,470,144		\$103,146,164	\$12,377,535	460.712	\$5,702,481	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	57,218	\$6,538,157	\$24,212	484.311	\$11,726	57,153	\$6,533,607	\$24,194	474.299	\$11,475	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$19,193,649	\$614,197	516.317	\$317,121		\$23,529,671	\$752,952	513.095	\$386,336	
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	645.500	\$25		\$1,141	\$37	611.690	\$23	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$19,194,829	\$614,235		\$317,145		\$23,530,812	\$752,989		\$386,358	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$26,144,374	\$1,568,663	385.060	\$604,029		\$25,807,071	\$1,548,425	378.100	\$585,459	
Telecommunication Property		\$8,096,411	\$485,786	531.256	\$258,077		\$8,130,298	\$487,819	518.143	\$252,760	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$34,240,785	\$2,054,449		\$862,106		\$33,937,369	\$2,036,244		\$838,219	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$113,829,498	\$853,721	813.220	\$694,263		\$112,409,563	\$843,072	836.210	\$704,985	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$113,829,498	\$853,721		\$694,263		\$112,409,563	\$843,072		\$704,985	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$2,097,188,647	\$50,054,082	501.786	\$25,116,429		\$2,264,761,163	\$55,553,933	490.321	\$27,239,237	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$113,829,498	\$853,721	813.220	\$694,263		\$112,409,563	\$843,072	836.210	\$704,985	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$113,829,498	\$3,414,885	813.220	\$2,777,053		\$112,409,563	\$3,372,287	836.210	\$2,819,940	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$2,561,164		-\$2,082,790		\$0	-\$2,529,215		-\$2,114,954	

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 STILLWATER MINE ALLOCATION	2 STILLWATER MINING COMPANY	1 STILLWATER MINE	2 STILLWATER MINING COMPANY
3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC
5 STILLWATER WIND LLC	6 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION	5 STILLWATER WIND LLC	6 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY - ELECTRIC GENERATION
7 MONTANA RAIL LINK	8 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	7 MONTANA RAIL LINK	8 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC
9 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	10 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	9 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	10 VERIZON INC

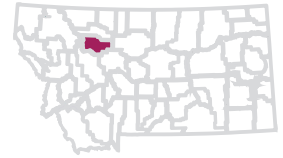
Sweet Grass County



	TY 2019					TY 2020				
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$260,724,551	\$7,821,737	467.494	\$3,656,619		\$351,316,624	\$10,539,500	461.354	\$4,862,436
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:										
Tillable Irrigated	33,873	\$21,050,602	\$454,684	457.333	\$207,942	33,861	\$21,043,281	\$454,526	455.148	\$206,876
Tillable Non-Irrigated	6,691	\$1,131,050	\$24,432	482.866	\$11,797	6,573	\$1,118,626	\$24,164	484.820	\$11,715
Grazing	666,695	\$47,736,356	\$1,031,121	459.245	\$473,538	667,358	\$47,770,038	\$1,031,844	457.989	\$472,573
Wild Hay	19,484	\$5,505,116	\$118,902	467.521	\$55,589	18,782	\$5,356,358	\$115,689	468.066	\$54,150
Non-Qualified Ag Land	10,811	\$556,858	\$84,208	464.359	\$39,103	10,979	\$563,996	\$85,284	461.924	\$39,395
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$75,979,982	\$1,713,347	459.900	\$787,969		\$75,852,299	\$1,711,507	458.491	\$784,710
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:										
Residential		\$261,677,862	\$3,522,145	501.158	\$1,765,152		\$266,502,681	\$3,588,280	499.438	\$1,792,122
Residential Low Income		\$13,780,451	\$61,169	530.688	\$32,462		\$13,965,691	\$62,630	537.037	\$33,635
Mobile Homes		\$2,954,010	\$39,877	499.984	\$19,938		\$2,724,790	\$36,787	480.237	\$17,666
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$329,320	\$255	580.840	\$148		\$313,937	\$250	559.840	\$140
Commercial		\$209,011,358	\$3,101,013	478.846	\$1,484,908		\$211,895,871	\$3,182,683	476.724	\$1,517,261
Industrial		\$1,990,725	\$37,626	502.655	\$18,913		\$1,964,514	\$37,131	499.266	\$18,538
New Manufacturing		\$11,435,130	\$215,994	496.966	\$107,342		\$11,435,130	\$215,993	492.956	\$106,475
Qualified Golf Courses		\$1,116,970	\$10,611	472.530	\$5,014		\$1,116,970	\$10,611	468.750	\$4,974
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$502,295,826	\$6,988,690	491.348	\$3,433,876		\$509,919,584	\$7,134,365	489.295	\$3,490,811
CLASS 5										
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$14,759,432	\$442,781	477.060	\$211,233		\$18,584,416	\$557,534	477.869	\$266,428
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$14,759,432	\$442,781	477.060	\$211,233		\$18,584,416	\$557,534	477.869	\$266,428
CLASS 7										
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8										
Machinery		\$55,552,587	\$1,556,327	493.893	\$768,658		\$60,144,166	\$1,659,599	488.396	\$810,542
Farm Implements		\$3,131,615	\$48,329	460.451	\$22,253		\$3,127,322	\$48,051	453.548	\$21,794
Furniture and Fixtures		\$1,441,122	\$28,584	528.234	\$15,099		\$1,453,154	\$28,742	516.740	\$14,852
Other Business Equipment		\$5,220,992	\$151,360	490.047	\$74,174		\$4,368,299	\$124,485	484.942	\$60,368
Class 8 Subtotal		\$65,346,316	\$1,784,600	493.211	\$880,184		\$69,092,941	\$1,860,878	487.703	\$907,556
CLASS 9										
Utilities		\$21,962,795	\$2,635,526	481.992	\$1,270,302		\$22,055,689	\$2,646,675	480.297	\$1,271,189
CLASS 10										
Timber Land	96,903	\$12,655,260	\$46,838	456.577	\$21,385	96,909	\$12,656,478	\$46,843	454.674	\$21,298
CLASS 12										
Railroads		\$19,149,689	\$612,789	457.322	\$280,242		\$23,057,689	\$737,846	454.105	\$335,059
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	561.260	\$21		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$19,150,869	\$612,827		\$280,263		\$23,057,689	\$737,846		\$335,059
CLASS 13										
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$3,764,490	\$225,871	477.295	\$107,807		\$3,976,522	\$238,597	477.078	\$113,829
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,764,490	\$225,871		\$107,807		\$3,976,522	\$238,597		\$113,829
CLASS 14										
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$121,398	\$3,642	468.750	\$1,707
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$23,910,940	\$358,664	573.530	\$205,705		\$22,611,434	\$339,172	569.750	\$193,243
Class 14 Subtotal		\$23,910,940	\$358,664		\$205,705		\$22,732,832	\$342,814		\$194,950
CLASS 15										
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,000,550,461	\$22,630,880	479.669	\$10,855,342		\$1,109,245,074	\$25,816,558	474.435	\$12,248,268
ABATED PROPERTY										
Current Values of Abated Property		\$27,159,888	\$401,773	579.369	\$232,775		\$25,893,055	\$382,771	577.511	\$221,054
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$27,159,888	\$803,545	579.369	\$465,549		\$25,893,055	\$765,540	577.511	\$442,107
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$401,772		-\$232,774		\$0	-\$382,769		-\$221,053

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 STILLWATER MINE ALLOCATION	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 STILLWATER MINING COMPANY	4 MONTANA RAIL LINK	1 STILLWATER MINE	2 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	3 STILLWATER MINING COMPANY	4 MONTANA RAIL LINK
5 BIG TIMBER WIND LLC	6 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	7 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	8 CREMER RODEO LAND & LIVESTOCK	5 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC	6 BIG TIMBER WIND LLC	7 YELLOWSTONE PIPELINE CO	8 BROWNING MICHAEL J TRUSTEE ETAL
9 BROWNING MICHAEL J TRUSTEE ETAL	10 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC	9 CREMER RODEO LAND & LIVESTOCK	10 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC	9 CREMER RODEO LAND & LIVESTOCK	10 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC	9 CREMER RODEO LAND & LIVESTOCK	10 PARK ELECTRIC CO OP INC

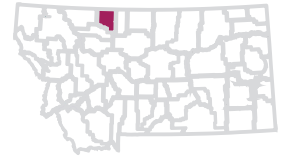
Teton County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	121,034	\$94,671,292	\$2,044,903	520.727	\$1,064,836		121,007	\$94,716,749	\$2,045,887	524.421	\$1,072,906
Tillable Non-Irrigated	394,401	\$112,363,129	\$2,427,053	464.420	\$1,127,173		394,164	\$112,287,909	\$2,425,427	462.090	\$1,120,765
Grazing	482,155	\$27,835,643	\$601,260	476.644	\$286,587		482,315	\$27,838,767	\$601,328	473.395	\$284,666
Wild Hay	22,443	\$9,009,100	\$194,584	467.093	\$90,889		22,398	\$8,980,606	\$193,969	461.453	\$89,508
Non-Qualified Ag Land	9,733	\$501,337	\$75,807	499.166	\$37,840		10,021	\$516,176	\$78,050	495.095	\$38,642
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$244,380,501	\$5,343,607	487.934	\$2,607,325			\$244,340,207	\$5,344,661	487.680	\$2,606,486
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$300,262,906	\$4,031,360	554.225	\$2,234,279			\$302,205,023	\$4,055,017	557.039	\$2,258,803
Residential Low Income		\$15,475,446	\$72,505	565.582	\$41,008			\$16,055,175	\$76,214	565.070	\$43,066
Mobile Homes		\$5,932,428	\$80,092	561.368	\$44,961			\$5,352,790	\$72,261	540.211	\$39,036
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$967,865	\$966	534.804	\$517			\$971,095	\$957	519.632	\$497
Commercial		\$259,251,491	\$3,812,309	519.340	\$1,979,884			\$259,630,491	\$3,822,378	520.039	\$1,987,786
Industrial		\$1,076,672	\$20,351	569.315	\$11,586			\$1,076,672	\$20,351	578.257	\$11,768
New Manufacturing		\$42,111,202	\$772,733	536.533	\$414,597			\$41,016,350	\$764,798	539.368	\$412,507
Qualified Golf Courses		\$1,191,638	\$11,320	557.045	\$6,306			\$1,191,642	\$11,321	569.103	\$6,443
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$626,269,648	\$8,801,636	537.757	\$4,733,137			\$627,499,238	\$8,823,297	539.470	\$4,759,907
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$27,841,987	\$835,265	547.063	\$456,943			\$32,144,274	\$964,326	553.312	\$533,573
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$27,841,987	\$835,265	547.063	\$456,943			\$32,144,274	\$964,326	553.312	\$533,573
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$7,515,755	\$153,007	521.711	\$79,826			\$6,989,197	\$135,382	530.341	\$71,799
Farm Implements		\$19,547,946	\$323,373	510.539	\$165,095			\$19,229,631	\$321,767	496.874	\$159,878
Furniture and Fixtures		\$977,108	\$17,675	621.868	\$10,992			\$1,045,958	\$19,696	600.359	\$11,825
Other Business Equipment		\$940,611	\$14,412	518.813	\$7,477			\$901,591	\$13,686	533.613	\$7,303
Class 8 Subtotal		\$28,981,420	\$508,467	518.006	\$263,389			\$28,166,377	\$490,532	511.291	\$250,804
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$28,941,542	\$3,472,968	517.095	\$1,795,853			\$29,249,593	\$3,509,935	525.353	\$1,843,955
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	5,891	\$1,278,087	\$4,725	466.983	\$2,206		5,891	\$1,278,364	\$4,726	459.796	\$2,173
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$44,121,699	\$1,411,894	510.217	\$720,372			\$51,266,347	\$1,640,523	511.815	\$839,644
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$44,121,699	\$1,411,894	510.217	\$720,372			\$51,266,347	\$1,640,523	511.815	\$839,644
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$2,514,841	\$150,890	580.240	\$87,552
Telecommunication Property		\$3,288,829	\$197,331	526.247	\$103,845			\$3,519,326	\$211,160	528.396	\$111,576
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$3,943,110	\$204,939	574.907	\$117,821			\$1,289,171	\$69,615	591.463	\$41,175
Class 13 Subtotal		\$7,231,939	\$402,270	522.166	\$221,666			\$7,323,338	\$431,665	524.303	\$240,303
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$16,469,352	\$494,081	482.980	\$238,631			\$16,342,419	\$490,273	473.550	\$232,169
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$65,064,075	\$975,962	567.456	\$553,815			\$46,588,737	\$698,831	604.708	\$422,589
Class 14 Subtotal		\$81,533,427	\$1,470,043	572.447	\$792,447			\$62,931,156	\$1,189,104	604.708	\$422,589
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,090,580,250	\$22,250,875	521.028	\$11,593,338			\$1,084,198,894	\$22,398,769	523.761	\$11,731,603
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$47,927,351	\$850,998	614.001	\$522,514			\$44,061,179	\$706,039	619.080	\$437,095
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$47,927,351	\$1,528,458	614.001	\$938,475			\$44,061,179	\$1,345,087	619.080	\$832,716
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$677,460	-	-\$415,961			\$0	-\$639,047	-	-\$395,621

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO
3 GREENFIELD WIND LLC	4 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	3 GREENFIELD WIND LLC	4 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC
5 3 RIVERS TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	6 FAIRFIELD WIND OWNER LLC	5 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	6 FAIRFIELD WIND OWNER LLC
7 MOUNTAIN VIEW CO-OP	8 BROKEN O LAND & LIVESTOCK LLC	7 MOUNTAIN VIEW CO-OP	8 BROKEN O LAND & LIVESTOCK LLC
9 MILLERCOORS USA LLC	10 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	9 MILLERCOORS USA LLC	10 SUN RIVER ELECTRIC COOP INC

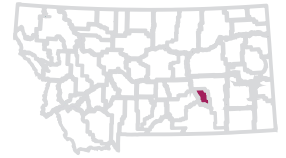
Toole County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	2,282	\$1,487,484	\$32,131	602.549	\$19,361		2,282	\$1,487,582	\$32,133	597.957	\$19,214
Tillable Non-Irrigated	701,062	\$213,494,790	\$4,611,456	570.498	\$2,630,828		701,050	\$213,442,753	\$4,610,331	567.270	\$2,615,301
Grazing	362,793	\$15,942,761	\$344,472	564.591	\$194,486		362,738	\$15,940,828	\$344,432	562.299	\$193,674
Wild Hay	7,600	\$1,951,438	\$42,152	556.430	\$23,455		7,622	\$1,954,908	\$42,227	555.232	\$23,446
Non-Qualified Ag Land	5,861	\$316,878	\$47,904	596.149	\$28,558		5,829	\$300,241	\$45,387	596.062	\$27,053
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$233,193,351	\$5,078,115	570.426	\$2,896,687			\$233,126,312	\$5,074,510	567.284	\$2,878,688
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$149,856,142	\$2,014,582	807.600	\$1,626,976			\$150,071,078	\$2,019,605	793.227	\$1,602,005
Residential Low Income		\$4,421,457	\$18,674	857.274	\$16,009			\$4,934,793	\$21,767	840.180	\$18,288
Mobile Homes		\$2,457,450	\$33,178	709.239	\$23,531			\$2,036,990	\$27,499	705.342	\$19,396
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$222,174	\$329	861.939	\$284			\$165,199	\$131	874.985	\$115
Commercial		\$196,919,211	\$3,144,754	724.278	\$2,277,675			\$196,702,219	\$3,138,943	713.053	\$2,238,233
Industrial		\$357,723	\$6,760	632.023	\$4,272			\$350,243	\$6,619	627.429	\$4,153
New Manufacturing		\$26,180,428	\$407,357	759.741	\$309,486			\$26,813,608	\$437,419	737.496	\$322,595
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$380,414,585	\$5,625,634	756.934	\$4,258,233			\$381,074,130	\$5,651,983	743.949	\$4,204,785
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$18,291,843	\$548,752	653.684	\$358,710			\$19,419,841	\$582,600	654.909	\$381,550
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$18,291,843	\$548,752	653.684	\$358,710			\$19,419,841	\$582,600	654.909	\$381,550
CLASS 7 Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.											
		\$38,205	\$3,056	874.985	\$2,674			\$37,789	\$3,023	854.337	\$2,583
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$8,611,065	\$139,281	729.776	\$101,644			\$7,464,235	\$121,562	700.202	\$85,118
Farm Implements		\$23,066,923	\$364,243	566.683	\$206,411			\$23,066,929	\$366,823	573.599	\$210,409
Furniture and Fixtures		\$3,173,484	\$58,457	850.716	\$49,730			\$3,104,281	\$56,320	855.308	\$48,171
Other Business Equipment		\$4,324,860	\$68,796	602.987	\$41,483			\$4,791,006	\$78,839	602.786	\$47,523
Class 8 Subtotal		\$39,176,332	\$630,777	632.977	\$399,268			\$38,426,451	\$623,543	627.415	\$391,221
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$22,934,714	\$2,752,155	557.411	\$1,534,081			\$23,772,592	\$2,852,714	555.028	\$1,583,336
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$78,153,955	\$2,500,928	615.805	\$1,540,085			\$90,896,139	\$2,908,676	610.529	\$1,775,832
Airlines		\$1,180	\$38	874.985	\$33			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$78,155,135	\$2,500,966		\$1,540,118			\$90,896,139	\$2,908,676		\$1,775,832
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$3,421,330	\$205,277	694.431	\$142,551			\$3,100,670	\$186,043	684.544	\$127,355
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$3,421,330	\$205,277		\$142,551			\$3,100,670	\$186,043		\$127,355
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$78,178,051	\$2,345,343	666.106	\$1,562,247			\$73,970,181	\$2,219,106	657.949	\$1,460,059
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$147,040,844	\$3,087,858	593.662	\$1,833,143			\$136,448,559	\$3,274,765	575.113	\$1,883,360
Class 14 Subtotal		\$225,218,895	\$5,433,201		\$3,395,390			\$210,418,740	\$5,493,871		\$3,343,419
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,000,844,390	\$22,777,933	637.798	\$14,527,712			\$1,000,272,664	\$23,376,963	628.344	\$14,688,768
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$157,111,266	\$3,190,735	597.650	\$1,906,944			\$146,578,361	\$3,396,859	578.985	\$1,966,729
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$157,111,266	\$4,601,556	597.650	\$2,750,121			\$146,578,361	\$4,284,910	578.985	\$2,480,897
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$1,410,821		-\$843,178			\$0	-\$888,051		-\$514,168

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NATURENER RIM ROCK WIND ENERGY LLC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 1 LLC	1 NATURENER RIM ROCK WIND ENERGY LLC	2 BNSF RAILWAY CO	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 1 LLC
5 CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA	6 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 2 LLC	7 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	8 MARIAS RIVER ELEC COOP	5 CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA	6 NATURENER GLACIER WIND ENERGY 2 LLC	7 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	8 MARIAS RIVER ELEC COOP
9 CHS INC	10 BIG ROSE COLONY INC	9 CHS INC	10 BIG ROSE COLONY INC	9 CHS INC	10 BIG ROSE COLONY INC	9 CHS INC	10 BIG ROSE COLONY INC

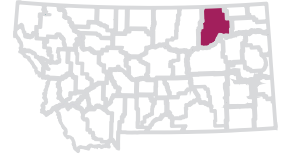
Treasure County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes	
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	22,211	\$24,826,532	\$536,252	464.903	\$249,305	21,840	\$24,351,366	\$525,991	463.195	\$243,636	
Tillable Non-Irrigated	11,560	\$2,435,783	\$52,616	464.881	\$24,460	11,438	\$2,404,723	\$51,945	463.175	\$24,060	
Grazing	524,491	\$21,963,918	\$474,424	465.153	\$220,680	525,016	\$22,000,762	\$475,219	463.468	\$220,249	
Wild Hay	6,374	\$1,698,449	\$36,691	463.936	\$17,022	6,359	\$1,694,925	\$36,614	462.086	\$16,919	
Non-Qualified Ag Land	1,482	\$76,332	\$11,539	465.005	\$5,366	1,553	\$79,975	\$12,090	463.247	\$5,601	
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 3 Subtotal		\$51,001,014	\$1,111,522	464.978	\$516,833		\$50,531,751	\$1,101,859	463.275	\$510,464	
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$14,775,622	\$203,049	706.696	\$143,494		\$15,006,053	\$206,140	706.491	\$145,636	
Residential Low Income		\$781,108	\$4,655	862.600	\$4,015		\$794,769	\$3,972	871.080	\$3,460	
Mobile Homes		\$1,915,260	\$25,856	575.459	\$14,879		\$1,815,360	\$24,509	585.209	\$14,343	
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$62,430	\$168	835.970	\$140		\$62,430	\$271	862.600	\$234	
Commercial		\$27,878,245	\$396,251	506.632	\$200,754		\$27,987,888	\$397,527	504.725	\$200,642	
Industrial		\$76,288	\$1,443	463.930	\$669		\$76,288	\$1,443	462.080	\$667	
New Manufacturing		\$1,095,280	\$20,702	463.930	\$9,604		\$1,095,280	\$20,702	462.080	\$9,566	
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 4 Subtotal		\$46,584,233	\$652,124	572.830	\$373,556		\$46,838,068	\$654,564	572.209	\$374,547	
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$6,660,689	\$199,818	538.961	\$107,694		\$8,080,537	\$242,414	540.945	\$131,133	
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 5 Subtotal		\$6,660,689	\$199,818	538.961	\$107,694		\$8,080,537	\$242,414	540.945	\$131,133	
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$1,113,275	\$18,974	471.395	\$8,944		\$993,309	\$15,401	469.460	\$7,230	
Farm Implements		\$6,755,740	\$107,283	466.608	\$50,059		\$6,677,588	\$106,816	464.287	\$49,593	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$202,794	\$3,004	586.881	\$1,763		\$118,967	\$1,863	664.916	\$1,239	
Other Business Equipment		\$463,745	\$5,521	559.506	\$3,089		\$510,620	\$7,623	544.539	\$4,151	
Class 8 Subtotal		\$8,535,554	\$134,781	473.767	\$63,855		\$8,300,484	\$131,703	472.375	\$62,213	
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$13,242,526	\$1,589,102	463.930	\$737,232		\$13,654,456	\$1,638,536	462.080	\$757,135	
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	1,840	\$155,472	\$575	463.930	\$267	1,840	\$155,472	\$575	462.080	\$266	
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$43,013,710	\$1,376,438	463.930	\$638,571		\$50,026,718	\$1,600,855	462.080	\$739,723	
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 12 Subtotal		\$43,013,710	\$1,376,438	463.930	\$638,571		\$50,026,718	\$1,600,855	462.080	\$739,723	
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Telecommunication Property		\$1,044,105	\$62,648	476.039	\$29,823		\$1,495,461	\$89,728	480.922	\$43,152	
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,044,105	\$62,648	476.039	\$29,823		\$1,495,461	\$89,728	480.922	\$43,152	
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Total		\$170,237,303	\$5,127,008	481.339	\$2,467,831		\$179,082,947	\$5,460,234	479.583	\$2,618,633	
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0		\$0	\$0	-	\$0	

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	1 BNSF RAILWAY CO	2 CENEX PIPELINE LLC	3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION
5 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	6 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	7 MID YELLOWSTONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	8 CIRCLE B LLC	5 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY	6 MID YELLOWSTONE ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	8 RANGE TELEPHONE COOP INC
9 RANGE TELEPHONE COOP INC	10 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION			9 PACIFICORP - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	10 CIRCLE B LLC		

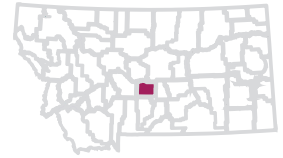
Valley County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	44,620	\$37,846,117	\$817,494	517.183	\$422,794		44,617	\$37,842,629	\$817,419	527.123	\$430,880
Tillable Non-Irrigated	652,066	\$180,717,206	\$3,903,548	518.405	\$2,023,617		651,241	\$180,497,314	\$3,898,797	529.769	\$2,065,460
Grazing	742,764	\$32,572,147	\$703,621	512.222	\$360,410		743,316	\$32,596,615	\$704,155	522.832	\$368,155
Wild Hay	7,481	\$1,973,911	\$42,638	507.818	\$21,652		7,942	\$2,026,832	\$43,780	519.533	\$22,745
Non-Qualified Ag Land	7,966	\$394,264	\$59,620	543.296	\$32,391		7,977	\$394,807	\$59,701	554.149	\$33,083
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$253,503,645	\$5,526,921	517.624	\$2,860,864			\$253,358,197	\$5,523,852	528.675	\$2,920,324
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$425,759,054	\$5,747,404	650.620	\$3,739,378			\$426,815,598	\$5,758,448	668.319	\$3,848,479
Residential Low Income		\$13,641,541	\$63,172	699.239	\$44,172			\$14,550,098	\$67,121	719.768	\$48,312
Mobile Homes		\$3,807,920	\$51,406	569.541	\$29,278			\$3,278,630	\$44,266	560.751	\$24,822
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$236,226	\$385	608.897	\$234			\$226,964	\$356	599.145	\$213
Commercial		\$205,789,712	\$3,284,722	619.322	\$2,034,300			\$207,304,405	\$3,313,920	635.164	\$2,104,881
Industrial		\$625,157	\$11,814	603.233	\$7,127			\$625,157	\$11,814	618.895	\$7,312
New Manufacturing		\$17,650,023	\$333,585	518.531	\$172,974			\$17,540,703	\$331,519	533.859	\$176,984
Qualified Golf Courses		\$1,229,585	\$11,585	551.493	\$6,389			\$1,229,585	\$11,585	565.933	\$6,556
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$668,739,218	\$9,504,073	634.870	\$6,033,852			\$671,571,140	\$9,539,029	651.802	\$6,217,559
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$27,687,018	\$830,611	571.421	\$474,629			\$30,648,914	\$919,467	580.683	\$533,919
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$27,687,018	\$830,611	571.421	\$474,629			\$30,648,914	\$919,467	580.683	\$533,919
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$5,929,254	\$118,553	654.177	\$77,555			\$4,330,847	\$73,033	570.235	\$41,646
Farm Implements		\$30,316,289	\$488,629	521.387	\$254,764			\$31,648,928	\$509,256	514.248	\$261,884
Furniture and Fixtures		\$6,024,125	\$118,018	684.229	\$80,751			\$5,647,295	\$107,978	685.877	\$74,060
Other Business Equipment		\$2,670,679	\$43,128	613.320	\$26,451			\$2,605,205	\$42,470	614.505	\$26,098
Class 8 Subtotal		\$44,940,347	\$768,328	572.050	\$439,522			\$44,232,275	\$732,738	550.931	\$403,688
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$94,192,008	\$11,303,042	551.558	\$6,234,283			\$92,931,104	\$11,151,726	563.208	\$6,280,739
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$79,926,383	\$2,557,642	557.937	\$1,427,003			\$82,958,281	\$2,974,667	561.802	\$1,671,172
Airlines		\$7,985	\$256	550.770	\$141			\$724,876	\$23,196	565.210	\$13,111
Class 12 Subtotal		\$79,934,368	\$2,557,898		\$1,427,144			\$93,683,157	\$2,997,863		\$1,684,283
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$17,627,757	\$1,057,677	657.926	\$695,874			\$13,372,526	\$802,362	672.388	\$539,498
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$17,627,757	\$1,057,677		\$695,874			\$13,372,526	\$802,362		\$539,498
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$1,186,624,361	\$31,548,550	575.816	\$18,166,167			\$1,199,797,313	\$31,667,037	586.730	\$18,580,010
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$236,080	\$2,148	554.671	\$1,191			\$236,080	\$2,148	569.111	\$1,222
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$236,080	\$2,231	554.671	\$1,237			\$236,080	\$2,231	569.111	\$1,270
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$83		-\$46			\$0	-\$83		-\$47

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1	NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2	BNSF RAILWAY CO	1	NORTHERN BORDER PIPELINE COMPANY	2	BNSF RAILWAY CO
3	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4	WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	3	NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4	WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC
5	SAGEBRUSH CELLULAR INC	6	NORVAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC	5	SAGEBRUSH CELLULAR INC	6	NORVAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC
7	NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	8	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	7	NEMONT TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC	8	MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION
9	MONTANA AVIATION RESEARCH COMPANY	10	TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP	9	MONTANA AVIATION RESEARCH COMPANY	10	TRANSCANADA KEYSTONE PIPELINE LP

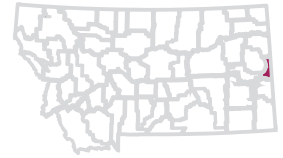
Wheatland County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	26,735	\$16,400,139	\$354,241	466.889	\$165,391		26,693	\$16,375,789	\$353,715	432.318	\$152,917
Tillable Non-Irrigated	100,177	\$21,391,291	\$462,061	449.530	\$207,710		100,168	\$21,388,774	\$462,007	423.270	\$195,554
Grazing	583,799	\$32,487,274	\$701,707	457.919	\$321,325		583,962	\$32,497,272	\$701,923	427.647	\$300,175
Wild Hay	26,960	\$7,368,637	\$159,173	442.602	\$70,450		26,950	\$7,363,787	\$159,068	419.649	\$66,753
Non-Qualified Ag Land	6,911	\$355,970	\$53,842	461.000	\$24,821		6,915	\$356,179	\$53,874	429.331	\$23,130
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$78,003,311	\$1,731,024	456.203	\$789,698			\$77,981,801	\$1,730,587	426.751	\$738,529
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$65,047,159	\$876,438	555.910	\$487,221			\$65,694,575	\$884,994	530.732	\$469,694
Residential Low Income		\$3,485,807	\$16,840	588.344	\$9,908			\$3,235,227	\$15,492	563.373	\$8,728
Mobile Homes		\$918,600	\$12,401	466.017	\$5,779			\$773,420	\$10,441	475.490	\$4,965
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$102,658	\$199	522.144	\$104			\$96,378	\$156	527.690	\$82
Commercial		\$65,556,577	\$960,499	494.973	\$475,421			\$70,159,467	\$1,023,590	465.931	\$476,922
Industrial		\$67,715	\$1,279	472.370	\$604			\$67,715	\$1,279	435.180	\$557
New Manufacturing		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$135,178,516	\$1,867,656	524.206	\$979,036			\$140,026,782	\$1,935,952	496.370	\$960,948
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$8,887,554	\$266,628	481.554	\$128,396			\$10,356,987	\$310,711	457.464	\$142,139
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$8,887,554	\$266,628	481.554	\$128,396			\$10,356,987	\$310,711	457.464	\$142,139
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$2,506,729	\$37,605	466.352	\$17,537			\$2,125,115	\$31,879	470.393	\$14,995
Farm Implements		\$6,010,044	\$93,927	435.030	\$40,861			\$6,312,193	\$97,761	448.939	\$43,889
Furniture and Fixtures		\$596,636	\$9,124	577.855	\$5,272			\$429,930	\$6,566	588.374	\$3,863
Other Business Equipment		\$814,006	\$12,210	463.285	\$5,657			\$546,405	\$8,196	459.214	\$3,764
Class 8 Subtotal		\$9,927,415	\$152,865	453.516	\$69,327			\$9,413,643	\$144,401	460.599	\$66,511
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$72,131,605	\$8,655,778	454.075	\$3,930,376			\$74,327,726	\$8,919,316	427.674	\$3,814,562
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	17,390	\$3,799,705	\$14,059	452.853	\$6,367		17,383	\$3,798,278	\$14,054	425.000	\$5,973
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$16,075,719	\$514,422	437.817	\$225,223			\$18,695,596	\$598,258	421.110	\$251,933
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$16,075,719	\$514,422		\$225,223			\$18,695,596	\$598,258		\$251,933
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$1,989,555	\$119,375	457.429	\$54,606			\$2,179,198	\$130,751	440.753	\$57,629
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$1,989,555	\$119,375		\$54,606			\$2,179,198	\$130,751		\$57,629
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$93,372,553	\$2,801,177	434.157	\$1,216,151			\$85,287,288	\$2,558,619	415.253	\$1,062,475
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$39,968,981	\$769,726	514.243	\$395,826			\$39,414,025	\$877,472	498.765	\$437,653
Class 14 Subtotal		\$133,341,534	\$3,570,903		\$1,611,977			\$124,701,313	\$3,436,091		\$1,500,128
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$459,334,914	\$16,892,710	461.442	\$7,795,006			\$461,481,324	\$17,220,121	437.764	\$7,538,351
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$39,968,981	\$769,726	514.243	\$395,826			\$39,414,025	\$877,472	498.765	\$437,653
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$39,968,981	\$1,199,069	514.243	\$616,613			\$39,414,025	\$1,182,421	498.765	\$589,751
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$429,343		-\$220,787			\$0	-\$304,949		-\$152,098

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 INVENERGY LLC			1 EXPRESS PIPELINE LLC	2 INVENERGY LLC		
3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 MUSSELSHELL WIND PROJECT LLC			3 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	4 MUSSELSHELL HOLDING LLC		
5 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	6 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC			5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC		
7 BNSF RAILWAY CO	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY			7 FRONT RANGE PIPELINE LLC	8 PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC - TRANSMISSION PROPERTY		
9 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	10 AVISTA CORPORATION - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION			9 PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY - TRANSMISSION	10 TRIANGLE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC INC		

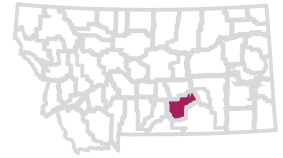
Wibaux County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Tillable Non-Irrigated	95,980	\$32,245,401	\$696,493	351.047	\$244,502		95,940	\$32,236,537	\$696,302	351.740	\$244,917
Grazing	406,638	\$19,903,538	\$429,927	351.080	\$150,939		406,628	\$19,906,541	\$429,991	351.778	\$151,261
Wild Hay	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Non-Qualified Ag Land	825	\$42,476	\$6,424	359.350	\$2,308		886	\$45,647	\$6,903	360.726	\$2,490
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$52,191,415	\$1,132,844	351.107	\$397,749			\$52,188,725	\$1,133,196	351.809	\$398,669
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$22,898,987	\$312,480	438.824	\$137,124			\$23,090,572	\$315,067	454.108	\$143,075
Residential Low Income		\$1,053,002	\$5,808	453.528	\$2,634			\$1,021,519	\$5,199	469.561	\$2,441
Mobile Homes		\$2,638,470	\$35,617	386.013	\$13,749			\$2,515,750	\$33,962	394.552	\$13,400
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$3,620	\$10	448.678	\$4			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Commercial		\$32,155,567	\$462,918	372.790	\$172,571			\$32,113,292	\$461,324	376.993	\$173,916
Industrial		\$88,700	\$1,676	351.034	\$588			\$88,700	\$1,676	351.724	\$589
New Manufacturing		\$636,320	\$12,025	351.034	\$4,221			\$636,320	\$12,025	351.724	\$4,229
Qualified Golf Courses		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Remodeled Commercial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$59,474,666	\$830,534	398.408	\$330,892			\$59,466,153	\$829,253	407.174	\$337,650
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$9,581,539	\$287,443	363.591	\$104,512			\$10,567,156	\$317,013	365.312	\$115,809
Qualified New Industrial		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$9,581,539	\$287,443	363.591	\$104,512			\$10,567,156	\$317,013	365.312	\$115,809
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$4,597,909	\$86,535	346.799	\$30,010			\$2,170,326	\$49,930	351.325	\$17,542
Farm Implements		\$5,567,664	\$87,858	348.715	\$30,637			\$6,016,182	\$95,737	351.379	\$33,640
Furniture and Fixtures		\$190,863	\$2,967	409.306	\$1,215			\$104,126	\$1,725	458.147	\$791
Other Business Equipment		\$5,074,297	\$119,990	346.199	\$41,541			\$5,077,126	\$120,793	351.067	\$42,407
Class 8 Subtotal		\$15,430,733	\$297,350	347.747	\$103,403			\$13,367,760	\$268,186	351.915	\$94,379
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$108,460,947	\$13,015,310	351.811	\$4,578,926			\$142,943,029	\$17,153,162	352.478	\$6,046,108
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$16,961,947	\$542,782	359.467	\$195,112			\$19,726,252	\$631,240	361.534	\$228,215
Airlines		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 12 Subtotal		\$16,961,947	\$542,782		\$195,112			\$19,726,252	\$631,240		\$228,215
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$607,374	\$36,442	386.614	\$14,089			\$990,340	\$59,420	372.473	\$22,132
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$607,374	\$36,442		\$14,089			\$990,340	\$59,420		\$22,132
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$262,708,621	\$16,142,705	354.630	\$5,724,682			\$299,249,415	\$20,391,470	355.196	\$7,242,962
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	\$0		\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0

Top 10 Property Taxpayers			
TY 2019		TY 2020	
1 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	2 HILAND CRUDE LLC	1 ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE LLC	2 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC
3 ONEOK ELK CREEK PIPELINE LLC	4 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY	3 HILAND CRUDE LLC	4 BELLE FOURCHE PIPELINE COMPANY
5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC	5 BNSF RAILWAY CO	6 BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC
7 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	8 GOLDENWEST ELECTRIC COOP INC	7 WBI ENERGY TRANSMISSION INC	8 GOLDENWEST ELECTRIC COOP INC
9 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION	9 DENBURY ONSHORE LLC	10 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION

Yellowstone County



TY 2019						TY 2020					
	Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes		Acres	Assessed	Taxable	Avg. Mills	Taxes
CLASS 1 Net Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 2 Gross Proceeds		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 3 Agricultural Land:											
Tillable Irrigated	58,268	\$60,766,399	\$1,312,555	561.876	\$737,493		57,781	\$60,224,648	\$1,300,854	590.878	\$768,646
Tillable Non-Irrigated	197,543	\$38,474,933	\$831,067	505.459	\$420,070		198,828	\$38,200,401	\$825,137	513.758	\$423,921
Grazing	939,838	\$40,438,736	\$873,567	553.981	\$483,939		940,174	\$40,390,291	\$872,519	577.797	\$504,139
Wild Hay	21,973	\$4,802,604	\$103,733	508.038	\$52,700		21,965	\$4,780,521	\$103,258	517.523	\$53,438
Non-Qualified Ag Land	62,359	\$3,212,167	\$485,694	555.797	\$269,947		63,235	\$3,257,301	\$492,528	579.819	\$285,577
Eligible Mining Claims	0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0		0	\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 3 Subtotal		\$147,694,839	\$3,606,616	544.596	\$1,964,150			\$146,853,162	\$3,594,296	566.375	\$2,035,721
CLASS 4 Land and Improvements:											
Residential		\$11,953,349,540	\$160,826,439	659.949	\$106,137,187			\$12,129,881,493	\$163,167,526	687.745	\$112,217,578
Residential Low Income		\$407,505,850	\$1,890,007	668.456	\$1,263,387			\$413,516,120	\$1,952,720	695.278	\$1,357,683
Mobile Homes		\$148,760,200	\$2,007,630	668.349	\$1,341,798			\$143,282,317	\$1,933,571	652.024	\$1,260,734
Mobile Homes Low Income		\$25,849,997	\$58,156	684.284	\$39,795			\$26,397,814	\$56,134	669.564	\$37,585
Commercial		\$5,094,159,166	\$90,347,836	649.169	\$58,651,058			\$5,091,398,025	\$90,252,994	676.601	\$61,065,254
Industrial		\$62,132,865	\$1,174,028	596.746	\$700,597			\$54,835,044	\$1,036,101	623.865	\$646,387
New Manufacturing		\$394,105,201	\$7,357,043	579.772	\$4,265,409			\$398,361,579	\$7,438,797	590.720	\$4,394,247
Qualified Golf Courses		\$31,788,387	\$301,989	586.883	\$177,232			\$31,618,446	\$300,375	615.918	\$185,006
Remodeled Commercial		\$28,219,597	\$2,871	19520.593	\$56,044			\$28,219,599	\$5,741	10030.416	\$57,585
Extended Prop Tax Relief Program (Res Only)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 4 Subtotal		\$18,145,870,803	\$263,965,999	653.995	\$172,632,506			\$18,317,510,437	\$266,143,959	680.917	\$181,222,060
CLASS 5											
Rural Electric and Telephone Co-Op		\$67,935,309	\$2,038,068	567.284	\$1,156,162			\$69,276,606	\$2,078,289	584.334	\$1,214,416
Qualified New Industrial		\$185,531,721	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Pollution Control		\$74,385,895	\$2,231,577	597.111	\$1,332,499			\$262,204,971	\$2,240,269	599.384	\$1,342,781
Gasohol Related		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Research and Development		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Aluminum Electrolytic Equipment		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 5 Subtotal		\$327,852,925	\$4,269,645	582.873	\$2,488,662			\$331,481,577	\$4,318,558	592.141	\$2,557,197
CLASS 7											
Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
CLASS 8											
Machinery		\$1,984,907,953	\$49,029,890	566.952	\$27,797,572			\$1,916,139,990	\$47,519,493	578.126	\$27,472,261
Farm Implements		\$16,695,541	\$262,125	559.194	\$146,579			\$17,151,086	\$275,383	560.242	\$154,281
Furniture and Fixtures		\$195,078,729	\$3,445,870	674.365	\$2,323,773			\$204,745,221	\$3,595,747	662.353	\$2,381,653
Other Business Equipment		\$190,954,649	\$5,259,906	567.508	\$2,985,040			\$198,596,735	\$5,514,628	576.150	\$3,177,253
Class 8 Subtotal		\$2,387,636,872	\$57,997,792	573.349	\$33,252,965			\$2,336,633,032	\$56,905,253	583.170	\$33,185,448
CLASS 9											
Utilities		\$349,430,535	\$41,931,659	598.968	\$25,115,721			\$369,798,358	\$44,375,775	621.624	\$27,585,064
CLASS 10											
Timber Land	39,415	\$3,978,094	\$14,719	586.303	\$8,630		39,302	\$3,972,161	\$14,697	601.411	\$8,839
CLASS 12											
Railroads		\$252,353,130	\$8,075,302	508.187	\$4,103,762			\$293,028,968	\$9,376,926	524.268	\$4,916,024
Airlines		\$56,929,643	\$1,821,748	700.790	\$1,276,663			\$67,150,908	\$2,148,827	732.310	\$1,573,608
Class 12 Subtotal		\$309,282,773	\$9,897,050		\$5,380,425			\$360,179,876	\$11,525,753		\$6,489,631
CLASS 13											
Electrical Generation Property		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Telecommunication Property		\$139,352,596	\$8,361,198	658.379	\$5,504,840			\$144,978,471	\$8,698,743	681.912	\$5,931,778
Elect Gen/Tele Real Prop New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 13 Subtotal		\$139,352,596	\$8,361,198		\$5,504,840			\$144,978,471	\$8,698,743		\$5,931,778
CLASS 14											
Wind Generation		\$2,945,000	\$88,350	430.090	\$37,998			\$2,905,630	\$87,169	422.010	\$36,786
Wind Generation New & Exp		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Class 14 Subtotal		\$2,945,000	\$88,350		\$37,998			\$2,905,630	\$87,169		\$36,786
CLASS 15											
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline (abated)		\$0	\$0	-	\$0			\$0	\$0	-	\$0
Total		\$21,814,044,437	\$390,133,028	631.543	\$246,385,897			\$22,014,312,704	\$395,664,203	654.728	\$259,052,524
ABATED PROPERTY											
Current Values of Abated Property		\$417,241,296	\$3,679,216	780.140	\$2,870,302			\$412,350,646	\$3,642,199	794.508	\$2,893,757
Values Without the Property Abatement		\$417,241,296	\$12,071,200	780.140	\$9,417,223			\$412,350,646	\$11,932,807	794.508	\$9,480,711
Difference (Property Value Abated)		\$0	-\$8,391,984		-\$6,546,920			\$0	-\$8,290,608		-\$6,586,955

TY 2019				TY 2020			
1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 CHS INC			1 NORTHWESTERN ENERGY-T & D	2 CHS INC		
3 PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY	4 EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION			3 PHILLIPS 66 COMPANY	4 EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION		
5 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	6 BNSF RAILWAY CO			5 MONTANA DAKOTA UTILITIES - GAS DISTRIBUTION	6 BNSF RAILWAY CO		
7 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC	8 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC			7 CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	8 PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC		
9 QWEST CORPORATION AND OR CENTURYLINK INC	10 VERIZON INC			9 MONTANA RAIL LINK	10 VERIZON INC		

Tax Increment Financing

Tax Increment Financing

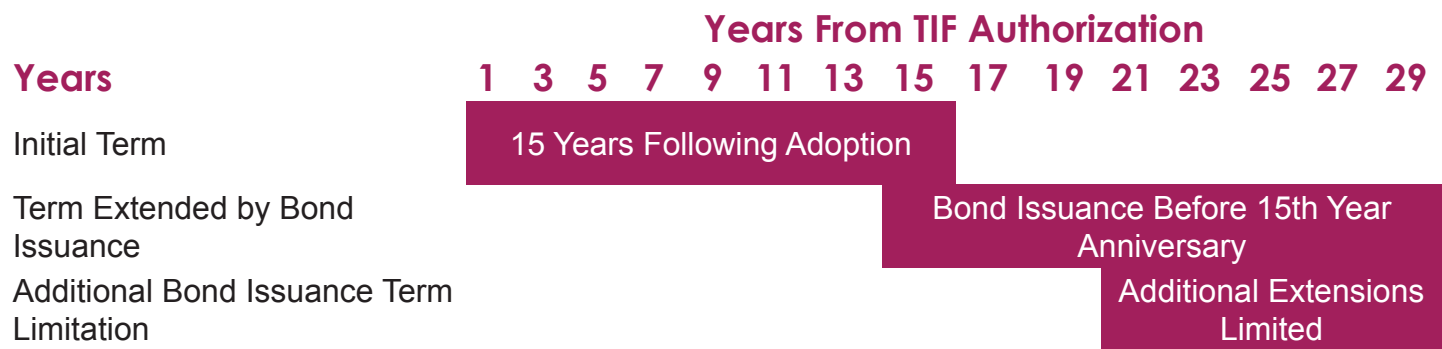
Tax increment financing (TIF) is authorized by 7-15-4282, MCA, and is an opportunity for qualifying districts to use property tax revenue to fund new development. It works by separating the taxable value of a levy district into base and increment values so that revenue from the base value continues to go to the regular taxing jurisdiction, but taxes on the increment, or increased values, go to the TIF district to pay for development activities within the district.

As of July 1, 2013, qualifying districts include Targeted Economic Development (TED) districts and urban renewal districts. Qualifying districts prior to this date included industrial districts, technology districts, and aerospace transportation and technology districts. The 2013 Legislature eliminated the option to create any of those three districts and replaced them with the broader TED district. However, districts that were already in existence may remain in existence.

Tax increment financing may be used to pay for a variety of development activities within the TIF district including land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, relocation of occupants, infrastructure costs, construction of publicly owned buildings and improvements, administration of urban renewal activities, and paying bonds that were issued to fund appropriate costs (7-15-4288, MCA).

Upon expiration of the TIF, the increment is released back to the local governments and the state. The released increment is treated as newly taxable property for 15-10-420, MCA, purposes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions. Schools treat the released increment as an increase in their tax base and adjust their mill levies accordingly.

TIF districts expire on the latter of the 15th year following the TIF’s adoption or the full payment of all bonds for which tax increment revenue have been pledged. TIFs may extend their expiration date by securing bonds that pledge the increment after their 15th year as repayment. No term extensions are allowed for bonds secured after the 15th anniversary of tax increment provisions. For example, if a TIF was authorized January 1, 2000, it has until January 1, 2015 (its 15th anniversary), to pass bonds secured by future increment to extend the expiration date. Additional bonds may be passed after the 15th anniversary, but these would not extend the life of a TIF.



TIF districts are allowed to collect the incremental tax revenue from all of the local and state mills except the statewide 6-mill levy that is used to fund the university system. In 2020, TIFs collected \$42.968 million in revenue over an increment taxable value base of \$58.057 million. Therefore, the average mills for TIFs was 740.104 (($\$42.968 \text{ million} / \58.057 million) x 1,000).

An Example: Tax Increment

Base taxable value is the total taxable value in the TIF district in the year prior to the TIF's existence. Incremental taxable value is the taxable value that exceeds the base taxable value for the district at any year. For example, if in the year a TIF is created, the base year and current year taxable value are equal to \$1 million, there would be no incremental value and no TIF revenue.

TIF Taxable Value	Base Year
Current Year Taxable Value	\$1,000,000
Base Taxable Value	- \$1,000,000
Increment Taxable Value	\$0
Millage Rate	x 0.500
TIF Revenue	\$0

If in the second year of a TIF's existence the TIF's taxable value grew by \$100,000, the incremental value in that year would be \$100,000. If the total millage rate in the TIF was .500, the taxes generated from the increment (TIF revenue) would be \$50,000.

TIF Taxable Value	Base Year	Year 2
Current Year Taxable Value	\$1,000,000	\$1,100,000
Base Taxable Value	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000
Increment Taxable Value	\$0	\$100,000
Millage Rate	x 0.500	x 0.500
TIF Revenue	\$0	\$50,000

If in the TIF's third year, the taxable value shrinks to \$800,000, due to property devaluation, demolition, removal of structures, or the like, then the incremental value would be negative (\$200,000), meaning there would be no incremental value for the third year. When a TIF's incremental value is less than zero, no revenue is provided to the TIF.

TIF Taxable Value	Base Year	Year 2	Year 3
Current Year Taxable Value	\$1,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$800,000
Base Taxable Value	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000
Increment Taxable Value	\$0	\$100,000	-\$200,000
Millage Rate	x 0.500	x 0.500	x 0.500
TIF Revenue	\$0	\$50,000	\$0

If in the fourth year, the taxable value of the TIF grows from \$800,000 to \$1,200,000 due to redevelopment or the like, the increment would increase to \$200,000. If the total millage rate was 0.500, the TIF's revenue would be \$100,000 in this year.

TIF Taxable Value	Base Year	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Current Year Taxable Value	\$1,000,000	\$1,100,000	\$800,000	\$1,200,000
Base Taxable Value	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000	- \$1,000,000
Increment Taxable Value	\$0	\$100,000	-\$200,000	\$200,000
Millage Rate	x 0.500	x 0.500	x 0.500	x 0.500
TIF Revenue	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$100,000

The following pages show a summary of the existing TIF districts.

Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIF) / Targeted Economic Development Districts (TEDD) TY 2019 Taxable Value of Increment and Revenue Generated for the District												
County	District	Year Created	Year of Expected Expiration	2019 Total Taxable Value	Taxable Value of Base	Incremental Taxable Value	State Taxes	County Taxes	Countywide and Local Schools Taxes	Cities & Towns Taxes	Misc. Taxes	Total Revenue
Industrial Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Big Horn	Hardin Industrial	2005	2031	1,118,236	465,144	653,092	62,044	113,357	173,376	112,737	6,381	467,895
Cascade	Airport TID	2009	2023	211,843	107,149	104,694	10,103	13,288	30,357	21,020	157	74,925
Cascade	East Industrial Park	2014	2028	513,539	2,322	511,217	49,332	64,884	148,232	102,642	11,554	376,644
Cascade	Int'l Malting TID	2006	2020	791,452	347,618	443,834	42,830	56,331	128,694	89,113	666	317,634
Cascade	Manchester Exit	2009	2023	85,601	3,217	82,384	7,950	10,456	23,888	0	3,870	46,165
Cascade	Montana Milling	2009	2023	46,237	381	45,856	4,425	5,820	13,296	0	2,154	25,696
Deer Lodge	Mill Creek	2009	2032	7,695,319	909,339	6,785,980	644,668	2,227,362	1,493,458	0	123,560	4,489,048
Flathead	Kalispell H	2006	2026	14,967	126	14,841	1,410	2,020	4,265	2,553	316	10,564
Gallatin	North Park URD	2018	2032	242,439	242,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hill	Hill Co Industrial	2014	2028	2,536	912	1,624	154	233	473	0	86	947
Jefferson	North Jefferson Co Industrial	2010	2024	119,448	18,590	100,858	9,582	14,640	23,119	0	6,628	53,968
Jefferson	Sunlight Industrial (4FT)	2010	2024	1,134,016	737,334	396,682	37,685	57,578	68,473	0	14,571	178,307
Missoula	Bonner Mill Industrial	2013	2027	661,592	121,676	539,916	52,102	99,145	173,237	0	118,112	442,596
Park	West End Industrial	2005	2026	199,666	128	199,538	18,956	22,863	45,734	41,091	132	128,776
Ravalli	Hamilton Airport	2016	2030	137,671	107,624	30,047	2,854	3,813	7,473	0	1,578	15,719
Ravalli	N Stevensville Industrial	2011	2025	99,797	99,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ravalli	Stevensville Airport	2014	2028	64,419	49,132	15,287	1,452	1,940	4,345	1,493	0	9,230
Silver Bow	Ramsey TIFID	1995	2022	6,783,957	1,721,230	5,062,727	488,553	1,707,253	1,165,895	0	184,182	3,545,883
Toole	Shelby Industrial	2014	2028	323,555	89,401	234,154	22,245	45,412	70,834	61,573	3,412	203,476
Technology Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Flathead	Kalispell G	2006	2026	89,560	390	89,170	8,471	12,138	25,577	15,337	1,899	63,422
Gallatin	S Bozeman Tech District	2013	2027	327	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	Technology District	2006	2020	291,631	0	291,631	28,142	53,552	62,963	0	52,718	197,376
Targeted Economic Development Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Fergus	Lewistown TEDD	2018	2032	193,993	193,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flathead	Columbia Falls Industrial Park TEDD	2016	2030	2,535,774	1,896,297	639,477	60,750	87,046	206,621	121,510	16,224	492,151
Flathead	Columbia Rising TEDD	2019	2033	189,628	189,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flathead	Glacier Rail Park TEDD	2017	2031	5,409	5,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Kootenai Business Park	2017	2031	128,802	128,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	Bonner W Log Yard TEDD	2015	2029	160,932	1,148	159,784	15,419	29,341	51,268	0	31,565	127,594
Silver Bow	South Butte TEDD	2018	2032	4,622,893	1,337,610	3,285,283	317,030	1,107,863	961,569	0	312,168	2,698,630
Yellowstone	Lockwood TEDD	2017	2031	950,516	848,362	102,154	9,858	14,184	40,461	0	4,486	68,989
Urban Renewal Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Cascade	GF DT Urban Renewal	2013	2027	4,697,782	3,643,698	1,054,084	101,719	133,784	305,642	211,639	24,065	776,849
Cascade	GF West Bank	2008	2022	1,379,732	292,536	1,087,196	104,914	137,987	315,243	218,287	24,821	801,253
Chouteau	1TID	1999	2029	234,029	160,843	73,186	6,953	9,612	17,712	16,665	2,605	53,548
Chouteau	2TID	2013	2027	245,386	17,494	227,892	21,650	29,931	55,154	51,893	8,113	166,742
Custer	Miles City Downtown	2016	2030	1,644,466	1,556,649	87,817	8,343	17,869	25,571	19,432	5,584	76,799
Deer Lodge	Ana - Downtown	2015	2029	1,104,054	856,215	247,839	23,545	81,348	54,544	8,436	34,098	201,971
Fallon	Baker Urban Renewal	2018	2032	682,227	682,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fergus	Lewistown Urban	2015	2029	1,645,978	1,482,192	163,786	15,560	22,581	60,078	39,936	0	138,155
Flathead	Columbia Falls URD	2016	2030	64,400	62,035	2,365	225	322	764	449	60	1,820
Flathead	Kalispell B	1996	2020	1,312,187	453,612	858,575	81,565	116,869	317,827	147,675	18,288	682,224
Flathead	Kalispell C - amended 2011	2012	2037	8,542,957	7,932,918	610,039	57,954	83,039	225,824	104,927	14,424	486,167
Flathead	Whitefish A	1988	2020	16,374,186	4,185,352	12,188,834	1,157,939	1,659,144	3,298,664	848,294	587,971	7,552,013
Gallatin	Belgrade Urban Renewal	2018	2033	2,734,686	2,201,304	533,382	50,671	49,429	170,352	119,579	1,611	391,641
Gallatin	Bozeman Downtown	1996	UNK	7,316,105	1,328,695	5,987,410	568,804	554,853	1,557,445	1,111,862	11,975	3,804,939
Gallatin	Bozeman Midtown URD	2007	2021	5,221,878	3,507,723	1,714,155	162,845	158,851	445,886	318,319	3,428	1,089,328
Gallatin	NE Urban Renewal	2007	2021	880,328	423,054	457,274	43,441	42,376	118,946	84,916	915	290,593
Jefferson	Whitehall Urban Renewal	2014	2028	925,255	736,527	188,728	17,929	27,394	38,059	23,070	4,788	111,240
Lake	Polson	2003	2025	1,726,682	1,433,450	293,232	27,857	48,685	73,812	51,603	5,882	207,840
Lewis & Clark	Helena Urban Renewal District	2019	2033	5,735,690	5,430,418	305,272	29,459	57,715	109,571	51,615	1,439	249,800
Lewis & Clark	Railroad District Urban Renewal	2017	2031	2,565,822	2,334,837	230,985	22,290	43,670	82,907	39,055	1,090	189,013
Lincoln	Riverside	2002	2021	502,513	347,928	154,585	14,686	21,844	29,030	27,797	3,534	96,891
Missoula	Front St URD	2008	2041	3,031,432	1,413,035	1,618,397	156,175	297,186	548,329	383,949	63,910	1,449,550
Missoula	Hellgate URD	2015	2029	1,438,165	1,025,448	412,717	39,827	75,787	139,833	97,913	16,298	369,658
Missoula	N. Reserve Scott St. URD	2015	2035	3,149,004	1,491,205	1,657,799	159,978	304,422	532,102	393,296	65,466	1,455,264
Missoula	River Front URD	2009	2023	859,140	157,858	701,282	67,674	128,776	237,601	166,372	27,694	628,117
Missoula	URD II	1992	2031	5,640,253	1,859,823	3,780,430	364,811	694,200	1,272,077	896,869	149,289	3,377,248
Missoula	URD III	2001	2040	12,474,549	8,172,844	4,301,705	415,115	789,922	1,457,461	1,020,536	169,874	3,852,908
Musselshell	Downtown Roundup Urban Renewal	2019	2033	836,193	836,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	Livingston Urban Renewal	2004	2035	2,222,088	1,604,273	617,815	58,692	70,789	141,603	127,227	408	398,719
Ravalli	North Hamilton Urban Renewal	2019	2033	3,327,231	3,294,745	32,486	3,086	4,122	8,079	7,654	316	23,258
Silver Bow	Butte Uptown URD	2015	2039	5,491,290	3,587,625	1,903,665	183,704	641,954	557,184	0	180,886	1,563,728
Silver Bow	Eastside TIFID	2006	2020	590,372	286,251	304,121	29,348	102,556	89,013	0	28,898	249,814
Yellowstone	2008 Expanded N 27th St	2009	2023	6,566,862	3,328,807	3,238,055	312,472	398,378	1,010,273	518,154	15,348	2,254,625
Yellowstone	East Billings	2007	2021	3,009,070	1,939,797	1,069,273	103,185	131,553	333,613	171,105	5,068	744,524
Yellowstone	Laurel	2008	2022	2,270,441	1,169,223	1,101,218	106,268	136,000	212,161	192,845	5,220	652,494
Yellowstone	North 27th St	2007	2021	1,462,247	783,431	678,816	65,506	83,515	211,791	108,624	3,218	472,653
Yellowstone	South Billings Blvd	2009	2023	12,361,069	7,046,472	5,314,597	512,859	653,855	1,493,281	850,442	25,191	3,535,627
Total				159,681,504	86,692,262	72,989,242	6,993,062	13,560,838	20,471,046	8,999,505	2,408,196	52,432,647

Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIF) / Targeted Economic Development Districts (TEDD) TY 2020 Taxable Value of Increment and Revenue Generated for the District												
County	District	Year Created	Year of Expected Expiration	2020 Total Taxable Value	Taxable Value of Base	Incremental Taxable Value	State Taxes	County Taxes	Countywide and Local Schools Taxes	Cities & Towns Taxes	Misc. Taxes	Total Revenue
Industrial Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Big Horn	Hardin Industrial	2005	2031	992,569	465,144	527,425	50,105	133,328	180,923	92,589	5,211	462,156
Cascade	Int'l Malting TID	2006	2020	838,575	347,618	490,957	47,377	64,620	156,072	102,507	0	370,576
Cascade	Airport TID	2009	2023	238,351	107,149	131,202	12,661	17,269	41,708	27,394	0	99,032
Cascade	Montana Milling	2009	2023	45,755	381	45,374	4,379	7,268	14,424	0	816	26,886
Cascade	Manchester Exit	2009	2023	71,116	3,217	67,899	6,552	10,875	21,585	0	1,221	40,233
Cascade	East Industrial Park	2014	2028	665,648	2,322	663,326	64,011	87,307	210,867	138,496	14,815	515,496
Deer Lodge	Mill Creek	2009	2032	7,678,172	909,339	6,768,833	643,039	2,186,333	1,462,609	0	111,673	4,403,655
Flathead	Kalispell H	2006	2026	14,966	126	14,840	1,410	2,035	4,363	2,485	326	10,619
Gallatin	North Park URD	2018	2032	258,156	244,332	13,824	1,313	1,349	3,630	2,262	28	8,582
Hill	Hill Co Industrial	2014	2028	2,685	912	1,773	168	316	500	0	33	1,017
Jefferson	North Jefferson Co Industrial	2010	2024	136,696	18,590	118,106	11,220	20,755	26,286	0	5,409	63,670
Jefferson	Sunlight Industrial (4FT)	2010	2024	945,231	737,334	207,897	19,750	36,534	36,885	0	3,497	96,466
Missoula	Bonner Mill Industrial	2013	2027	497,204	121,676	375,528	36,238	79,991	124,874	0	73,626	314,730
Park	West End Industrial	2005	2026	203,555	128	203,427	19,326	23,081	46,938	43,021	136	132,502
Ravalli	Stevensville Airport	2014	2028	67,424	49,132	18,292	1,738	2,357	5,220	1,880	0	11,194
Ravalli	Hamilton Airport	2016	2030	138,104	107,624	30,480	2,896	4,620	7,301	0	935	15,752
Ravalli	N Stevensville Industrial	2011	2025	101,221	101,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Bow	Ramsey TIFID	1995	2022	6,514,565	1,721,230	4,793,335	462,557	1,714,192	1,034,641	0	64,806	3,276,197
Toole	Shelby Industrial	2014	2028	330,638	89,401	241,237	22,918	48,871	68,572	60,579	3,711	204,650
Technology Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Flathead	Kalispell G	2006	2026	93,037	390	92,647	8,801	12,703	27,206	15,511	2,038	66,259
Gallatin	S Bozeman Tech District	2013	2027	327	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targeted Economic Development Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Broadwater	Wheatland TEDD	2020	2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fergus	Lewistown TEDD	2018	2032	237,920	200,687	37,233	3,537	5,253	13,650	9,208	0	31,648
Flathead	Glacier Rail Park TEDD	2017	2031	249,390	7,057	242,333	23,022	33,226	89,576	40,571	5,331	191,727
Flathead	Columbia Falls Industrial Park TEDD	2016	2030	2,529,550	1,896,297	633,253	60,159	86,825	226,135	121,954	20,367	515,440
Flathead	Columbia Rising TEDD	2019	2033	167,763	167,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	Kootenai Business Park	2017	2031	132,477	132,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula	Bonner W Log Yard TEDD	2015	2029	167,233	1,148	166,085	16,027	35,378	55,228	0	28,878	135,511
Silver Bow	South Butte TEDD	2018	2032	3,013,469	1,337,610	1,675,859	161,720	599,321	483,435	0	120,930	1,365,406
Yellowstone	Lockwood TEDD	2017	2031	986,474	848,362	138,112	13,328	24,841	52,387	0	453	91,009
Urban Renewal Tax Increment Financing Districts												
Cascade	GF West Bank	2008	2022	1,401,317	292,536	1,108,781	106,997	145,938	352,474	231,502	24,970	861,881
Cascade	GF DT Urban Renewal	2013	2027	4,703,958	3,643,698	1,060,260	102,315	139,551	337,049	221,372	23,877	824,164
Chouteau	1TID	1999	2029	233,934	160,843	73,091	6,944	9,922	17,637	23,581	2,615	60,698
Chouteau	2TID	2013	2027	242,453	17,494	224,959	21,371	30,538	54,238	72,576	8,049	186,817
Custer	Miles City Downtown	2016	2030	1,701,950	1,556,649	145,301	13,804	30,013	48,536	34,542	0	127,195
Deer Lodge	Ana - Downtown	2015	2029	1,103,761	856,215	247,546	23,517	79,957	53,490	8,538	33,914	199,416
Fallon	Baker Urban Renewal	2018	2032	675,267	675,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fergus	Lewistown Urban	2015	2029	1,650,493	1,482,192	168,301	15,989	23,746	61,703	41,621	0	143,058
Flathead	Kalispell C - amended 2011	2012	2037	8,249,751	7,932,918	316,833	30,099	43,441	117,114	53,044	7,720	251,418
Flathead	Downtown Kalispell	2020	2035	1,699,617	1,665,094	34,523	3,280	4,733	12,761	5,780	1,355	27,909
Flathead	Columbia Falls URD	2016	2030	63,961	62,035	1,926	183	264	688	371	62	1,568
Gallatin	Bozeman Downtown	1996	UNK	7,576,358	1,328,695	6,247,663	593,528	609,709	1,640,574	1,022,243	12,495	3,878,549
Gallatin	NE Urban Renewal	2007	2021	900,306	423,054	477,252	45,339	46,575	125,322	78,088	955	296,278
Gallatin	Bozeman Midtown URD	2007	2021	5,215,294	3,507,723	1,707,571	162,219	166,642	448,391	279,393	3,415	1,060,060
Gallatin	Belgrade Urban Renewal	2018	2033	2,616,192	2,201,304	414,888	39,414	40,489	125,022	91,362	1,265	297,554
Jefferson	Whitehall Urban Renewal	2014	2028	931,808	736,527	195,281	18,552	30,323	35,572	24,256	5,101	113,804
Lake	Polson	2003	2025	1,712,462	1,433,450	279,012	26,506	45,183	66,971	50,398	6,046	195,105
Lewis & Clark	Helena Urban Renewal District	2019	2033	6,183,245	6,100,262	82,983	8,008	16,046	28,859	14,508	269	67,690
Lewis & Clark	Railroad District Urban Renewal	2017	2031	2,577,112	2,334,837	242,275	23,380	46,846	84,256	42,357	787	197,626
Lincoln	Riverside	2002	2021	520,734	347,928	172,806	16,417	25,040	32,192	31,897	2,526	108,071
Missoula	URD II	1992	2031	5,591,589	1,859,823	3,731,766	360,115	704,893	1,237,976	882,899	143,897	3,329,780
Missoula	URD III	2001	2040	12,366,431	8,172,844	4,193,587	404,681	792,127	1,397,639	992,161	161,705	3,748,312
Missoula	Front St URD	2008	2041	3,045,179	1,413,035	1,632,144	157,502	308,296	543,961	386,149	62,935	1,458,843
Missoula	Hellgate URD	2015	2029	1,404,251	1,025,448	378,803	36,554	71,552	126,247	89,621	14,607	338,582
Missoula	N. Reserve Scott St. URD	2015	2035	3,060,479	1,491,205	1,569,274	151,435	296,420	505,500	371,275	60,511	1,385,141
Missoula	River Front URD	2009	2023	694,384	157,858	536,526	51,775	101,344	178,813	126,937	20,688	479,558
Musselshell	Downtown Roundup Urban Renewal	2019	2033	813,182	813,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Park	Livingston Urban Renewal	2004	2035	2,236,537	1,604,273	632,264	60,065	71,737	145,889	133,711	424	411,825
Ravalli	North Hamilton Urban Renewal	2019	2033	3,658,869	3,294,745	364,124	34,592	46,914	87,218	86,647	3,645	250,016
Silver Bow	BSB Harrison Ave S	2020	2035	3,923,802	3,840,166	83,636	8,071	29,910	24,126	0	6,035	88,142
Silver Bow	Butte Uptown URD	2015	2039	5,935,904	3,587,625	2,348,279	226,609	839,792	677,408	0	169,452	1,913,260
Yellowstone	Laurel	2008	2022	2,345,551	1,169,223	1,176,328	113,516	146,618	249,911	215,762	3,858	729,664
Yellowstone	South Billings Blvd	2009	2023	12,284,446	7,046,472	5,237,974	505,464	650,347	1,531,274	940,112	17,181	3,644,378
Yellowstone	North 27th St	2007	2021	1,539,198	783,431	755,767	72,932	93,836	244,030	135,645	2,479	548,921
Yellowstone	2008 Expanded N 27th St	2009	2023	6,124,439	3,328,807	2,795,632	269,778	347,106	902,682	501,760	9,170	2,030,495
Yellowstone	East Billings	2007	2021	3,018,947	1,939,797	1,079,150	104,138	133,987	348,447	193,686	3,540	783,797
Total				145,321,432	87,905,649	57,415,783	5,509,341	11,408,482	16,239,131	8,042,248	1,279,789	42,478,990

Alcoholic Beverage Licensing and Taxation



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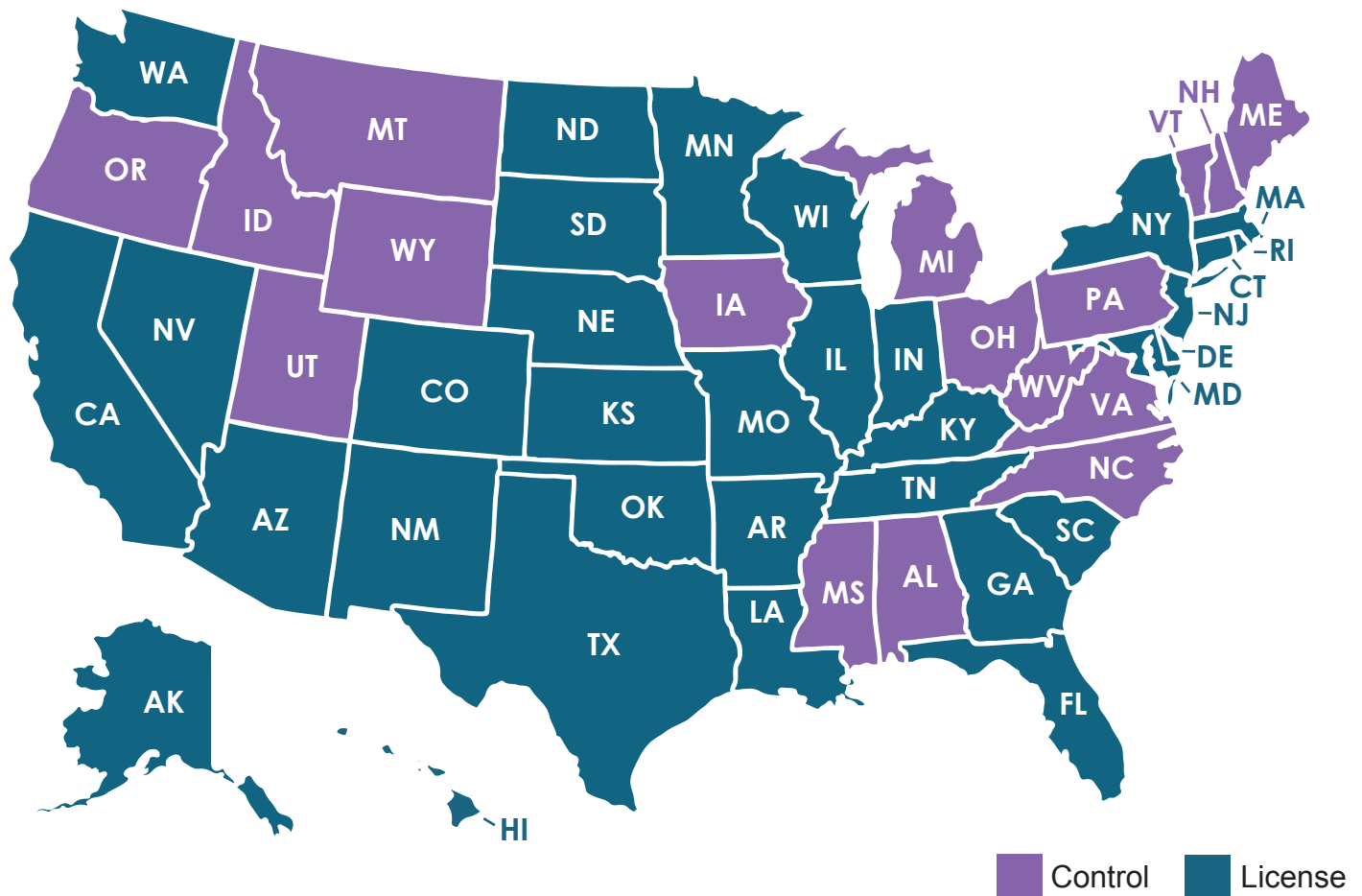
Overview

The Department of Revenue's Alcoholic Beverage Control Division administers Montana's Alcoholic Beverage Code (Title 16, Chapters 1 through 4, MCA). This division is responsible for licensing and regulating all alcoholic beverage operations in the state. In addition, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division is the only wholesaler of distilled spirits in the state.

At the end of Prohibition in 1933, individual states had to choose how to regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages. Two general administrative systems arose from this: license states and control states. A license state regulates private businesses that are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. In control states, a state agency acts as the sole wholesaler, and in some states the sole retailer for some or all alcoholic beverages. Control states also license and regulate many parts of the supply chain that are operated privately. Montana is a control state.

Control states serve as wholesalers to try to control the consumption of alcoholic beverages rather than encourage or promote it. The details vary from state to state. For Montana, the state is the only wholesaler for distilled spirits and fortified wine, but private companies are the wholesalers for beer and table wine. In some other control states, the state also acts as the wholesaler for beer and wine. In some control states the state also operates retail stores.

There are 16 other control states: Alabama, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Several counties in Alaska, Maryland, Minnesota, and South Dakota also operate as control jurisdictions.



Liquor Distribution and Licensing and Compliance

Because the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division has two very different responsibilities, it is split into two bureaus: Liquor Distribution, and Licensing and Compliance.

The Liquor Distribution Bureau is responsible for managing the entire wholesale process for distilled spirits and fortified wine. This includes:

- Operating the state liquor warehouse by ordering, maintaining, and managing liquor warehouse inventories.
- Establishing and posting statutorily-defined prices for all approved liquor products distributed through the warehouse.
- Establishing and maintaining agency contracts and supplying products to the 95 agency liquor stores.

The Licensing and Compliance Bureau is responsible for administering alcoholic beverage licensing laws in an effort to protect the welfare and safety of the public. This division oversees and enforces compliance with the state's alcoholic beverage laws. This includes:

- Licensing all individuals and entities manufacturing, importing, distributing, or retailing alcoholic beverages in Montana.
- Verifying the suitability of alcoholic beverage license applicants and premises to ensure they meet the relevant qualifications.
- Monitoring licensee premises activities to ensure compliance with state laws.
- Managing violations, revocations, and other regulatory proceedings.

Because Montana alcoholic beverage laws are complex, this section of the Biennial Report gives a general overview of alcoholic beverage laws in Montana in addition to information on revenue collections. More information can be found in the annual report on the liquor enterprise fund and in publications explaining each of the types of types of alcoholic beverage licenses. These are available on the department's website, MTRevenue.gov.

State Comparison

The table below and on the next page compares taxes on wine and beer in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The first two columns show per-gallon taxes on wine. Many states apply a higher tax rate to wines with added alcohol or that have alcohol content over a threshold, so table wine and fortified wine are shown separately. The third column shows per-gallon taxes on beer.

Most states apply state and local sales taxes to wine and beer and some have special sales taxes on alcoholic beverages. The fourth and fifth columns show the average sales tax rates applied to wine and beer.

In some states, there are local taxes that only apply in some parts of the state. Some states have additional taxes that apply in certain circumstances, such as an additional sales tax for on-premises consumption or wholesale. The sixth column indicates states where one or more additional taxes may apply. In general, because Montana does not levy a sales tax, we tend to have relatively lower tax rates on beer and wine compared to other states. These states are identified with an asterisk (*).

In the control states, state revenue from sales of distilled spirits come from a combination of taxes and markups included in the wholesale price the state charges. The state is also the sole wholesaler for table wine in three states and for fortified wine in eight states. For these reasons it has not been possible to make a comparison between states. These states are identified with a double asterisk (**).

State and Local Taxes on Beer and Wine

State	Per Gallon Taxes			Sales Tax		Other Taxes May Apply
	Table Wine	Fortified Wine	Beer	Wine	Beer	
Alabama	\$1.96	\$9.16	\$1.05	9.01%	0.01%	
Alaska	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$1.07	1.76%	1.76%	
Arizona	\$0.84	\$4.00	\$0.16	8.25%	8.25%	
Arkansas	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.23	12.30%	12.30%	*
California	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	8.25%	8.25%	*
Colorado	\$0.28	\$0.28	\$0.08	7.50%	7.50%	
Connecticut	\$0.79	\$1.98	\$0.24	6.35%	6.35%	
Delaware	\$1.63	\$1.63	\$0.26	0.00%	0.00%	
District of Columbia	\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.09	9.00%	9.00%	
Florida	\$2.25	\$3.00	\$0.48	6.80%	6.80%	*
Georgia	\$2.34	\$3.37	\$0.85	7.00%	7.00%	
Hawaii	\$1.38	\$1.38	\$0.93	4.35%	4.35%	*
Idaho	\$0.45	\$0.45	\$0.15	6.03%	6.03%	*
Illinois	\$1.39	\$8.55	\$0.23	8.64%	8.64%	*
Indiana	\$0.47	\$2.68	\$0.12	7.00%	7.00%	
Iowa	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$0.19	6.80%	6.80%	

State and Local Taxes on Beer and Wine

State	Per Gallon Taxes			Sales Tax		Other Taxes May Apply
	Table Wine	Fortified Wine	Beer	Wine	Beer	
Kansas	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$0.18	8.00%	8.00%	*
Kentucky	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.08	6.00%	6.00%	*
Louisiana	\$0.76	\$1.32	\$0.45	9.98%	9.98%	*
Maine	\$0.60	**	\$0.35	5.50%	5.50%	*
Maryland	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.09	9.00%	9.00%	
Massachusetts	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.11	0.00%	0.00%	*
Michigan	\$0.51	\$0.76	\$0.20	6.00%	6.00%	
Minnesota	\$0.30	\$0.95	\$0.15	9.00%	9.00%	*
Mississippi	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.43	7.07%	7.07%	*
Missouri	\$0.42	\$0.42	\$0.06	7.89%	7.89%	
Montana	\$1.02	**	\$0.14	0.00%	0.00%	*
Nebraska	\$0.95	\$1.35	\$0.31	6.89%	6.89%	
Nevada	\$0.70	\$1.30	\$0.16	7.98%	7.98%	*
New Hampshire	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	0.00%	0.00%	
New Jersey	\$0.88	\$0.88	\$0.12	6.85%	6.85%	
New Mexico	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$0.41	7.56%	7.56%	
New York	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.26	8.49%	8.49%	*
North Carolina	\$1.00	\$1.11	\$0.62	6.90%	6.90%	
North Dakota	\$0.50	\$0.60	\$0.16	7.00%	7.00%	*
Ohio	\$0.30	\$0.98	\$0.18	7.14%	7.14%	*
Oklahoma	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.40	8.86%	8.86%	
Oregon	\$0.67	\$0.77	\$0.08	0.00%	0.00%	
Pennsylvania	**	**	\$0.08	6.34%	6.34%	
Rhode Island	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$0.11	7.00%	7.00%	*
South Carolina	\$1.08	\$1.08	\$0.77	7.22%	7.22%	
South Dakota	\$0.93	\$1.45	\$0.27	\$6.39	\$6.39	*
Tennessee	\$1.21	\$1.21	\$1.29	9.46%	9.46%	*
Texas	\$0.20	\$0.41	\$0.19	8.19%	8.19%	*
Utah	**	**	\$0.42	6.76%	6.76%	
Vermont	\$0.55	**	\$0.27	6.18%	6.18%	*
Virginia	\$1.51	**	\$0.26	5.63%	5.63%	
Washington	\$0.87	\$1.75	\$0.26	8.92%	8.92%	
West Virginia	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.18	11.29%	6.29%	
Wisconsin	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$0.06	5.42%	5.42%	
Wyoming	**	**	\$0.02	5.40%	5.40%	

Legislative History

The responsibilities of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division have grown with the evolution of the alcoholic beverage industry. Many legislative changes have affected alcoholic beverage licensing and tax rates over the past 20 years. The following is a brief history of the major legislation that occurred during the past three legislative sessions. Additional legislative history is available in previous Biennial Reports, which are available at *MTRevenue.gov*.

2015

HB 50

Added domestic distillers, wine distributors, and importers to the list of alcoholic beverage licensees subject to investigation by the Department of Justice (16-4-406, MCA).

HB 350

Increased the maximum number of representatives that a liquor vendor may employ from three to five (16-3-107, MCA).

HB 506

Allowed distilleries to deliver their product directly to an agency store if the distillery produces less than 25,000 gallons of product annually (16-4-311, MCA).

SB 193

Increased the state markup on liquor from 40 percent to 40.5 percent (16-1-404, MCA). Also changed the method of calculating each agency liquor store's commission rate to one rate based on sales (16-2-101, MCA).

2017

HB 12

Transferred legislative oversight of administration of alcoholic beverage laws from the Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee to the Economic Affairs Interim Committee.

HB 428

Required the department to hold a lottery to choose a new licensee when a quota area is eligible for one or more additional retail beer licenses and there are more applicants than new licenses. The fee for a new license is \$25,000.

HB 462

Created an academic brewer license that would allow Flathead Valley Community College and Montana State University – Billings to brew beer as part of academic training in brewing.

HB 541

Eliminated the special tax rate for brewers producing between 10,001 and 20,000 barrels per year and increased the size of small brewers allowed to operate a sample room to 60,000 barrels per year, but limited the total amount of samples a brewer may sell or give away to 2,000 barrels per year.

SB 344

Modified conditions for use of a liquor license as security for a commercial loan.

2017 Special Session

SB 5

Eliminated overlapping quota areas and temporarily instated a competitive bidding process to replace to lottery system for awarding certain alcoholic beverage licenses.

2019

- HB 35** Permanently replaced the lottery system for certain alcoholic beverage licenses with a competitive bidding system. Cleaned up special cases of overlapping quota areas.
- HB 84** Directed wineries selling less than 1,000 liters per year directly to consumers to file annually, as opposed to monthly. Mandated that wine tax returns are electronic.
- HB 613** Created a special limited all-beverage license type available to assisted living communities that does not need to conform to quota limits.
- HB 727** Allowed for the Department of Revenue to approve an alcoholic beverage license without the premises being approved at the same time. Also codified that licensed entities may enter into concession agreements with non-licensed entities.
- SB 119** Allowed casino owners to install an access control system. Licensees must notify local law enforcement and the Department of Revenue that they are installing such a system and may not unreasonably deny entry to representatives from law enforcement or Department of Justice.
- SB 182** Changed the definition of a “microdistillery” to a distillery located in Montana that produces 200,000 proof gallons or less of liquor annually.
- SB 358** Amended several areas of code related to resort area alcohol licenses including resort qualifications, number of licenses, cost of application, and allowing for limited alcohol delivery.

Sales of Distilled Spirits

Out-of-state distilleries and Montana distilleries are required to ship all distilled spirits to be sold in Montana to the state liquor warehouse. From the liquor warehouse, liquor is distributed to the 95 privately operated agency liquor stores. The agency liquor stores may then sell to the public for off-premise consumption and to Montana's all-beverage license holders.

Montana microdistilleries, which produce 200,000 proof gallons per year or less, may provide samples, make limited sales at the distillery, and deliver their products directly to agency liquor stores.

The Department of Revenue sets a posted price for each product. By law, this is the price that agency liquor stores charge for sales of less than a case to all-beverage licensees. Full-case sales are made at a discount of 8 percent off the posted price. Agency liquor stores must charge at least the posted price for sales to the public, but may charge more.

Agency liquor stores buy liquor from the state warehouse at a discount off the posted price. This discount serves as the agency stores' commission on sales and is the only compensation that they receive from the state. The commission rate is set in law (16-2-101(4), MCA) and depends on the previous year's purchases. Smaller stores have a higher commission rate, up to 16 percent, while the largest stores have a commission rate of 12.15 percent.

The posted price is calculated as follows:

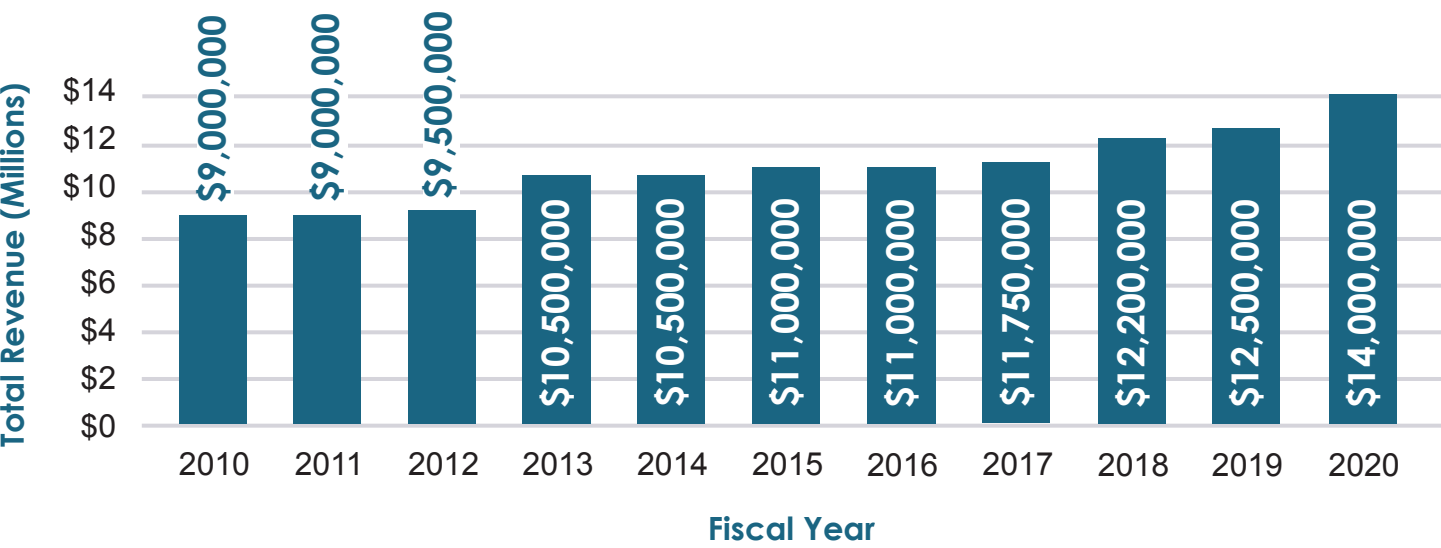
Posted Price = base price + markup + liquor license tax + liquor excise tax + freight rate.

The base price is the price at which the department purchases liquor. Markups are set in law to cover the department's costs and provide profit for the general fund. Current markups are 40.5 percent for liquor, 51 percent for fortified wine, and 20 percent for sacramental wine (16-1-404, MCA). The law requires a lower markup for liquor produced by Montana microdistilleries (16-2-211, MCA). The department contracts with a shipping company to deliver spirits to the 95 agency stores. The freight rate beginning August 1, 2020, is \$2.00 per case.

Proceeds from sales by the state liquor warehouse are deposited in the department's Liquor Enterprise Fund. The costs of operating the warehouse and buying products are paid out of this fund. The department maintains a balance in this fund for working capital at the end of each fiscal year and transfers the remaining liquor profits to the general fund. Transfers of liquor profits to the general fund have generally increased over time.

The wholesale distribution of beer and table wine (wine containing 16 percent alcohol by volume or less) is managed by private businesses.

Liquor Profits



Overview of Alcoholic Beverage Licenses

All individuals and businesses manufacturing, importing, distributing, or retailing alcoholic beverages in Montana must be licensed. In general, there are four categories of licensees: manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors, on-premises retailers, and off-premises retailers.

The law places restrictions on ownership of multiple licenses. Retailers, manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers may not have an ownership interest in an agency liquor store. Retailers may not have any affiliation with a manufacturer, importer, or distributor of alcoholic beverages. And wholesalers and distributors may not be a manufacturer of any alcoholic beverage (16-4-401, MCA).

License holders are subject to an annual renewal fee. The fees set in law are described in the table below. These annual renewal fees and any initial license fee are deposited in the Liquor Enterprise Fund. Administrative and compliance expenses associated with enforcing the alcoholic beverage laws by the Department Revenue and Department of Justice are paid from this fund.

The balance remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year is deposited in the state general fund (16-2-108, MCA). Total collections increased substantially in Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020, because new alcoholic beverage licenses are now awarded by the department through a competitive bid process instead of through a lottery system.

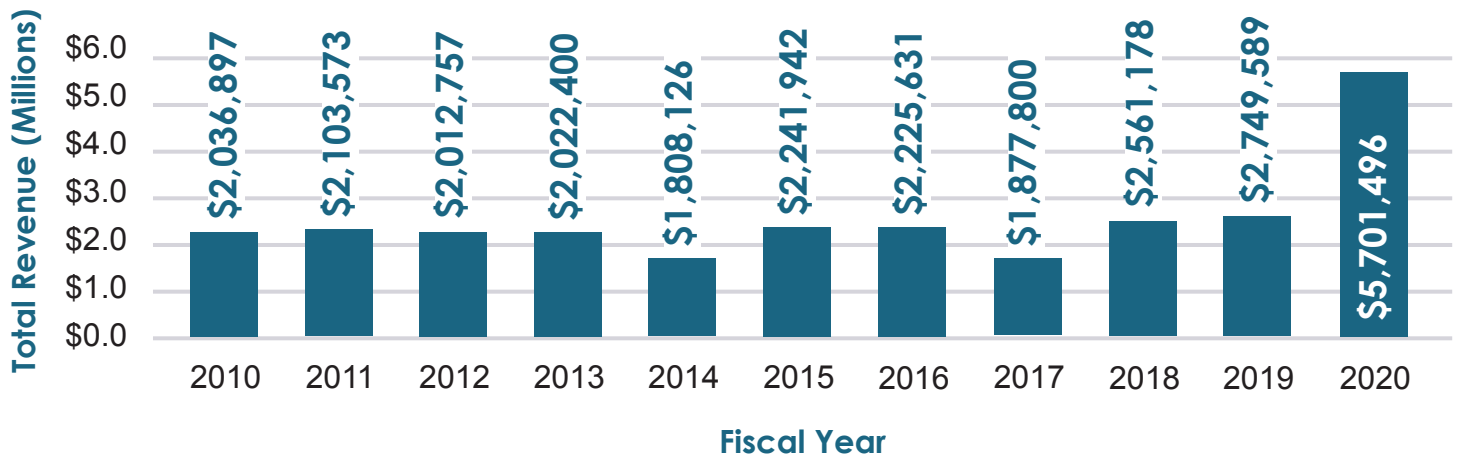
Annual License Fees (16-4-501, MCA)

On-Premises	Annual Fee	Off-Premises	Annual Fee
All-Beverage	\$400-800	Agency Stores	No fee
Beer	\$200	Beer	\$200
Beer and Wine	\$400	Wine	\$200
Restaurant Beer and Wine	\$400	Beer and Wine	\$400
		Sacramental Wine	\$50

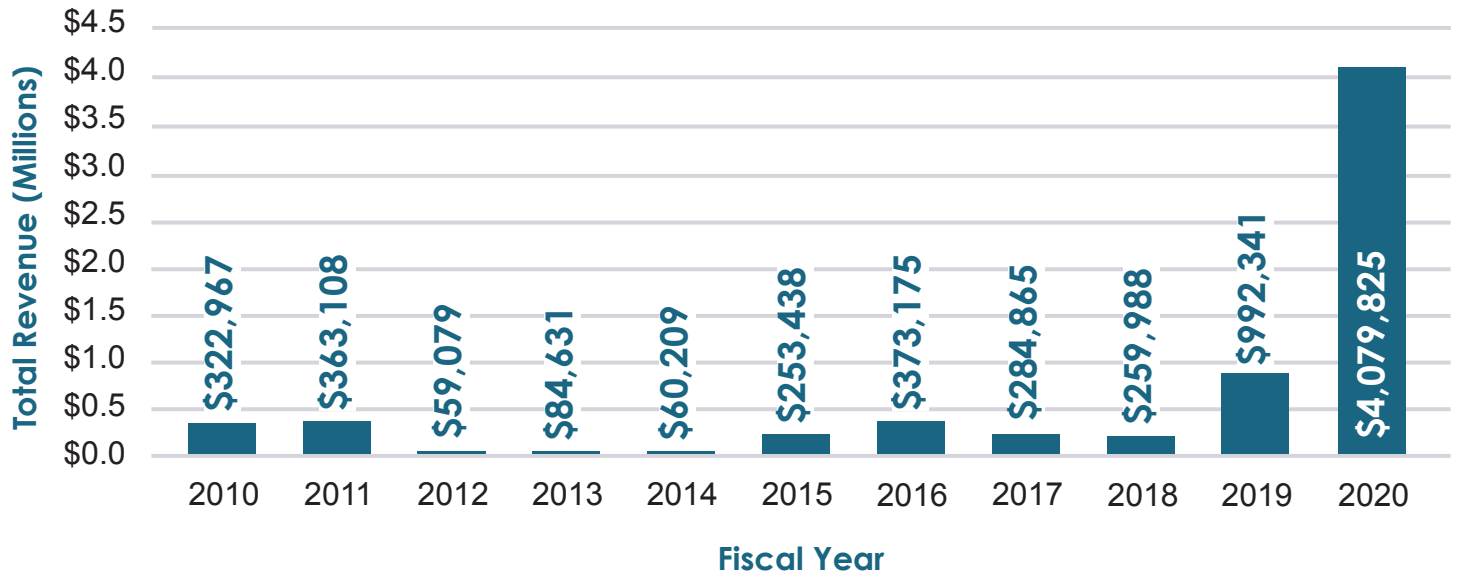
Manufacturers	Annual Fee
Brewer or Beer Importer	\$200 - \$500 + \$400 per storage depot
Winery	\$200 + \$400 per subwarehouse
Distillery	\$600

Wholesalers	Annual Fee
Beer	\$400 + \$400 per subwarehouse
Wine	\$400 + \$400 per subwarehouse
Beer and Wine	\$800
Subwarehouse	\$400

Non-Tax Liquor Collections



Non-Tax Liquor General Fund Transfers



The following table shows the number of licenses by type.

Number of Licensees by License Type

Fiscal Year 2018		Fiscal Year 2019	
On-Premises	Licensees	On-Premises	Licensees
All-Beverage	1,510	All-Beverage	1,600
Beer	52	Beer	49
Beer and Wine	480	Beer and Wine	508
Restaurant Beer and Wine	250	Restaurant Beer and Wine	261
Total On-Premises	2,292	Total On-Premises	2,418
Off-Premises	Licensees	Off-Premises	Licensees
Agency Liquor Stores	95	Agency Liquor Stores	95
Beer	80	Beer	75
Wine	6	Wine	6
Beer and Wine	822	Beer and Wine	823
Sacramental Wine	3	Sacramental Wine	3
Total Off-Premises	1,006	Total Off-Premises	1,002
Manufacturers	Licensees	Manufacturers	Licensees
Domestic Brewery	88	Domestic Brewery	103
Domestic Brewery Storage Depot	5	Domestic Brewery Storage Depot	5
Domestic Winery	24	Domestic Winery	32
Domestic Distillery	22	Domestic Distillery	28
Foreign Brewer or Importer	109	Foreign Brewer or Importer	99
Foreign Winery or Importer	1,187	Foreign Winery or Importer	1,296
Total Manufacturers	1,435	Total Manufacturers	1,563
Wholesalers and Distributors	Licensees	Wholesalers and Distributors	Licensees
Beer	2	Beer	2
Beer Sub-warehouse	2	Beer Sub-warehouse	3
Wine	7	Wine	8
Beer and Wine	17	Beer and Wine	19
Beer and Wine Sub-warehouse	10	Beer and Wine Sub-warehouse	12
Total Wholesaler and Distributor	38	Total Wholesaler and Distributor	44

Alcoholic Beverage License Types

Manufacturers

The manufacturer's license applies to breweries, distilleries, and wineries. These licenses differ based on in-state versus out-of-state, production levels, and the products being produced.

Manufacturers: Distilled Spirits

Distilleries may not sell their products directly in the state. They must sell their products to the department. Distilleries located in Montana that have an annual production of 200,000 proof gallons or less may make limited sales directly to consumers for off-premises consumption (16-4-311, MCA and 16-4-312, MCA). The table below summarizes the differences between the two types of distilleries.

Distillery License Conditions

Type	Located in Montana, Annual production of 200,000 proof gallons or less	All Other*
On-Premises Consumption Allowed?	Samples of up to 2 oz. per customer per day, with or without charge, between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.	No
Retail Sales for Off-Premises Consumption Allowed?	Up to 1.75 liters per customer per day, between 8 a.m. and 2 a.m., at department's posted price	No
Wholesale Sales	To department	To department
Delivery of Product	To state liquor warehouse using common carrier. To agency liquor stores using own equipment, trucks, and employees	To state liquor warehouse using common carrier
May obtain special permit to sell at event?	No	No

**Located outside of Montana or annual production is greater than 200,000 proof gallons.*

Manufacturers: Beer

Like distilleries, breweries follow different laws based on their annual nationwide production level (16-3-213, MCA and 16-3-214, MCA). These are summarized in the table below:

Brewery License Conditions

Production Level	Less than 100 Barrels	100 to 60,000 Barrels	More than 60,000 Barrels
On-Premises Consumption Allowed?	Free samples between 8 a.m. and 2 a.m.	Up to 48 oz. per customer per day, with or without charge, between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Annual total limited to 2,000 barrels or less	No
Retail Sales for Off-Premises Consumption Allowed?	Yes	Yes	No
Sales and Delivery	To wholesalers, retailers and the public using own trucks, equipment and employees	To wholesalers, retailers and the public using own trucks, equipment and employees. Annual total sales to retailers limited to 10,000 barrels or less	Only to licensed wholesalers

Manufacturers: Wine

Wineries fall into one of three categories: in-state wineries, licensed out-of-state wineries, and registered out-of-state wineries (16-4-107, MCA and 16-3-411, MCA). Unlike breweries and distilleries, overall production level does not determine what a winery can and cannot do. Instead, limitations for wineries are determined by whether or not the winery is licensed or registered.

Like breweries and distilleries, domestic wineries have the option to provide, with or without charge, wine that was produced at the winery for consumption on the premises. Unlike breweries and distilleries, there are no restrictions on sample amounts and they may be open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. (16-3-411, MCA).

Winery License and Registration Conditions

	Licensed, In-State	Licensed, Out-of-State	Out-of-State, Importer's Registration
On-Premises Consumption Allowed?	May provide free samples and sell wine between 8 a.m. and 2 a.m.	N/A	No
Retail Sales for Off-Premises Consumption Allowed?	May sell wine between 8 a.m. and 2 a.m.	No	No
Direct Shipment to Individual Customers?	With direct shipment endorsement, may ship up to 18 cases of 9 liters per year to an individual customer.	With direct shipment endorsement, may ship up to 18 cases of 9 liters per year to an individual customer.	With direct shipment endorsement, may ship up to 18 cases of 9 liters per year to an individual customer.
Direct Sales to Licensed Retailers Allowed?	May deliver up to 4,500 cases per year using own equipment and employees and may ship up to 4,500 cases per year using common carriers or licensed wine distributors.	Yes	No
Sell to Licensed Table Wine Distributors?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Wholesalers, Distributors, and Importers

The department is responsible for the wholesale distribution of distilled spirits. The private sector is responsible for the wholesale distribution of beer and table wine.

For a business to distribute at the wholesale level, it must be licensed by the department. It may be licensed as a beer wholesaler, table wine distributor, or both. A business licensed only as a table wine distributor is limited to two warehouse locations, while a business licensed as a beer wholesaler may have more than two warehouse locations. One location must be designated at the main warehouse, and additional locations must be separately licensed as sub-warehouses.

Beer importers are businesses outside of Montana that wish to import beer into Montana to a licensed beer wholesaler for sale to a licensed retailer.

Wine importers are businesses outside of Montana that wish to import wine into Montana to a licensed table wine distributor for sale to a licensed retailer.

Wholesale/Distributor Licenses

	Beer Wholesaler	Table Wine Distributor
Purchases Product From	Licensed breweries or beer importers	Licensed or registered wineries or wine importers
Sells Product to	Other wholesalers or licensed retailers	Other distributors or licensed retailers
Warehouse Locations Allowed	No limit	No limit
Statute	16-4-103, MCA	16-4-108, MCA

Retail: Off-Premises

Three types of businesses may be licensed to sell beer and table wine for off-premises consumption. They are standalone specialty stores, grocery stores, and drugstores with a pharmacy license. The quota system does not apply to this license type. Off-premises licensees cannot apply for a gambling license.

A church supply business in the state or out of state may be licensed to sell sacramental wine to representatives of religious organizations. A business with a sacramental wine license may sell sacramental wine on-site, may deliver it, or may have it delivered by a licensed table wine distributor or common carrier.

Off-Premises Retail License

	Convenience Store or Grocery Store	Pharmacy	Stand-Alone	Sacramental Wine
General Requirements	The licensee must maintain at least \$3,000 worth of grocery inventory.	Must be located at a drugstore licensed as a pharmacy.	95% of the business' annual gross income comes from the sale of beer, table wine, or both. This is typically a specialty beer or wine shop.	Used at an establishment located in or outside Montana that sells church supplies at retail to officials of churches or other established religious organizations and used exclusively for religious purposes.
Statute	16-4-115, MCA	16-4-115, MCA	16-4-115, MCA	16-4-313, MCA

Retail: On-Premises

Licenses that can be used in bars, taverns, and restaurants are called on-premises licenses. The three most common types of on-premises licenses are the all-beverage license, the beer license (with the option to add a wine amendment), and the restaurant beer and wine license. Major differences between these licenses include: the types of alcohol that can be sold, the right to apply for a gambling license, whether or not alcohol can be served for off-premise consumption, allowable store hours, quota limitations, and various other regulations.

On-premises licenses are further categorized as city licenses (within the boundaries of an incorporated city or town or within a five-mile radius of an incorporated city or town) and county licenses (anywhere in the county outside of a five-mile radius of an incorporated city or town). Restaurant beer and wine licenses only exist within incorporated cities and towns and within a five-mile radius of that city or town.

The five licenses listed above are the most common on-premises licenses issued. Other on-premises licenses include: veterans or fraternal club licenses, golf course beer and wine licenses, resort all-beverage licenses, airport all-beverage licenses, passenger carrier licenses, and nonprofit arts organization beer and wine licenses.

On-Premises Retail License

	County All-Beverage	City All-Beverage	County Beer (option to add wine ammendment)	City Beer (option to add wine ammendment)	Restaurant Beer and Wine (RBW)
Alcohol	Distilled spirits, beer, wine		Beer and wine		
Gambling	Yes			Yes, if issued prior to 1997	No
Off-Premises Sales	Yes				No
Sale Hours	8 a.m. - 2 a.m.				11 a.m. - 11 p.m.
Quota Limitations	Yes		No	Yes	
Additional Requirements	May have ownership interest in a maximum of 3 all-beverage licenses		Must have food available to add a wine amendment		Must be used in conjunction with a restaurant
Statute	16-4-201, MCA		16-4-105, MCA		16-4-420, MCA

Quota System

Most of the on-premises licenses are subject to the quota system. The quota system refers to the limited amount of licenses that may be issued in incorporated cities and towns and countywide. This limit is set in law and varies by license type. Once the quota is met, no new licenses may be issued until the incorporated city/town or county population grows by an amount specific to that license type (16-4-502, MCA). Beginning in 2018, newly available licenses are allocated by a competitive bidding process, with a minimum bid of 75 percent of the market value of an existing license in the quota area.

The following table lists the quota limitations by license type. Countywide beer license is excluded because it is not subject to the quota system.

Quota Limitations

	Population	Quota
County All-Beverage	-	1 license per 750 inhabitants not in a city or town
	<500	2 licenses
City All-Beverage	501-3,000	3 licenses for the first 1,000 inhabitants plus 1 license for each additional 1,000
	>3,000	5 licenses for the first 3,000 inhabitants and 1 license for each additional 1,500
City Beer (with or without wine amendment)	<500	1 license
	501-2,000	1 license per 500 inhabitants
	>2,000	4 licenses for the first 2,000 inhabitants, 2 for the next 2,000 inhabitants, and 1 license for each additional 2,000
Restaurant Beer and Wine (RBW)	<5,000	80% of the beer license quota
	5,001-20,000	160% of the beer license quota
	20,000-60,000	100% of the beer license quota
	>60,000	80% of the beer license quota

Some all-beverage licenses are allowed to “float,” which means that an all-beverage license purchased in one quota area may move to another quota area. An all-beverage license may float out of a quota area if the number of licenses issued in the original quota area exceeds the quota by at least 25 percent. An all-beverage license may float into a quota area if the number of licenses issued in the new quota area does not exceed that area’s quota by more than 33 percent (43 percent for incorporated cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants) (16-4-204, MCA).

Number of Licenses by Type and County 2020

County	All-Beverage	Beer/Wine	Restaurant Beer and Wine	Off-Premises	Manufacturer	Wholesale	Total
Beaverhead	22	13	1	11	1	0	48
Big Horn	6	6	0	7	0	0	19
Blaine	10	2	0	8	0	0	20
Broadwater	9	2	0	5	2	0	18
Carbon	34	5	3	16	1	0	59
Carter	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Cascade	110	37	11	57	5	2	222
Chouteau	15	1	1	6	0	0	23
Custer	22	8	1	11	2	2	46
Daniels	9	0	0	2	0	0	11
Dawson	16	6	2	11	1	0	36
Deer Lodge	26	6	0	9	1	0	42
Fallon	8	3	0	2	1	0	14
Fergus	25	9	1	13	1	2	51
Flathead	148	36	36	75	21	5	321
Gallatin	130	47	38	79	24	7	325
Garfield	2	1	0	3	0	0	6
Glacier	23	11	0	13	1	0	48
Golden Valley	3	0	0	2	0	0	5
Granite	10	3	2	4	2	0	21
Hill	30	11	3	13	4	2	63
Jefferson	14	4	0	4	0	1	23
Judith Basin	8	1	0	2	0	0	11
Lake	43	9	4	28	5	0	89
Lewis and Clark	86	26	19	52	7	5	195
Liberty	3	1	0	3	0	0	7
Lincoln	38	12	10	25	4	0	89
Madison	37	13	7	10	3	1	71
McCone	5	1	0	3	0	0	9
Meagher	10	3	1	3	1	0	18
Mineral	13	4	0	9	0	0	26
Missoula	106	50	31	79	21	5	292
Musselshell	7	2	0	5	0	0	14
Park	39	29	4	21	3	0	96
Petroleum	2	0	0	2	0	0	4

Number of Licenses by Type and County 2020

County	All- Beverages	Beer/ Wine	Restaurant Beer and Wine	Off- Premises	Manu- facturer	Whole- sale	Total
Phillips	12	3	0	7	1	0	23
Pondera	9	4	0	7	0	0	20
Powder River	4	2	0	2	0	0	8
Powell	14	6	0	9	0	0	29
Prairie	3	0	0	2	0	0	5
Ravalli	40	13	16	29	13	0	111
Richland	19	8	3	10	3	1	44
Roosevelt	23	2	0	12	1	0	38
Rosebud	15	5	0	5	0	0	25
Sanders	24	6	2	14	0	0	46
Sheridan	13	4	0	6	0	0	23
Silver Bow	81	28	3	30	4	4	150
Stillwater	11	5	1	11	0	0	28
Sweet Grass	8	4	1	5	1	0	19
Teton	17	2	1	4	0	0	24
Toole	17	3	0	6	0	1	27
Treasure	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Valley	23	8	0	9	1	2	43
Wheatland	9	2	0	4	1	0	16
Wibaux	3	1	0	3	1	0	8
Yellowstone	147	71	47	91	14	2	372
Total	1,569	546	258	918	136	40	3,467

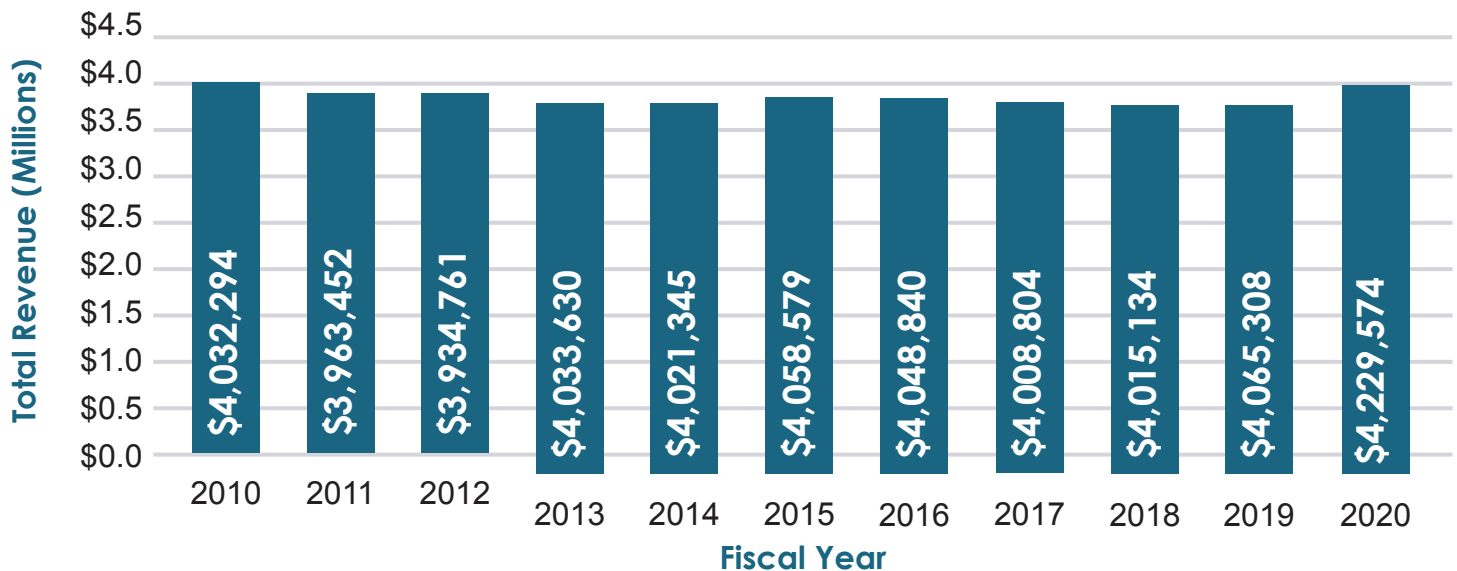
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

There is an excise tax on all sales of liquor in Montana. Each type of alcoholic beverage has separate tax rates and distributions. Like some license types, production level determines the tax rate on beer and distilled spirits.

Beer Tax

Statute: 16-1-406, MCA

Beer Tax



Tax Rate

The state levies a tax on each 31-gallon barrel of beer sold. The tax rate depends on the size of the brewer and ranges from \$1.30 per barrel to \$4.30 per barrel.

Barrels Produced per Year	Tax per Barrel
1 to 5,000	\$1.30
5,001 to 10,000	\$2.30
Over 10,000	\$4.30

Filing Requirements

The beer tax is collected monthly from distributors and breweries. Taxpayers must submit returns to the department on or before the 15th day of the month.

Distribution of Beer Tax

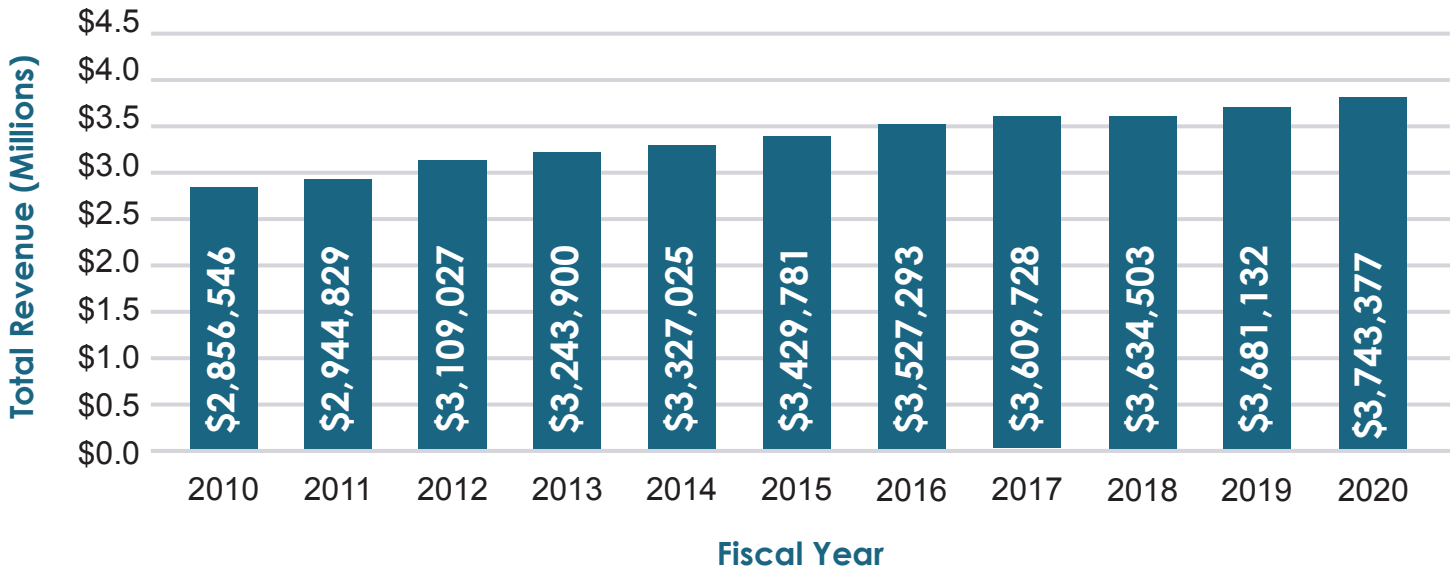
The Department of Public Health and Human Services receives 23.26 percent of the revenue collected from the beer tax for treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of alcoholism and chemical dependency. Tribes with a revenue sharing agreement with the state receive a portion of the beer tax revenue. Currently the state has revenue sharing agreements with the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes. The remainder of the revenue is deposited in the general fund.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
DPHHS (23.26%)	\$941,760	\$932,448	\$933,920	\$945,591	\$983,799
Tribal	\$79,807	\$78,812	\$78,814	\$78,826	\$78,470
General Fund (remainder)	\$3,027,273	\$2,997,545	\$3,002,400	\$3,040,892	\$3,167,305

Table Wine and Hard Cider Tax

Statute: 16-1-411, MCA

Table Wine and Hard Cider



Tax Rate

A tax of \$0.27 per liter is levied on table wine and a tax of \$0.037 per liter is levied on hard cider sold. There is an additional \$0.01 per liter tax applied if the wine is sold to an agency liquor store.

Product	Tax per Liter
Table Wine	\$0.27
Table Wine Sold to Agency Liquor Stores	\$0.28
Hard Cider	\$0.037

Filing Requirements

Wineries that sell less than 1,000 liters per year within the state file and pay tax once yearly, on October 15. The wine and hard cider tax is collected monthly for wineries selling more than 1,000 liters per year and distributors. Taxpayers must submit returns to the department on or before the 15th day of the month.

Distribution of Table Wine and Hard Cider Taxes

Tribes with a revenue sharing agreement with the state receive a portion of the wine tax revenue. Currently the state has revenue sharing agreements with the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes.

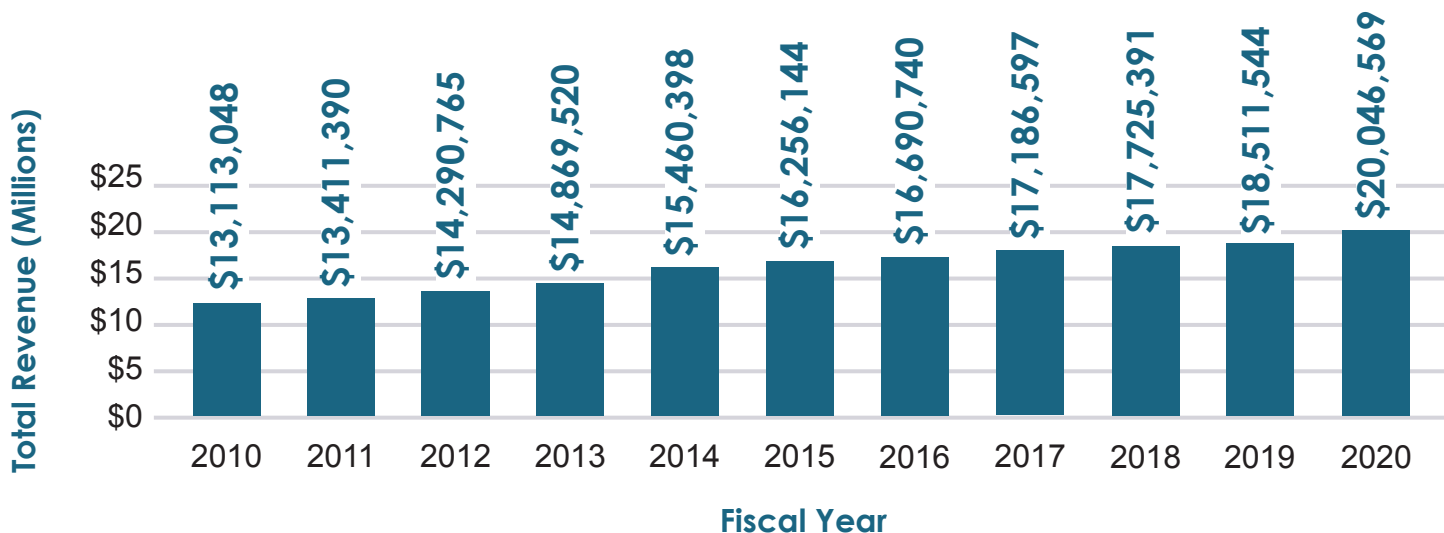
The \$0.01 per liter tax from agency liquor stores is deposited in the general fund. Of the remaining revenue, 69 percent is directed to the state general fund and 31 percent to the Department of Public Health and Human Services for treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of alcoholism and chemical dependency.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Table Wine and Hard Cider	\$3,524,965	\$3,607,230	\$3,632,089	\$3,678,837	\$3,740,830
Tribal Revenue	\$61,056	\$62,334	\$62,850	\$62,953	\$61,941
General Fund (69% Less Tribal Accounts)	\$2,371,170	\$2,426,655	\$2,443,292	\$2,475,445	\$2,519,231
DPHHS (31%)	\$1,092,739	\$1,118,241	\$1,125,947	\$1,140,439	\$1,159,657
Agency Liquor Stores	\$2,328	\$2,498	\$2,414	\$2,295	\$2,547
General Fund (100%)	\$2,328	\$2,498	\$2,414	\$2,295	\$2,547

Liquor Excise Tax

Statute: 16-1-401, MCA

Liquor Excise Tax



Tax Rate

The department collects an excise tax on the retail selling price of all liquor sold by the state liquor warehouse. The tax rate ranges from 3 to 16 percent of the retail sales price depending on the number of proof gallons produced by the manufacturer nationwide.

Annual Production Level

Tax Rate

Less than 20,000 Proof Gallons	3.0%
20,001 - 50,000 Proof Gallons	8.0%
50,001 - 200,000 Proof Gallons	13.8%
Over 200,000 Proof Gallons	16.0%

Filing Requirements

The agency liquor stores must pay the tax within 60 days of shipment.

Distribution of Liquor Excise Tax

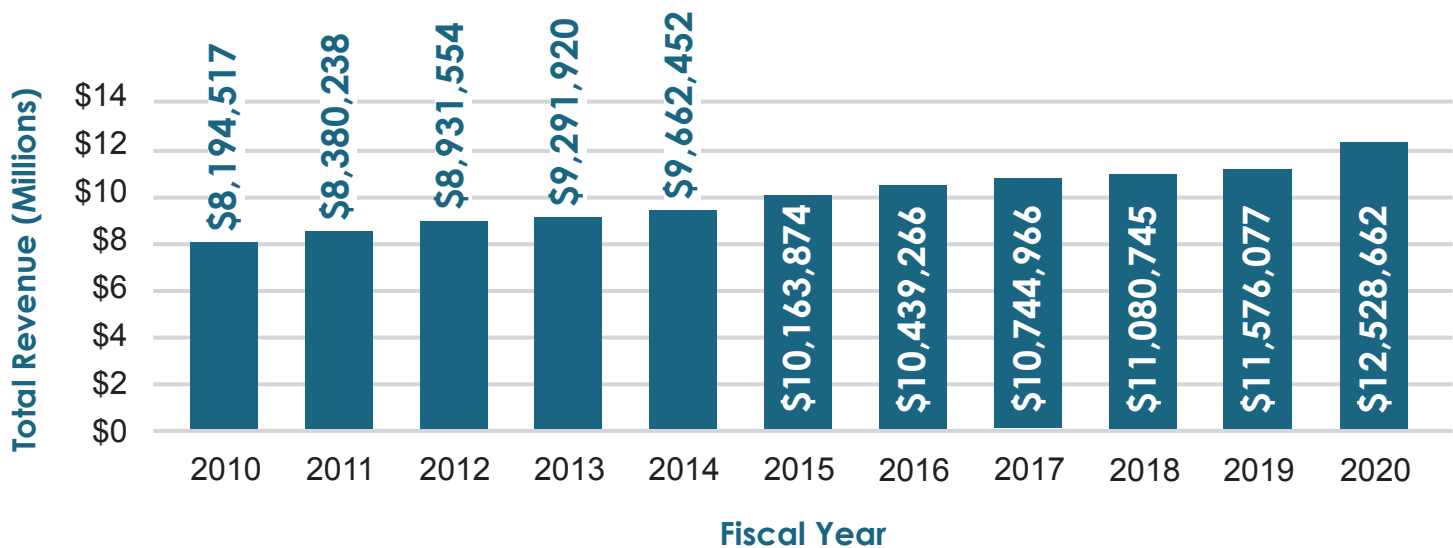
The revenue collected from the tax is deposited in the state general fund. Tribes with a revenue sharing agreement with state receive a portion of the liquor excise tax revenue. Currently the state has revenue sharing agreements with the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes.

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund	\$16,174,180	\$16,659,242	\$17,183,753	\$17,952,292	\$19,463,212
Tribal	\$516,561	\$527,354	\$541,637	\$559,252	\$583,358

Liquor License Tax

Statute: 16-1-404, MCA

Liquor License Tax



Tax Rate

The department collects a license tax on the retail selling price of all liquor sold by the state liquor warehouse. The tax rate ranges from 2 to 10 percent of the retail price depending on the number of proof gallons produced by the manufacturer nationwide.

Annual Production Level	Tax Rate
Less than 50,000 Proof Gallons	2.0%
50,001 - 200,000 Proof Gallons	8.6%
Over 200,000 Proof Gallons	10.0%

Filing Requirements

The agency liquor stores must pay the tax within 60 days of shipment.

Distribution of Liquor License Tax

The revenue collected from the tax are deposited 34.5 percent to the state general fund and 65.5 percent to the Department of Public Health and Human Services for treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of alcoholism and chemical dependency (16-1-404, MCA).

Fund	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
General Fund (34.5%)	\$3,601,547	\$3,707,013	\$3,822,857	\$3,993,747	\$4,322,389
DPHHS (65.5%)	\$6,837,719	\$7,037,953	\$7,257,888	\$7,582,330	\$8,206,274

Tax Expenditures



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Introduction

The purpose of this tax expenditure report is to provide the public and the Legislature information on special provisions and the cost of these special provisions in terms of reduced tax revenue.

What are Tax Expenditures and Why Measure Them?

When a state agency has a program to accomplish a goal, such as paving state highways, operating prisons, or funding local school districts, the program has a direct cost to taxpayers—the taxes they must pay to finance the program. The program's budget spells out how much the program will cost and how the money will be spent.

When the state tax code contains provisions that give incentives for taxpayers to behave in certain ways, such as saving more or donating to charities, this also has a cost to taxpayers. Without the special provisions, either general taxes could be lower or more revenue could be available to provide public services. This cost to the state budget, and ultimately to other taxpayers, is called a tax expenditure.

When the Legislature creates tax expenditures, conventional accounting gives a distorted picture of the state budget. For example, suppose that the Legislature is considering two programs to provide \$10 million in assistance to private landowners who remove beetle-killed trees. One program would provide grants to landowners based on their costs and the benefits to public safety. The other would make exactly the same payments to exactly the same people for cutting down and removing exactly the same trees, but, at the end of the program, the checks would be written by the Department of Revenue instead of the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and the money would be called a tax credit instead of a grant.

The two programs would also have the same effect on the bottom line of the state budget. They would both reduce the ending fund balance by \$10 million. In the first case, conventional accounting correctly shows how this has happened. The state spent an additional \$10 million with no change in revenue. In the second case, conventional accounting is misleading. The \$10 million spent disposing of beetle-killed trees is shown as a reduction of revenue, rather than as the expenditure it really is.

This distorted accounting allows legislators to propose new spending programs while portraying them as tax cuts. Accounting for tax expenditures gives legislators and the public a better picture of both the size and scope of state government and the tradeoffs between state programs.

How are Tax Expenditures Measured?

There are two components to measuring tax expenditures: identifying special provisions of the tax code and estimating the revenue lost because of each special provision.

Since the introduction of the tax expenditure concept by the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1967, there has been considerable controversy about what should be considered a tax expenditure and about what baseline should be used in estimating a special provision's revenue impact. In part, the controversy has been about technical points of economic theory, and in part, it has been an ideological argument between proponents of different visions of an ideal tax system. This controversy has obscured the goal of tax expenditure reporting, which is to serve as a starting point for evaluating whether special features of the tax law should be continued, modified, or replaced.

For each tax considered, this report first identifies the general structure of the tax—the general rules defining the tax base and the normal rate structure. It then identifies exceptions from these general rules. The exceptions may take the form of special, limited exemptions from the tax base, special rates with limited applicability, or tax credits. For each special provision, it explores how the special provision affects qualifying taxpayers, the state budget, and other taxpayers. This report presents the amount of each tax expenditure based on information from actual tax returns, such as the amount of credits claimed or the reduction in tax liability due to reported exclusions or deductions. It does not attempt to estimate the changes in behavior a tax incentive has induced or the additional revenue that would result from repealing it.

How Should This Information be Used?

Ideally, policy makers would give tax expenditures the same kind of scrutiny that they give direct program expenditures. They would consider the likely costs and results of new proposals and periodically evaluate the actual costs and impacts of existing tax expenditures. This evaluation would examine each tax expenditure's effectiveness and its cost-effectiveness.

Evaluating a tax expenditure's effectiveness would require having a clear statement of its purpose and measuring whether it accomplishes that purpose. In general, a tax expenditure's purpose is to change taxpayers' behavior in some way. An effective tax expenditure would produce a large change in taxpayers' behavior for a small cost in lost revenue. An ineffective tax expenditure would reward people for doing what they would have done anyway.

Thus, measuring a tax expenditure's effectiveness requires knowing its cost, knowing how much of the desired activity taxpayers engaged in, and estimating how much of the activity taxpayers would have done without the incentive.

Evaluating a tax expenditure's cost-effectiveness would require comparing it with other methods of accomplishing the same goal. For example, the tax credits to encourage energy conservation investments could be compared to direct grant programs or changes in building codes. The tax credit for extending infrastructure to new manufacturing plants could be compared to a direct grant program or changes in land use planning.

The table on the next page lists all of the tax expenditures in this report, as well as each expenditure's code reference, year of enactment, and bill and chapter reference.

Tax-Exempt Organizations

In addition to the tax expenditures for each tax type listed in this section, the state also exempts some organizations and property from taxation by the state. In general, organizations that qualify for tax-exempt status include government, charitable and educational organizations, properties used for religious purposes, or nonprofits that provide care to qualified individuals. A complete list of tax-exempt organization types can be found in 15-6-201, MCA. To receive tax-exempt status, each organization must meet the necessary requirements and file an application to the Department of Revenue by March 1.

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/Year	Legislation
Individual Income Tax					
Individual Income Tax	Business Purchase of Recycled Material	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-32-609 to 611	1991	SB 111
Individual Income Tax	Capital Gain Exclusion from the Sale of Mobile Home Park	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-31-163	2009	HB 636
Individual Income Tax	Deduction for Self-Employment	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Disability Retirement Income	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(10)	1985	SB 464
Individual Income Tax	Domestic Production Activities	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Employer-Paid Disability Insurance Limited to Part Owners and Highly Compensated Employees	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(h)	2013	HB 545
Individual Income Tax	Employer-Paid Health Insurance Limited to Part Owners and Highly Compensated Employees	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(h)	1985	SB 72
Individual Income Tax	Exempt Tribal Income	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Expenses Incurred by Medical Marijuana Providers	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2131	2017	SB 333
Individual Income Tax	Family Education Savings Account	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-62-101 to 302	1997	HB 536
Individual Income Tax	Farm and Ranch Risk Management Account	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-3001 to 3005	2001	SB 245
Individual Income Tax	First-Time Homebuyer Account	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-63-101 to 205	1997	HB 599
Individual Income Tax	Health Savings Account	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Individual Retirement Account Deduction	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Interest On Federal Government Bonds	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision and 15-30-2110(2)(a)		
Individual Income Tax	Military Salary	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2117(2)	1975	HB 152
Individual Income Tax	Montana Achieving a Better Life Experience Act Account Deposits	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision and 15-30-2110(12)		

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/ Year	Legislation
Individual Income Tax	Montana Medical Savings Account	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-61-101 to 205	1995	HB 560
Individual Income Tax	National Guard Life Insurance	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2117(3)	2005	HB 761
Individual Income Tax	Partial Exclusion of Capital Gains on Pre-1987 Installment Sales	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(13)	1987	HB 904
Individual Income Tax	Partial Interest Exclusion for the Elderly	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(b)	1981	HB 18
Individual Income Tax	Partial Pension Exemption	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(c)	1963	HB 232
Individual Income Tax	Passive Tax Expenditures	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(1)	1955	HB 354
Individual Income Tax	Sale of Land to Beginning Farmers	Adjustment to Gross Income	80-12-211	1983	SB 316
Individual Income Tax	Small Business Investment Company Dividends	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-33-106	1981	HB 834
Individual Income Tax	Student Loan Interest Deduction	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Third-Party Repayment of Health Care Professional's Student Loans	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(12)	2003	SB408
Individual Income Tax	Tier II Railroad Retirement	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Tips	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(f)	1983	HB 841
Individual Income Tax	Tuition and Fees Deduction	Adjustment to Gross Income	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Unemployment Compensation	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2101(10)	1979	HB 363
Individual Income Tax	Worker's Compensation	Adjustment to Gross Income	15-30-2110(2)(g)	1985	SB 72
Individual Income Tax	Casualty and Theft Losses	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Charitable Contributions	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Child and Dependent Care Expenses	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(c)	1977	HB 47
Individual Income Tax	Federal Income Tax	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(b)	1933	HB 328

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/ Year	Legislation
Individual Income Tax	Home Mortgage Interest	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Light Vehicle Registration Fees	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(h)	1999	HB 540
Individual Income Tax	Long Term Care Insurance Premiums	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(a)(iv)	1997	SB 151
Individual Income Tax	Livestock Fees	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(i)	2001	HB 124
Individual Income Tax	Medical and Dental Expenses	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Medical Insurance Premiums	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(a)(iii)	1995	HB 202
Individual Income Tax	Other Deductible Taxes	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Political Contributions	Itemized Deduction	15-30-2131(1)(d)	1979	HB 407
Individual Income Tax	State and Local Taxes Limited to \$10,000	Itemized Deduction	Federal Provision		
Individual Income Tax	Adoption Credit	Credit	15-30-2364	2007	HB 490
Individual Income Tax	Alternative Energy Production Credit	Credit	15-32-401 to 407	1983	HB 780
Individual Income Tax	Alternative Energy Systems Credit	Credit	15-32-201 to 203	1977	SB 167
Individual Income Tax	Alternative Fuel Credit	Credit	15-30-2320	1993	HB 219
Individual Income Tax	Apprenticeship Credit	Credit	15-30-2357, 39-6-109	2017	HB 308
Individual Income Tax	Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tank Credit	Credit	15-32-703	2005	HB 756
Individual Income Tax	Capital Gains Credit	Credit	15-30-2301	2003	SB 407
Individual Income Tax	College Contribution Credit	Credit	15-30-2326	1991	HB 894
Individual Income Tax	Credit For Other States' Taxes	Credit	15-30-2302	1941	HB 38
Individual Income Tax	Dependent Care Credit	Credit	15-31-131, 15-31-133, 15-30-2373	1989	SB 282
Individual Income Tax	Earned Income Tax Credit	Credit	15-30-2318	2017	HB 391
Individual Income Tax	Elderly Care Credit	Credit	15-30-2366	1989	HB 166

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/Year	Legislation
Individual Income Tax	Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit	Credit	15-30-2337 to 15-30-2341	1981	SB 337
Individual Income Tax	Emergency Lodging Credit	Credit	15-30-2381	2007	HB 240
Individual Income Tax	Empowerment Zone Credit	Credit	15-30-2356, 15-31-134	2003	SB 484
Individual Income Tax	Energy Conservation Credit	Credit	15-32-109, 15-30-2319	1981	HB 237
Individual Income Tax	Geothermal Heating System Credit	Credit	15-32-115	1991	SB 416
Individual Income Tax	Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	Credit	15-30-2367	1991	HB 693
Individual Income Tax	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Credit	15-30-2342, 15-31-151	1997	HB 601
Individual Income Tax	Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	Credit	17-6-316	1995	SB 100 and HB 602
Individual Income Tax	Innovative Educational Program Credit	Credit	15-30-3110	2015	SB 410
Individual Income Tax	Mineral Exploration Credit	Credit	15-32-501 to 510	1999	SB 265
Individual Income Tax	Montana Earned Income Tax Credit	Credit	15-30-2318	2017	HB 391
Individual Income Tax	Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Facility Credit	Credit	15-32-701 to 702	2005	HB 756
Individual Income Tax	Qualified Endowment Credit	Credit	15-30-2327 to 2329	1997	HB 434
Individual Income Tax	Recycling Credit	Credit	15-32-601 to 604	1991	SB 111
Individual Income Tax	Research Credit	Credit	15-31-150	1999	HB 638
Individual Income Tax	State Land Access Credit	Credit	15-30-2380	2013	HB 444
Individual Income Tax	Student Scholarship Organization Credit	Credit	15-30-3111	2015	SB 410

Corporate Income Tax

Corporate Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax Water's Edge Election	Special Election	15-31-322 to 324	1987	HB 703
Corporate Income Tax	Capital Gains Exclusion for Mobile Home Park	Deduction	15-31-163	2009	HB 636
Corporate Income Tax	Deduction for Donation of Exploration Information	Deduction	15-32-510	1999	SB 625

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/Year	Legislation
Corporate Income Tax	Deduction for Purchasing Montana-Produced Fertilizer	Deduction	15-32-303	1981	SB 322
Corporate Income Tax	Energy-Conservation Investment Deduction	Deduction	15-32-103	1975	HB 663
Corporate Income Tax	Recycling Material Qualifying for Deduction	Deduction	15-32-609 and 610	1991	SB 111
Corporate Income Tax	Alternative Energy Production Credit	Credit	15-32-401 to 407	1983	HB 755
Corporate Income Tax	Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Conversion Credit	Credit	15-30-2320	1993	HB 219
Corporate Income Tax	Apprenticeship Credit	Credit	15-30-2357, 39-6-109	2017	HB 308
Corporate Income Tax	Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tank Credit	Credit	15-32-703	2005	HB 756
Corporate Income Tax	Charitable Endowment Credit	Credit	15-31-161 and 162	1997	HB 434
Corporate Income Tax	College Contributions Credit	Credit	15-30-2326	1991	HB 894
Corporate Income Tax	Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax Credit	Credit	15-50-207	1967	HB 530
Corporate Income Tax	Contributions to Public and Private Schools Credit	Credit	15-31-158 and 159	2015	SB 410
Corporate Income Tax	Dependent Care Assistance Credit	Credit	15-31-131 and 133	1989	SB 282
Corporate Income Tax	Empowerment Zone New Employees Tax Credit	Credit	15-31-134	2003	SB 484
Corporate Income Tax	Geothermal Heating Credit	Credit	15-32-115	2005	SB 340
Corporate Income Tax	Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	Credit	15-31-132	1989	HB 166
Corporate Income Tax	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Credit	15-31-151	1997	HB 601
Corporate Income Tax	Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	Credit	17-6-316	1995	SB 100 and HB 602

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/Year	Legislation
Corporate Income Tax	Mineral Exploration Incentive Credit	Credit	15-32-501 to 509	1999	SB 625
Corporate Income Tax	Montana Economic Development Industry Advancement Act (Media Production Credit)	Credit	15-31-1001 to 1012	2019	HB 293
Corporate Income Tax	New and Expanded Industry Credit	Credit	15-31-124 to 127	1975	HB 593
Corporate Income Tax	Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Facility Credit	Credit	15-32-701 and 702	2005	HB 756
Corporate Income Tax	Qualified Research Credit	Credit	15-31-150	1999	HB 638
Corporate Income Tax	Recycling Credit	Credit	15-32-601 to 611	1991	SB 111
Corporate Income Tax	Short Term Temporary Lodging Credit	Credit	15-31-171	2007	HB 240
Corporate Income Tax	Unlocking Public Lands Credit	Credit	15-30-2380	2013	HB 444
Corporate Income Tax	Corporate Passive Deduction Expenditures	Passive Expenditure			

Property Tax

Property Tax	Montana Disabled Veterans Program	Residential Property	15-6-211	1979	HB 213
Property Tax	Electrical Generation and Transmission Facility Exemption	Economic Development	15-24-3001	2007	HB 3
Property Tax	Energy Production or Development Tax Abatement	Economic Development	15-24-3111	2007	HB 3
Property Tax	Generally Exempt Property	Tax Exempt	15-6-2		
Property Tax	Intangible Personal Property Exemption	Centrally Assessed	15-6-218	1999	SB 111
Property Tax	Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program	Residential Property	15-6-240	2017	SB 94
Property Tax	Property Tax Assistance Program	Residential Property	15-6-134	1979	HB 398
Property Tax	Tax Increment Finance Districts	Economic Development	7-15-4282	1974	HB 193

Tax Source	Tax Expenditure	Expenditure Type	Law	Session/Year	Legislation
Oil and Gas Tax					
Oil and Gas Tax	New Production Tax Holiday	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1977	HB 553
Oil and Gas Tax	Reduced Rate for Oil and Gas Wells Completed After 1998	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1977	HB 553
Oil and Gas Tax	Reduced Rates for Horizontally Recompleted Oil Wells	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1993	SB 18
Oil and Gas Tax	Reduced Rates for Incremental Oil Production from Enhanced Recovery Projects	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1985	HB 636
Oil and Gas Tax	Reduced Rates for Stripper Exemption and Stripper Oil Wells	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1999	HB 661
Oil and Gas Tax	Reduced Rates for Pre-1999 "Stripper" Gas Wells	Reduced Rate	15-36-304	1999	SB 530

The following tables show the estimated cost of tax expenditures by size. The tables showing individual income, corporate income, and property tax expenditures show only the cost to the general fund for these provisions. The fourth table showing natural resource expenditures show the total cost of the tax expenditure to state and any local governments. Passive tax expenditures are not included in these tables.

Individual Income Tax Expenditures - 2019	Number	\$
Federal Income Tax Deduction	208,531	\$64,294,384
Capital Gains Credit	73,591	\$50,337,761
Credit for Other States' Taxes	14,972	\$44,078,008
Medical Insurance Premium Deduction	100,332	\$24,112,624
Medical and Dental Expenses Deduction	52,185	\$11,793,947
Exempt Military Salary	5,167	\$10,866,718
Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit	15,229	\$8,060,688
Unemployment Compensation Deduction	19,506	\$4,928,741
Exempt Tips	21,799	\$4,419,879
Earned Income Tax Credit	66,342	\$4,364,782
Partial Pension Exemption	45,396	\$4,259,649
Energy Conservation Credit	6,747	\$3,559,773
Qualified Endowment Credit	665	\$2,905,212
Partial Interest Exclusion for Elderly Taxpayers	76,703	\$1,986,593
Long-Term Care Insurance Premium Deduction	9,751	\$1,587,328
Montana Medical Care Savings Account Deduction	5,354	\$1,308,343

Individual Income Tax Expenditures - 2019	Number	\$
Family Education Savings Account Deduction	4,596	\$996,676
Alternative Energy Systems Credit	752	\$538,901
Light Vehicle Registration Fee Deduction	32,295	\$504,364
College Contribution Credit	2,495	\$290,116
Expenses Incurred by Medical Marijuana Providers	60	\$278,459
Apprenticeship Credit	233	\$205,163
Adoption Credit	138	\$158,271
Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	*	\$133,930
Recycling Credit	83	\$132,406
Third-Party Repayment of Health Care Professional's Student Loans Deduction	467	\$112,249
Geothermal Heating System Credit	82	\$96,633
Capital Gain Exclusion From Sale of Mobile Home Park	*	\$86,430
Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	75	\$63,475
First-Time Homebuyer Account Deduction	241	\$48,249
Historic Property Preservation Credit	19	\$47,131
Political Contribution Deduction	6,337	\$47,111
Worker's Compensation Deduction	154	\$34,837
Health Benefits Limited to Highly Compensated Employees Deduction	124	\$32,270
Small Business Investment Company Dividend Deduction	23	\$19,051
Business Purchases of Recycled Material Deduction	103	\$16,005
Elderly Care Credit	57	\$13,665
Alternative Energy Production Credit	11	\$13,131
ABLE Account Deduction	108	\$12,959
Alternative Fuel Credit	21	\$10,001
Dependent Care Assistance Credit	14	\$9,524
Unlocking State Lands Credit	*	\$7,930
Per Capita Livestock Fee Deduction	552	\$4,843
Child and Dependent Care Expenses Deduction	325	\$2,674
National Guard Life Insurance Premiums Deduction	21	\$2,090
Sales of Land to Beginning Farmers	*	\$1,706
Innovative Education Credit	*	\$1,601
Exempt Disability Retirement Income Deduction	28	\$1,243
Mineral Exploration Credit	*	\$1,116
Student Scholarship Organization Credit	*	\$1,113
Empowerment Zone Credit	*	\$7
Research Credit	*	\$6
Biodiesel Credits	*	\$2
Temporary Emergency Lodging Credit	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Corporate Income Tax Expenditures - 2018

	Number	\$
Water's Edge Election	557	\$6-\$8 million
Contractor's Gross Receipts	75	\$924,808
Recycled Material Qualifying for Deduction	*	\$918,706
Infrastructure Users Fee Credit	12	\$579,462
Charitable Endowment Credit	13	\$41,806
Recycling Credit	*	\$38,176
College Contribution Credit	12	\$2,958
Qualified Research Credit	*	\$100
Historic Property Preservation Credit	*	\$50
Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit	*	\$50
Geothermal Heating System Credit	*	\$50
Mineral Exploration Incentive Credit	*	\$25
New/Expanded Industry Credit	0	\$0
Short-Term Temporary Lodging Credit	0	\$0
Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Credit	0	\$0
Empowerment Zone New Employees Tax Credit	0	\$0
Dependent Care Assistance Credit	0	\$0
Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tank Credit	0	\$0
Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Conversion Credit	0	\$0
Alternative Energy Production Credit	0	\$0
Capital Gain Exclusion for Mobile Home Park	-	-
Deduction for Donation of Exploration Information	-	-
Deduction for Purchasing Montana-Produced Fertilizer	-	-
Energy Conserving Investments Deduction	-	-

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Property Tax Expenditures - 2020

	Number	\$
Generally Exempt Property	N/A	\$24,980,495
Intangible Personal Property Exemption	173	\$15,984,335
Tax Increment Financing Districts	N/A	\$5,571,216
Property Tax Assistance Program	22,650	\$2,814,211
Montana Disabled Veterans Program	2,824	\$807,196
Energy Production or Development Tax Abatement	4	\$223,625
Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program	152	\$69,748
Electrical Generation and Transmission Facility Exemption	0	\$0

Natural Resource Tax Expenditures - 2020	Number	\$
Oil New Production Holiday (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	102	\$12,640,032
Oil Stripper Well Production (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	1471	\$1,712,336
Natural Gas Pre-1999 and Less than 60 MCF/day (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	4989	\$266,377
Natural Gas New Production Tax Holiday (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	62	\$232,606
Oil Horizontally Recompleted Wells (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	0	\$0
Oil Tertiary Incremental Production (Oil and Gas Production Tax)	*	\$603,872

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Individual Income Tax Expenditures

Tax Expenditures: Individual Income Tax

The individual income tax is a tax on income a person or couple receives during a year. The general structure of the income tax has three components:

- The taxpayer's adjusted gross income, which generally includes cash receipts and the value of nonmonetary compensation, minus costs related to earning income;
- An exemption for each taxpayer and dependent, and a standard deduction, which are subtracted from adjusted gross income to give taxable income; and
- The tax rates, which in Montana take the form of a graduated rate schedule with the first increments of income taxed at lower rates. The total of the personal exemption and standard deduction can be viewed as defining an initial rate bracket with a zero tax rate.

Tax expenditures for the income tax take four forms:

- Tax credits for taxpayers who meet certain conditions or make certain types of expenditures;
- Special treatment of specific types of income, either through special provisions for measuring income, or by excluding some types of income from the definition of adjusted gross income;
- Itemized deductions from adjusted gross income for taxpayers who meet certain conditions or make certain types of expenditures; and
- Lower tax rates for certain types of income.

Definition of Adjusted Gross Income - Passive Expenditures

Tax Expenditures in the Definition of Adjusted Gross Income

In most cases, Montana law adopts the federal definition of adjusted gross income as the starting point for measuring income subject to the state income tax. Tax expenditures in the definition of adjusted gross income arise from two sources: the federal definition of adjusted gross income and special provisions of Montana law.

State tax expenditures that arise from the state's tie to federal law are called passive tax expenditures. The legislature has not taken any action to create them and would have to act to prevent them.

Some passive tax expenditures result from federal law exempting certain types of income from tax. Others arise from special rules for measuring income. These include special depreciation provisions, rules for the timing of recognition of income, and rules that determine when expenditures that employers make on behalf of their employees count as income to the employee. A third type of passive expenditure results from extra expense deductions that federal law allows as incentives to make certain types of investment.

Federal credits do not create passive state tax expenditures because they do not affect the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

Montana tax returns do not include information that would allow reliable state-level estimates of individual passive tax expenditures. Total passive tax expenditures can be roughly estimated from the estimates of federal tax expenditures published by the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).¹ The JCT estimates that federal tax expenditures creating Montana passive tax expenditures total \$690.3 billion. This amount, multiplied by the ratio of adjusted gross income reported on federal returns with a Montana address to adjusted gross income reported on all federal returns (0.27 percent), and the ratio of the top Montana rate to the top federal rate (18.6 percent), results in passive tax expenditures of \$344 million due to federal definition of total income.

Other passive tax expenditures arise from specific adjustments to gross income. These items are listed on both federal and state tax returns. For Tax Year 2019, these adjustments are on Schedule 1 of Montana's Form 2. These items are sometimes called federal adjustments to income or above-the-line deductions.

¹ "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Fiscal Years 2019-2023," by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, December, 2019, Document JCX-55-19.

Five above-the-line deductions should not be considered tax expenditures. Four allow taxpayers to deduct unreimbursed costs of doing their jobs or otherwise earning income. They are the deduction for educator expenses; the deduction for business expenses of reservists, performing artists, and fee-basis local government officials; the deduction for expenses of moving for members of the Armed Forces; and the deduction for penalties for early withdrawal of savings.

The fifth is the deduction for alimony paid, which ensures that income allocated between former spouses is taxed to the person who ultimately receives it. The other seven above-the-line deductions are tax expenditures.

Deductions for the Self-Employed: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Three above-the-line deductions give the self-employed the same treatment as employees for fringe benefits and retirement plans. They are the deduction for one-half of the self-employment tax, the deduction for contributions to qualified self-employed retirement plans, and the deduction for a self-employed person's health insurance premiums. These are equivalent to an employer's payments for payroll taxes, health insurance benefits, and pension contributions that are not included in an employee's adjusted gross income.

The exclusions for employees provide an incentive for employers to offer and employees to accept pension and health benefits because they make it cheaper for employers to provide additional after-tax compensation as fringe benefits rather than as wages. Providing the same exclusions for self-employed persons removes an incentive to be an employee rather than self-employed.

The costs of the exclusions for employees are included in the figure for passive tax expenditures. The following tables show these deductions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For 2019, extending these exclusions to the self-employed reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$18,306,749, or \$27.10 per full-year resident taxpayer.

One-Half of Self Employment Tax

Residents			Nonresidents			Part-Year Residents		Total	
N		\$	N		\$	N		N	\$
2011	58,708	\$76,908,913	8,341	\$36,132,655		2,029	\$2,057,736	69,078	\$115,099,304
2012	57,264	\$77,679,329	8,375	\$32,192,253		2,115	\$2,006,523	67,754	\$111,878,105
2013	59,162	\$84,415,172	9,383	\$38,275,634		2,307	\$2,297,896	70,852	\$124,988,702
2014	60,013	\$86,986,043	9,765	\$43,015,696		2,382	\$2,399,186	72,160	\$132,400,925
2015	60,556	\$89,922,276	9,844	\$41,834,447		2,565	\$2,528,989	72,965	\$134,285,712
2016	61,088	\$88,099,153	9,774	\$43,246,206		2,596	\$2,625,927	73,458	\$133,971,286
2017	61,605	\$89,951,840	10,037	\$40,555,635		2,627	\$2,823,065	74,269	\$133,330,540
2018	60,312	\$85,230,666	9,452	\$43,488,645		2,740	\$2,661,760	72,504	\$131,381,071
2019	62,562	\$96,409,633	10,486	\$51,753,246		2,947	\$3,409,125	75,995	\$151,572,004

Contributions to Qualified Self-Employed Retirement Plans

Residents			Nonresidents			Part-Year Residents		Total	
N		\$	N		\$	N		N	\$
2011	2,588	\$42,298,279	1,168	\$36,460,986		62	\$1,288,153	3,818	\$80,047,418
2012	2,443	\$41,584,610	1,088	\$33,441,775		49	\$997,520	3,580	\$76,023,905
2013	2,632	\$47,762,885	1,259	\$38,226,913		63	\$1,266,334	3,954	\$87,256,132
2014	2,637	\$48,366,605	1,350	\$42,009,219		73	\$1,371,546	4,060	\$91,747,370
2015	2,641	\$49,414,662	1,364	\$44,931,667		69	\$1,336,748	4,074	\$95,683,077
2016	2,658	\$50,148,146	1,408	\$46,243,338		77	\$1,275,171	4,143	\$97,666,655
2017	2,679	\$51,530,999	1,499	\$51,744,670		95	\$2,157,835	4,273	\$105,433,504
2018	2,239	\$41,034,938	1,313	\$48,785,296		69	\$1,153,009	3,621	\$90,973,243
2019	2,494	\$51,970,436	1,540	\$57,362,334		95	\$2,194,690	4,129	\$111,527,460

Self-Employed Health Insurance Premiums Deduction

Residents			Nonresidents			Part-Year Residents		Total	
N		\$	N		\$	N		N	\$
2011	21,235	\$116,579,020	4,359	\$39,243,006		409	\$1,547,156	26,003	\$157,369,182
2012	20,848	\$116,803,202	4,265	\$38,252,152		399	\$1,581,816	25,512	\$156,637,170
2013	22,355	\$132,130,435	4,984	\$46,016,372		434	\$1,800,061	27,773	\$179,946,868
2014	23,572	\$130,249,955	5,265	\$50,754,610		488	\$2,064,756	29,325	\$183,069,321
2015	24,554	\$138,208,738	5,395	\$54,472,657		522	\$2,138,891	30,471	\$194,820,286
2016	24,485	\$145,127,725	5,396	\$57,881,920		463	\$2,204,967	30,344	\$205,214,612
2017	23,377	\$152,651,623	5,430	\$60,668,262		476	\$2,598,515	29,283	\$215,918,400
2018	21,107	\$139,368,732	4,806	\$54,633,071		442	\$2,216,325	26,355	\$196,218,128
2019	21,748	\$148,882,955	5,449	\$65,536,437		497	\$2,750,877	27,694	\$217,170,269

Health Savings Account Deduction: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

A Health Savings Account (HSA) is a tax-advantaged account for certain medical expenses of taxpayers whose only health insurance is a high-deductible insurance plan. Funds in an HSA may be used only to pay medical costs that are not reimbursed by insurance. Both deposits to and distributions from an HSA are exempt from income tax.

HSAs provide a partial subsidy to taxpayers who buy their own health insurance and choose a high-deductible plan. This provides an incentive for individuals to purchase high-deductible health insurance themselves rather than choose some other option for health insurance or do without.

The following table shows HSA deductions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For 2019, the HSA deduction reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$2,962,810, or \$4.39 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Health Savings Account Deduction

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	7,673	\$24,675,845	1,066	\$4,630,468	264	\$598,301	9,003	\$29,904,614
2012	7,785	\$25,616,255	1,063	\$4,751,936	221	\$552,963	9,069	\$30,921,154
2013	8,119	\$28,425,705	1,212	\$5,547,865	235	\$565,381	9,566	\$34,538,951
2014	8,968	\$30,938,095	1,414	\$6,267,767	305	\$750,963	10,687	\$37,956,825
2015	9,743	\$34,820,388	1,440	\$6,646,471	323	\$849,707	11,506	\$42,316,566
2016	11,828	\$41,310,075	1,612	\$7,369,209	426	\$935,438	13,866	\$49,614,722
2017	12,203	\$43,149,496	1,692	\$7,865,067	436	\$923,775	14,331	\$51,938,338
2018	11,939	\$41,366,481	1,617	\$7,236,979	457	\$915,478	14,013	\$49,518,938
2019	12,832	\$45,824,799	1,750	\$8,256,363	430	\$916,820	15,012	\$54,997,982

Individual Retirement Account Deduction: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

An Individual Retirement Account (IRA) is a tax-advantaged account for retirement savings. Taxpayers are allowed an above-the-line deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA. For most taxpayers, the deduction is limited to \$5,500. The limit is \$1,000 higher for taxpayers 50 or older. Higher-income taxpayers who participate in one of several types of pension plans have a lower limit that depends on their income.

Earnings kept in an IRA are not taxed. Funds deposited in an IRA and accumulated earnings are both taxed when they are withdrawn. This deferral of taxes gives taxpayers an incentive to increase retirement savings.

The following table shows IRA deductions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For 2019, the IRA deduction reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$3,992,708, or \$5.92 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Individual Retirement Account Deduction

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N		\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	12,466	\$54,281,327	1,145	\$6,889,532	353	\$1,224,768	13,964	\$62,395,627
2012	12,406	\$56,077,309	1,219	\$7,332,085	348	\$1,060,895	13,973	\$64,470,289
2013	12,909	\$62,060,097	1,403	\$9,118,826	392	\$1,451,143	14,704	\$72,630,066
2014	13,284	\$65,989,731	1,428	\$9,557,425	416	\$1,500,042	15,128	\$77,047,198
2015	13,176	\$65,361,123	1,425	\$9,379,560	417	\$1,544,536	15,018	\$76,285,219
2016	13,240	\$66,073,642	1,382	\$9,201,406	452	\$1,849,560	15,074	\$77,124,608
2017	13,194	\$67,053,676	1,395	\$9,424,326	442	\$1,645,468	15,031	\$78,123,470
2018	12,060	\$60,604,691	1,271	\$8,428,998	387	\$1,557,223	13,718	\$70,590,912
2019	12,093	\$63,021,981	1,268	\$8,839,514	436	\$1,525,690	13,797	\$73,387,185

Student Loan Interest Deduction: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Taxpayers may deduct up to \$2,500 of interest they paid on student loans for either their own or their dependents' post-secondary education. The deduction phases out for incomes between \$65,000 and \$80,000 (\$130,000 and \$160,000 for a joint return) and may not be claimed by a taxpayer who is claimed as someone else's dependent. This deduction provides a subsidy to taxpayers who borrow to pay for either their own or their dependents' education. This provides an incentive for taxpayers to invest more in their own or their dependents' educations. It also provides an incentive to increase the proportion of education expenses financed by borrowing.

The following table shows student loan interest deductions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For 2019, the student loan interest deduction reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$3,143,433, or \$4.66 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Student Loan Interest Deduction

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N		\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	42,279	\$36,245,983	2,641	\$2,480,349	3,513	\$3,433,628	48,433	\$42,159,960
2012	43,380	\$38,303,590	3,033	\$2,913,781	3,880	\$3,864,992	50,293	\$45,082,363
2013	45,115	\$41,374,226	3,194	\$3,188,041	4,063	\$4,132,916	52,372	\$48,695,183
2014	43,530	\$43,632,382	3,318	\$3,501,763	4,244	\$4,555,024	51,092	\$51,689,169
2015	44,987	\$46,402,195	3,372	\$3,596,607	4,455	\$4,898,571	52,814	\$54,897,373
2016	46,722	\$46,125,127	3,375	\$3,584,420	4,525	\$4,824,229	54,622	\$54,533,776
2017	47,360	\$46,843,507	3,364	\$3,498,850	4,542	\$4,905,421	55,266	\$55,247,778
2018	46,898	\$46,949,461	3,326	\$3,542,997	4,415	\$4,749,345	54,639	\$55,241,803
2019	47,046	\$48,349,339	3,476	\$3,764,753	4,390	\$4,680,305	54,912	\$56,794,397

Tuition and Fees Deduction: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Taxpayers may deduct up to \$4,000 of tuition and fees they paid for their own or their dependents' postsecondary education. Taxpayers with income of \$65,000 or less (\$130,000 for a joint return) may take the full deduction. Taxpayers with incomes between \$65,000 and \$80,000 (\$160,000 for a joint return) are limited to a \$2,000 deduction, and taxpayers with higher incomes may not take the deduction.

Federal law also allows a tax credit for some higher education expenses, and a taxpayer may not take both the deduction and the credit. This deduction provides a subsidy for taxpayers who are pursuing their own post-secondary education or paying for their dependents' post-secondary education. This provides an incentive for taxpayers to invest in their own or their dependents' educations.

The following table shows tuition and fees deductions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. Deduction amounts for Tax Year 2018 are not available, as the deduction was allowed retroactively and after taxpayers had already filed their returns. For 2019, the tuition and fees deduction reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$333,338, or \$0.49 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Tuition and Fees Deduction

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	5,640	\$12,398,266	618	\$1,457,285	542	\$1,372,674	6,800	\$15,228,225
2012	5,914	\$13,060,037	637	\$1,392,408	553	\$1,458,678	7,104	\$15,911,123
2013	5,496	\$12,198,697	623	\$1,359,370	531	\$1,388,396	6,650	\$14,946,463
2014	5,133	\$11,191,316	636	\$1,485,165	566	\$1,500,036	6,335	\$14,176,517
2015	5,230	\$11,481,274	617	\$1,431,365	560	\$1,436,247	6,407	\$14,348,886
2016	5,092	\$11,292,573	593	\$1,462,569	544	\$1,437,767	6,229	\$14,192,909
2017	3,461	\$7,716,922	446	\$1,071,768	302	\$815,820	4,209	\$9,604,510
2018	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2019	3,728	\$8,888,960	413	\$1,064,448	374	\$968,848	4,515	\$10,922,256

Definition of Adjusted Gross Income

Montana Adjustments to Income

Montana has 49 adjustments to Federal Adjusted Gross Income that taxpayers are either allowed or required to make in calculating Montana Adjusted Gross Income. Some of these Montana adjustments allocate income between spouses filing separate Montana returns when they file a joint federal return. Other state adjustments exist because federal law prohibits states from taxing certain types of income that the federal government taxes. A few exist because the state taxes some types of income that the federal government does not tax. Most exist because the Legislature has chosen to partly or completely exempt certain types of income from taxation.

ABLE Accounts: 15-30-2110 (12), MCA Legislation: SB 399, 2015 Session

In 2014, Congress amended Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code to create the Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) account, which is a tax-advantaged savings account to be used for the benefit of a person with disabilities. Earnings on an ABLE account are exempt from federal tax as long as the funds withdrawn from the account are used for eligible expenses related to the beneficiary's disability. More than one person can contribute to a single account, but total contributions in a year may not exceed \$15,000 (adjusted annually for inflation). As long as the balance in the account is \$100,000 or less, having an ABLE account will not affect the beneficiary's eligibility for Social Security or Medicaid.

Beginning in 2015, Montana exempts up to \$3,000 a taxpayer contributes to an ABLE account from income tax. More than one taxpayer can contribute to the same account if total deposits do not exceed the annual limit, and each taxpayer can exempt the amount of their deposit.

The table below has exempt income reported on Montana income tax returns for Tax Years 2015 through 2019. If the state taxed this income, general fund revenue would increase by \$12,959, or \$0.02 per full-year resident taxpayer in 2019.

ABLE Account Deposits

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	17	\$42,190	0	\$0	*	\$3,525	*	\$45,715
2017	35	\$78,670	0	\$0	*	\$3,125	*	\$81,795
2018	69	\$171,910	0	\$0	*	\$10,482	*	\$182,392
2019	108	\$242,259	0	\$0	*	\$250	*	\$242,509

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Business Purchases of Recycled Material: 15-32-609, MCA through 15-32-611, MCA Legislation: SB 111, 1991 Session

Montana allows businesses to take an extra deduction of 10 percent of the cost of purchases of recycled materials. In effect, this allows a business expense deduction of 110 percent of these costs. This reduces the cost of recycled material relative to other raw materials, giving businesses an incentive to use recycled material.

The deduction is available to corporations and to the owners of sole-proprietor businesses and pass-through entities. The following table shows individual income tax deductions for purchases of recycled material since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$16,005, or \$0.02 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Business Expense for Recycled Materials

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	98	\$266,011	*	\$65,406	*	\$660	*	\$332,077
2012	104	\$242,946	*	\$46,045	*	\$302	*	\$289,293
2013	91	\$366,958	*	\$239	*	\$663	*	\$367,860
2014	100	\$296,108	*	\$211	*	\$365	*	\$296,684
2015	101	\$240,929	*	\$100	*	\$3,025	*	\$244,054
2016	105	\$327,567	*	\$291	*	\$5,809	*	\$333,667
2017	90	\$279,218	*	\$47	*	\$200	*	\$279,465
2018	98	\$938,108	*	\$62	*	\$1,437	*	\$939,607
2019	103	\$617,354	*	\$1,051	*	\$3,652	*	\$622,057

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Capital Gain Exclusion from Sale of Mobile Home Park: 15-31-163, MCA Legislation: HB 636, 2009 Session

A taxpayer who was the owner of a mobile home park may be able to deduct a portion of their capital gains if the park was sold to a tenant's association, a 501(c)(3) organization, or a county or municipal housing authority.

The table below contains the income exempted from Montana income tax for Tax Years 2018 and 2019. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue generated by the state's income tax by \$86,430, or \$0.13 per full-year resident taxpayer in 2019.

Capital Gain Exclusion From Sale of Mobile Home Park

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2019	*	\$1,506,856	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,506,856

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Disability Retirement Income: 15-30-2110(10), MCA Legislation: SB 464, 1985 Session

Taxpayers who are under the age of 65 and permanently disabled may exclude up to \$5,200 of disability retirement income. The amount taxpayers may exclude is reduced by any amount by which their pre-exclusion adjusted gross income exceeds \$15,000. This exclusion increases the after-tax income of permanently disabled taxpayers with low incomes.

The following table shows disability income excluded since Tax Year 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$1,243, or less than \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Exempt Disability Retirement Income

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	81	\$364,329	*	\$7,816	0	\$0	*	\$372,145
2012	60	\$276,606	*	\$36	*		*	\$286,558
2013	50	\$226,388	0	\$0	0	\$0	50	\$226,388
2014	27	\$126,247	0	\$0	0	\$0	27	\$126,247
2015	31	\$137,022	0	\$0	*	\$5,200	*	\$142,222
2016	36	\$171,297	*	\$5,200	*	\$5,063	*	\$181,560
2017	37	\$170,951	0	\$0	*	\$5,200	*	\$176,151
2018	38	\$161,933	*	\$4,800	0	\$0	*	\$166,733
2019	28	\$115,731	*	\$8,480	*	\$19,900	*	\$144,111

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Exempt Tribal Income: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Indian tribes are sovereign governments, and state taxation of tribes and their members is governed by federal law and treaties. The right to tax the income that a member who lives on the tribe's reservation earns on the reservation is limited to the tribal government. The state may tax income non-members earn on a reservation and income a tribal member earns off the reservation. This is similar to the general rule for taxation across national borders—a country may tax income its citizens earn anywhere, and may tax income non-citizens earn in the country, but may not tax income citizens of another country earn in another country. Therefore, it is not clear whether the exemption for tribal income should be considered a tax expenditure.

The following table shows exempt tribal income reported on Montana returns since 2011. If the state could tax this income, it would have increased income tax revenue to the general fund by \$8,155,004, or \$12.09 per full-year resident taxpayer for 2019.

Exempt Tribal Income

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N	\$		N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	7,132	\$290,700,359	19	\$388,120	51	\$1,315,689	7,202	\$292,404,168
2012	6,959	\$221,787,087	16	\$473,244	50	\$1,169,701	7,025	\$223,430,032
2013	5,620	\$170,919,136	22	\$539,535	44	\$978,101	5,686	\$172,436,772
2014	5,899	\$184,937,230	18	\$456,199	40	\$884,217	5,957	\$186,277,646
2015	6,172	\$204,787,286	17	\$349,962	41	\$1,281,013	6,230	\$206,418,261
2016	6,255	\$216,137,415	21	\$544,256	32	\$1,266,686	6,308	\$217,948,357
2017	6,152	\$254,049,703	24	\$558,530	64	\$1,259,708	6,240	\$255,867,941
2018	6,012	\$238,297,833	14	\$571,165	36	\$870,434	6,062	\$239,739,432
2019	5,848	\$230,915,588	29	\$753,965	52	\$1,039,519	5,929	\$232,709,072

Expenses Incurred by Medical Marijuana Providers: 15-30-2131, MCA

Legislation: SB 333, 2017 Session

Under federal law, Medical Marijuana providers may not deduct business expenses directly related to the production and sale of marijuana beyond those directly related to the cost of manufacturing the product. Medical Marijuana providers that are registered in the state of Montana can exempt any ordinary and necessary business expenses that are disallowed under Internal Revenue Code Section 280E.

The table below has exempt income reported on Montana income tax returns for Tax Years 2018 and 2019. If the state taxed this income, general fund revenue would increase by \$278,459, or \$0.41 per full-year resident taxpayer in 2019.

Expenses Incurred by Medical Marijuana Providers

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	56	\$982,343	*	\$23	*	\$1,000	*	\$983,366
2019	60	\$4,306,185	*	\$12,514	*	\$100	*	\$4,318,799

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Family Education Savings Accounts: 15-62-101, MCA through 15-62-302, MCA Legislation: HB 536, 1997 Session

Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code allows states to set up higher education savings programs. These programs allow taxpayers to set up an account for a designated beneficiary, usually a child or grandchild. States may give special tax treatment to deposits to a qualifying account, and withdrawals to pay the beneficiary's higher education expenses are not included in Federal Adjusted Gross Income, which means that account earnings are tax-free. Montana taxpayers may exclude up to \$3,000 of contributions to one or more Family Education Savings Accounts from adjusted gross income each year. Any withdrawals that are not used for higher education expenses are taxed at the highest income tax rate. The 2013 Legislature (SB 117) expanded the deduction to include deposits to other states' college savings plans.

This program encourages families to save for their children's college education by lowering the cost of saving any given amount.

The tax expenditure from the federal exclusion of account earnings is included in the estimate of passive tax expenditures. The state exclusion of deposits to an education savings account creates an additional tax expenditure. The following table shows deposits to Montana Family Educations Savings Accounts since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$996,676, or \$1.48 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Family Education Savings Account Deposits

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	2,072	\$6,528,702	10	\$33,150	21	\$50,745	2,103	\$6,612,597
2012	2,105	\$6,838,715	12	\$37,817	30	\$79,590	2,147	\$6,956,122
2013	2,955	\$9,385,280	81	\$319,193	60	\$145,956	3,096	\$9,850,429
2014	3,175	\$10,075,735	102	\$371,011	42	\$120,793	3,319	\$10,567,539
2015	3,311	\$10,525,352	110	\$405,000	63	\$181,822	3,484	\$11,112,174
2016	3,473	\$11,083,019	112	\$424,186	56	\$188,042	3,641	\$11,695,247
2017	3,807	\$12,361,878	142	\$539,923	68	\$194,936	4,017	\$13,096,737
2018	4,167	\$13,454,571	157	\$587,391	60	\$178,158	4,384	\$14,220,120
2019	4,596	\$15,038,959	178	\$678,180	80	\$218,240	4,854	\$15,935,379

Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts: 15-30-3001, MCA through 15-30-3005, MCA

Legislation: SB 245, 2001 Session

The 2001 Legislature created Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts as a tool for family farms to deal with uneven and uncertain income. An individual or family farm corporation may set up an account and may deposit up to 20 percent of their net income from agriculture each year, with a limit of \$20,000.

Deposits to a risk management account are excluded from adjusted gross income. Funds deposited in an account must be withdrawn within five years. Income and withdrawals from the account are taxable.

Federal law allows farmers to average income over three years for income tax purposes. The additional tax smoothing allowed by Montana Farm and Ranch Risk Management Accounts has seen very little use. There have been fewer than 10 deposits to accounts each year since 2004, and all of those have been made by non-residents. No deposits were made in Tax Year 2019. For 2019, this exclusion reduced general fund revenue by less than \$100. The tables on the next page show exempt deposits and taxable withdrawals since 2011.

Farm and Ranch Risk Management Account Deposits

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	*	\$1,807	0	\$0	*	\$1,807
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	*	\$1,941	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,941
2017	*	\$1,056	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,056
2018	*	\$1,154	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,154
2019	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Farm and Ranch Risk Management Account Taxable Distributions

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$10,576	*	\$8,823	0	\$0	*	\$19,399
2012	*	\$5,043	*	\$2,651	0	\$0	*	\$7,694
2013	*	\$1,003	*	\$13,106	0	\$0	*	\$14,109
2014	*	\$2,200	*	\$826	0	\$0	*	\$3,026
2015	*	\$993	*	\$132	0	\$0	*	\$1,125
2016	*	\$3,500	*	\$1,457	0	\$0	*	\$4,957
2017	0	\$0	*	\$14,480	0	\$0	*	\$14,480
2018	*	\$3,443	*	\$2,403	0	\$0	*	\$5,846
2019	*	\$6,293	*	\$1,992	0	\$0	*	\$8,285

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

First-Time Homebuyer Accounts: 15-63-101, MCA through 15-63-205, MCA Legislation: HB 599, 1997 Session

Montana law allows residents who have never owned a home to establish a First-Time Homebuyer's Account. Deposits of up to \$3,000 per year (\$6,000 for a married couple filing a joint return) and account earnings are exempt from taxation. Funds in the account must be used for the down payment and closing costs on a single-family house within 10 years after the account is established. If funds are withdrawn for another use or are not used within 10 years, they must be reported as taxable income. This program encourages home ownership by reducing the cost of saving for a down payment.

The following tables show exempt deposits and earnings and taxable withdrawals. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$48,249, or \$0.07 per full-year resident taxpayer.

First-Time Homebuyer Account Deposits

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	131	\$395,135	0	\$0	*	\$3,751	*	\$398,886
2012	158	\$501,379	0	\$0	*	\$12,160	*	\$513,539
2013	141	\$501,702	*	\$2,487	*	\$6,150	*	\$510,339
2014	161	\$543,587	0	\$0	*	\$22,890	*	\$566,477
2015	214	\$678,938	*	\$1,820	10	\$33,480	*	\$714,238
2016	215	\$706,088	*	\$6,000	*	\$18,000	*	\$730,088
2017	217	\$691,899	*	\$8,800	*	\$6,003	*	\$706,702
2018	226	\$731,601	0	\$0	*	\$12,001	*	\$743,602
2019	241	\$753,212	0	\$0	*	\$23,004	*	\$776,216

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.

First-Time Homebuyer Account Nonqualified Withdrawals

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$12,589	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$12,589
2012	*	\$8,053	0	\$0	*	\$12,000	*	\$20,053
2013	*	\$50,177	*	\$2,322	0	\$0	*	\$52,499
2014	*	\$4,177	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$4,177
2015	11	\$29,261	0	\$0	0	\$0	11	\$29,261
2016	13	\$27,839	0	\$0	0	\$0	13	\$27,839
2017	*	\$11,317	*	\$250	0	\$0	*	\$11,567
2018	*	\$31,301	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$31,301
2019	15	\$17,465	0	\$0	*	\$5,000	*	\$22,465

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.

Health Benefits Limited to Highly Compensated Employees: 15-30-2110(2)(h), MCA Legislation: SB 72, 1985 Session

Federal law treats employer-paid premiums for group health insurance and reimbursement of medical costs by an employer's self-insurance program as a nontaxable fringe benefit if the same benefits are available to all employees. This creates a passive tax expenditure, and the cost to the state is included in the estimate of passive tax expenditures.

When an employer's health plan provides more benefits to a select group of highly compensated employees, such as company executives, major stock-holders, or the highest-paid employees, federal law requires these employees to count the difference between their benefits and the benefits available to all employees as taxable compensation. Montana law allows these select employees to count their extra health insurance benefits as non-taxable fringe benefits.

The purpose of the federal exclusion is to encourage employers to provide group health insurance by providing preferential treatment for group health plans that cover all employees. The additional state exclusion undermines this purpose by providing the same state tax treatment to plans that cover only select employees.

The following table shows federally taxable health insurance premiums excluded from Montana Adjusted Gross Income since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$32,270, or \$0.05 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Employer-Provided Health Insurance Not Available to All Employees

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	197	\$843,169	*	\$31,098	*	\$962	*	\$875,229
2012	178	\$597,413	*	\$31,151	*	\$15,076	*	\$643,640
2013	160	\$791,972	*	\$14,924	*	\$7,318	*	\$814,214
2014	155	\$710,685	*	\$4,725	*	\$3,810	*	\$719,220
2015	103	\$439,835	10	\$49,135	*	\$5,000	*	\$493,970
2016	130	\$563,180	*	\$15,031	*	\$16,620	*	\$594,831
2017	155	\$646,073	*	\$7,880	*	\$29,886	*	\$683,839
2018	141	\$743,590	*	\$88,760	*	\$13,417	*	\$845,767
2019	124	\$550,391	*	\$24,881	*	\$19,122	*	\$594,394

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Interest on Federal Government Bonds: Federal Provision and 15-30-2110(2)(a), MCA Legislation: N/A

Federal law and court decisions prohibit states from taxing interest on federal government bonds. Montana law exempts interest on federal bonds from taxation. The following table shows exempt federal interest since 2011. If the state could tax this income, it would have increased income tax revenue to the general fund by \$4,202,655, or \$6.23 per full-year resident taxpayer for 2019.

Interest on Federal Government Bonds

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	17,310	\$25,764,777	3,192	\$150,492,487	428	\$484,575	20,930	\$176,741,839
2012	16,211	\$22,275,353	2,844	\$58,400,464	451	\$850,448	19,506	\$81,526,265
2013	15,909	\$19,330,263	2,572	\$106,019,200	416	\$526,474	18,897	\$125,875,937
2014	15,155	\$20,115,632	2,899	\$50,869,732	449	\$525,881	18,503	\$71,511,245
2015	14,678	\$20,245,070	2,872	\$52,382,952	420	\$560,967	17,970	\$73,188,989
2016	15,995	\$23,737,395	3,084	\$75,315,859	414	\$593,914	19,493	\$99,647,168
2017	17,472	\$25,990,828	3,436	\$285,464,468	443	\$873,541	21,351	\$312,328,837
2018	19,323	\$31,134,949	3,617	\$275,323,996	534	\$898,469	23,474	\$307,357,414
2019	21,943	\$47,045,746	4,687	\$546,813,819	625	\$1,185,510	27,255	\$595,045,075

**Military Salary: 15-30-2117(2), MCA Legislation: HB 152, 1979
Session: SB 378, 2015 Session**

Montana exempts the military salary of residents who are on active duty in the armed forces. This includes members of the Montana National Guard who are serving in a homeland defense activity or contingency operation. The following table shows the amount of income subject to this exemption since 2011.

Together, the state exclusion of residents' military salaries and the federal requirement to exclude nonresidents' military salaries reduced 2019 income tax revenue to the general fund by \$10,866,718, or \$16.11 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Active Duty Military Salary

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	4,368	\$148,526,725	94	\$3,910,963	136	\$4,049,039	4,598	\$156,486,727
2012	4,520	\$158,404,853	93	\$4,059,101	150	\$4,931,370	4,763	\$167,395,324
2013	4,521	\$164,472,809	129	\$5,438,421	143	\$4,799,545	4,793	\$174,710,775
2014	4,511	\$169,324,587	100	\$4,198,055	148	\$5,234,548	4,759	\$178,757,190
2015	4,537	\$170,649,803	85	\$3,798,088	156	\$5,378,956	4,778	\$179,826,847
2016	4,541	\$174,056,632	74	\$2,861,817	156	\$5,030,357	4,771	\$181,948,806
2017	4,650	\$180,870,093	91	\$4,077,258	194	\$6,160,503	4,935	\$191,107,854
2018	4,812	\$198,113,363	954	\$46,738,719	403	\$12,103,039	6,169	\$256,955,121
2019	5,167	\$214,409,324	1,013	\$50,183,267	419	\$13,804,500	6,599	\$278,397,091

Montana Medical Care Savings Accounts: 15-61-101, MCA to 15-61-205, MCA Legislation: HB 560, 1995 Session

Federal law has created two mechanisms, the Archer Medical Savings Account and the Health Savings Account, for taxpayers or their employers to set aside pretax funds to pay medical expenses. Deposits to these accounts and distributions from these accounts to pay medical expenses are excluded from Federal Adjusted Gross Income. This means that they also are excluded from Montana Adjusted Gross Income. The tax expenditure from this federal exclusion is in the section on federal adjustments to income.

In 1997, the Montana Legislature created a similar state program. The main difference is that the federal programs are limited to taxpayers whose only health insurance is a high-deductible policy, while the state program does not have this limitation. The purpose of these accounts appears to be to encourage taxpayers to set aside funds ahead of time to cover medical costs that will not be covered by insurance.

Taxpayers may exclude up to \$3,000 of their contributions to an account during a year and any withdrawals from an account that are used to pay medical expenses. This means that earnings kept in the account are also not taxed. Funds may be withdrawn for other purposes, but then the amount withdrawn is treated as income. The following tables show exempt medical savings account deposits and earnings and taxable withdrawals.

For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$1,308,343, or \$1.94 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Montana Medical Care Savings Accounts

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	6,236	\$19,395,678	32	\$88,049	85	\$131,835	6,353	\$19,615,562
2012	5,903	\$18,791,602	0	\$0	76	\$135,057	5,979	\$18,926,659
2013	6,181	\$19,801,670	*	\$3,000	77	\$118,532	*	\$19,923,202
2014	6,084	\$19,436,867	*	\$3,000	96	\$126,808	*	\$19,566,675
2015	6,233	\$19,574,075	0	\$0	98	\$138,910	6,331	\$19,712,985
2016	6,036	\$19,419,283	0	\$0	99	\$158,784	6,135	\$19,578,067
2017	6,101	\$19,759,187	0	\$0	100	\$144,077	6,201	\$19,903,264
2018	5,110	\$19,589,251	0	\$0	35	\$47,828	5,145	\$19,637,079
2019	5,354	\$22,651,337	0	\$0	37	\$98,099	5,391	\$22,749,436

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Medical Savings Account Nonqualified Withdrawals

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	87	\$121,307	0	\$0	*	\$10,238	*	\$131,545
2012	94	\$144,311	0	\$0	*	\$1,185	*	\$145,496
2013	72	\$129,693	0	\$0	*	\$31,096	*	\$160,789
2014	78	\$99,814	*	\$23,279	*	\$6,091	*	\$129,184
2015	71	\$135,323	0	\$0	*	\$40,937	*	\$176,260
2016	50	\$93,482	*	\$8,622	0	\$0	*	\$102,104
2017	63	\$122,519	*	\$1,000	*	\$9,303	*	\$132,822
2018	156	\$348,943	0	\$0	*	\$137,248	*	\$486,191
2019	198	\$426,060	0	\$0	*	\$19,223	*	\$445,283

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

National Guard Life Insurance Premiums: 15-30-2117(3) Legislation: HB 761, 2005 Session

The state will reimburse members of the National Guard or Reserve who are on active duty for premiums they pay for military group life insurance. This reimbursement is treated as income for federal income tax, but the state exempts it from taxation. This exemption increases the after-tax income of Guard and Reserve members, increasing the financial incentive to join or remain in the Guard or Reserves. It also provides an incentive for Guard and Reserve members to purchase military group life insurance.

The following table shows exempt Guard and Reserve life insurance premium reimbursements since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$2,090, or less than \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

National Guard Life Insurance Premiums

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	45	\$14,795	*	\$468	*	\$210	*	\$15,473
2012	41	\$17,001	*	\$324	*	\$549	*	\$17,874
2013	46	\$28,091	*	\$27	*	\$569	*	\$28,687
2014	32	\$48,885	*	\$402	*	\$1,322	*	\$50,609
2015	20	\$10,766	0	\$0	0	\$0	20	\$10,766
2016	25	\$15,633	0	\$0	*	\$170	*	\$15,803
2017	28	\$28,304	0	\$0	*	\$778	*	\$29,082
2018	14	\$17,792	*	\$408	0	\$0	*	\$18,200
2019	21	\$34,481	*	\$19,059	0	\$0	*	\$53,540

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Partial Interest Exclusion for Elderly Taxpayers: 15-30-2110(2)(b), MCA

Legislation: HB 18, 1981 Session

Taxpayers who are age 65 or older may exclude up to \$800 of interest income. The following table shows interest income excluded since 2011. This exemption provides a limited incentive for retirees to hold interest paying assets, such as corporate bonds, rather than assets that pay other types of income. It also provides a limited incentive for retirees to locate in Montana rather than in a state without a similar exemption. However, the primary effect is to reduce tax paid by older taxpayers.

For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$1,986,593, or \$2.95 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Partial Interest Exclusion for Elderly Taxpayers

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	62,402	\$36,798,111	8,201	\$7,096,890	919	\$530,202	71,522	\$44,425,203
2012	62,095	\$33,021,476	8,381	\$6,848,965	967	\$508,511	71,443	\$40,378,952
2013	62,720	\$31,301,899	9,134	\$7,311,575	1,111	\$492,669	72,965	\$39,106,143
2014	62,418	\$29,772,557	9,729	\$7,660,793	1,119	\$513,706	73,266	\$37,947,056
2015	64,139	\$30,087,414	10,135	\$7,973,410	1,172	\$550,550	75,446	\$38,611,374
2016	65,312	\$30,687,228	10,475	\$8,296,402	1,277	\$575,776	77,064	\$39,559,406
2017	69,725	\$33,284,834	11,098	\$8,805,973	1,458	\$664,040	82,281	\$42,754,847
2018	72,006	\$36,035,566	10,677	\$8,611,233	1,525	\$735,052	84,208	\$45,381,851
2019	76,703	\$41,744,457	11,944	\$10,333,249	1,632	\$883,476	90,279	\$52,961,182

Partial Pension Exemption: 15-30-2110(2)(c), MCA

Legislation: HB 232, 1963 Session / SB 226, 1991 Session

Taxpayers with Federal Adjusted Gross Income below a threshold have part of their pension income exempted from taxation. For taxpayers with higher incomes, the exemption amount is reduced by \$2 for each \$1 that Federal Adjusted Gross Income exceeds the threshold. Both the threshold and the amount exempted are adjusted for inflation each year. For 2019, the amount exempted was \$4,300 and the threshold was \$35,800. Taxpayers with Federal Adjusted Gross Income between \$33,190 and \$35,180 were eligible for an exemption of less than \$4,300, and taxpayers with incomes over \$37,950 were not eligible for the exemption.

This exemption provides a limited incentive to participate in a retirement system and to keep funds in a retirement plan rather than withdrawing them. It also provides a limited incentive for retirees to locate in Montana rather than in a state without a similar exemption. However, this does not appear to have been the legislative purpose. Montana was one of 23 states that originally exempted state employee pensions from the state income tax. This allowed the state to make smaller pension contributions and resulted in some administrative savings. In addition, Montana exempted the first \$3,600 of income from federal government pensions. In 1989, a group of federal government and military retirees sued states that exempted state pensions, including Montana, arguing that states must give them the same exemption. The states lost,² with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that states may tax different types of income differently, but may not tax the same type of income differently depending on who paid it. As a result, the states that had exempted state employee pensions changed their laws in a variety of ways. The Montana Legislature eliminated the exemption for state employee pensions but extended the \$3,600 partial exemption to all pension income.

The table on the next page shows pension income excluded from taxation since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$4,259,649, or \$6.32 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Partial Pension Exemption

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	43,012	\$150,693,545	1,499	\$5,074,630	691	\$2,174,844	45,202	\$157,943,019
2012	43,208	\$154,378,099	1,523	\$5,023,099	726	\$2,393,257	45,457	\$161,794,455
2013	43,546	\$158,597,172	1,634	\$5,502,608	775	\$2,596,220	45,955	\$166,696,000
2014	44,032	\$163,276,389	1,666	\$5,873,948	762	\$2,506,314	46,460	\$171,656,651
2015	44,197	\$164,186,433	1,852	\$6,551,278	855	\$2,833,101	46,904	\$173,570,812
2016	45,229	\$173,070,990	1,985	\$7,357,688	978	\$3,361,132	48,192	\$183,789,810
2017	44,862	\$173,734,004	1,914	\$7,179,943	945	\$3,314,448	47,721	\$184,228,395
2018	44,573	\$174,904,162	1,682	\$6,242,999	942	\$3,290,626	47,197	\$184,437,787
2019	45,396	\$182,365,023	1,348	\$5,198,618	818	\$3,091,122	47,562	\$190,654,763

² The U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Michigan in *Davis v. Michigan Dept. of Treasury*, 489 U.S. 803, 109 S.Ct. 1500, 103 L.Ed.2d 891 (1989). Montana settled the similar case *Sheehy v. State Dept. of Revenue*, 250 Mont. 437, 820 P.2d 1257 (1991) and issued \$15.7 million in refunds for the years 1983 through 1989.

Sales of Land to Beginning Farmers: 80-12-211, MCA

Legislation: SB 316, 1983 Session

Montana allows taxpayers to exclude up to \$50,000 of income from the sale of at least 80 acres to a beginning farmer. To be eligible, a taxpayer's land sale must be approved by the Montana Department of Agriculture. The deduction provides an incentive for retiring farmers to sell land to someone who will keep it in agriculture rather than convert it to another use.

The following table shows income excluded since 2011. Fewer than 10 taxpayers have used the exclusion every year. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$1,706, or less than \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Sales of Land to Beginning Farmers

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$55,961	*	\$11	0	\$0	*	\$55,972
2012	*	\$6,796	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$6,796
2013	*	\$56,687	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$56,687
2014	*	\$7,094	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$7,094
2015	*	\$7,918	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$7,918
2016	*	\$27,569	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$27,569
2017	*	\$4,377	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$4,377
2018	*	\$3,955	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$3,955
2019	*	\$33,234	0	\$0	*	\$1	*	\$33,235

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Small Business Investment Company Dividends: 15-33-106, MCA

Legislation: HB 834, 1981 Session

The federal Small Business Investment Act of 1958 created a category of venture capital firms called small business investment companies. Montana law allows taxpayers to exempt capital gains or dividends from a Montana small business investment company. This provides an incentive to invest in these companies rather than in other businesses.

The table on the next page shows income exempted under this provision since 2011.

Capital Gains from Small Business Investment Companies

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	33	\$95,032	*	\$15,277	*	\$48,675	*	\$158,984
2012	15	\$47,868	*	\$24,814	0	\$0	*	\$72,682
2013	17	\$173,389	*	\$209,411	*	\$274	*	\$383,074
2014	20	\$134,599	*	\$35,179	0	\$0	*	\$169,778
2015	13	\$48,730	*	\$57,758	*	\$69,535	*	\$176,023
2016	13	\$24,738	*	\$29,921	0	\$0	*	\$54,659
2017	*	\$1,449,364	*	\$245,044	0	\$0	*	\$1,694,408
2018	16	\$79,928	*	\$138,707	*	\$56,087	*	\$274,722
2019	23	\$10,486	*	\$297,119	*	\$723,789	*	\$1,031,394

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Third-Party Repayment of Health Care Professional's Student Loans: 15-30-2110(12), MCA Legislation: SB 408, 2003 Session

There are several private, federal, and state programs intended to encourage health care professionals to locate in under-served areas by making student loan payments for those who do. Federal law excludes repayments made by certain federal and state programs from taxable income. Montana excludes qualifying repayments from all programs, including programs private health-care facilities have for their employees. The state cost of the federal exclusion is part of the estimate of passive tax expenditures. The following table shows the cost of the additional state exclusion since 2011.

For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$112,249, or \$0.17 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Health Care Professional Student Loan Repayment Included in Federal AGI

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	253	\$666,300	*	\$2,952	23	\$72,978	*	\$742,230
2012	281	\$789,081	*	\$8,465	25	\$53,831	*	\$851,377
2013	300	\$880,391	*	\$5,317	31	\$79,000	*	\$964,708
2014	341	\$913,226	*	\$14,191	34	\$95,392	*	\$1,022,809
2015	426	\$1,234,654	10	\$28,757	32	\$79,458	468	\$1,342,869
2016	425	\$1,278,928	13	\$34,086	49	\$148,114	487	\$1,461,128
2017	455	\$1,315,847	12	\$41,405	49	\$136,636	516	\$1,493,888
2018	448	\$1,422,858	12	\$34,351	50	\$164,686	510	\$1,621,895
2019	467	\$1,535,563	21	\$55,784	71	\$228,584	559	\$1,819,931

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.

Tier II Railroad Retirement: Federal Provision Legislation: N/A

Railroad retirement benefits are divided into Tier I and Tier II. Tier I is equivalent to Social Security, and Tier I benefits are taxed the same as Social Security benefits. Tier II benefits are taxed at the federal level, but federal law exempts them from state taxation. The table on the next page shows Tier II railroad retirement benefits exempted from Montana taxation.

For 2019, income tax revenue to the general fund would have been \$1,805,213 higher if Montana could tax Tier II railroad retirement. This is \$2.68 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Tier II Railroad Retirement

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	2,793	\$38,836,218	60	\$789,738	24	\$338,161	2,877	\$39,964,117
2012	2,808	\$40,918,763	70	\$980,315	38	\$619,985	2,916	\$42,519,063
2013	2,863	\$43,719,325	81	\$1,064,303	28	\$413,587	2,972	\$45,197,215
2014	2,823	\$45,197,719	81	\$1,092,309	25	\$297,154	2,929	\$46,587,182
2015	2,820	\$46,343,176	80	\$1,383,942	18	\$235,919	2,918	\$47,963,037
2016	2,846	\$48,318,083	81	\$1,341,418	28	\$489,381	2,955	\$50,148,882
2017	2,878	\$50,097,081	85	\$1,481,810	29	\$430,941	2,992	\$52,009,832
2018	2,951	\$52,442,866	89	\$1,640,449	29	\$313,763	3,069	\$54,397,078
2019	2,903	\$53,205,289	86	\$1,641,744	37	\$594,601	3,026	\$55,441,634

Tip Income and Gratuities: 15-30-2110(2)(f), MCA
Legislation: HB 841, 1983 Session

Tips earned while working for a licensed food service, beverage, or lodging establishment are not taxable in Montana. The reasoning behind this exclusion is that tips should be considered voluntary gifts from a restaurant's patrons to its employees, and gifts generally are not included in taxable income. Federal law considers tips to be taxable compensation for providing services. The following table shows tips excluded from income since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$4,419,879, or \$6.55 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Exempt Tip Income

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	13,748	\$46,381,919	653	\$1,858,335	1,111	\$3,311,215	15,512	\$51,551,469
2012	15,251	\$52,275,624	728	\$2,117,166	1,283	\$3,840,659	17,262	\$58,233,449
2013	16,516	\$56,390,533	960	\$2,592,060	1,621	\$4,757,200	19,097	\$63,739,793
2014	16,836	\$59,993,312	1,148	\$3,576,755	1,705	\$5,124,973	19,689	\$68,695,040
2015	18,795	\$67,147,671	1,402	\$4,252,879	2,174	\$6,809,415	22,371	\$78,209,965
2016	19,216	\$71,768,259	1,471	\$4,468,898	2,291	\$7,468,411	22,978	\$83,705,568
2017	20,718	\$80,661,372	1,691	\$5,765,450	2,634	\$8,284,592	25,043	\$94,711,414
2018	20,189	\$81,593,214	1,785	\$6,141,529	2,385	\$7,870,545	24,359	\$95,605,288
2019	21,799	\$88,982,140	1,967	\$6,928,943	2,621	\$8,648,427	26,387	\$104,559,510

Unemployment Compensation: 15-30-2101, MCA
Legislation: HB 363, 1979 Session

Federal law taxes unemployment compensation, but Montana exempts it from taxation.

The following table shows additional state exemptions for unemployment compensation since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$4,928,741, or \$7.31 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Exempt Unemployment Compensation

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	41,856	\$192,982,355	4,523	\$28,417,877	2,523	\$14,055,209	48,902	\$235,455,441
2012	35,808	\$158,526,968	5,298	\$31,476,030	2,316	\$12,245,987	43,422	\$202,248,985
2013	32,374	\$129,933,369	4,756	\$26,765,431	2,171	\$10,499,700	39,301	\$167,198,500
2014	26,517	\$93,510,592	3,804	\$18,077,778	1,891	\$7,453,018	32,212	\$119,041,388
2015	24,456	\$89,447,741	3,933	\$20,533,636	1,752	\$7,791,931	30,141	\$117,773,308
2016	23,437	\$94,926,088	3,453	\$18,390,875	1,687	\$8,100,053	28,577	\$121,417,016
2017	21,741	\$87,578,113	3,404	\$19,041,750	1,480	\$6,909,586	26,625	\$113,529,449
2018	19,589	\$80,750,167	3,027	\$16,330,381	1,252	\$5,984,762	23,868	\$103,065,310
2019	19,506	\$82,795,091	2,652	\$14,590,281	1,209	\$5,793,306	23,367	\$103,178,678

Worker's Compensation: 15-30-2110(2)(g), MCA Legislation: SB 72, 1985 Session

Federal law exempts worker's compensation payments, except payments that are reimbursement for medical expenses deducted in an earlier year. Montana exempts all worker's compensation payments. The state revenue loss from the federal exemption is included in the estimate of passive tax expenditures. The following table shows additional state exemptions for worker's compensation payments since 2011. For 2019, this exclusion reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$34,837, or \$0.05 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Exempt Unemployment Compensation

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	149	\$786,281	*	\$22,823	*	\$22,849	*	\$831,953
2012	135	\$918,240	*	\$42,137	*	\$70,004	*	\$1,030,381
2013	137	\$1,009,272	*	\$29,361	*	\$9,979	*	\$1,048,612
2014	121	\$852,638	*	\$26,794	*	\$93,459	*	\$972,891
2015	136	\$998,080	16	\$82,565	*	\$4,750	*	\$1,085,395
2016	124	\$699,707	*	\$29,817	15	\$112,900	*	\$842,424
2017	155	\$774,048	*	\$105,741	11	\$70,428	*	\$950,217
2018	182	\$1,111,653	*	\$50,666	*	\$33,832	*	\$1,196,151
2019	154	\$882,827	*	\$64,920	10	\$64,745	*	\$1,012,492

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Itemized Deduction Tax Expenditures

Itemized Deduction Tax Expenditures

In general, itemized deductions provide a partial subsidy or reimbursement for deductible expenses. The amount of the subsidy depends on the taxpayer's marginal tax rate and on the amount by which itemized deductions exceed the standard deduction. For a taxpayer whose deductible expenses are less than their standard deduction, the fact that an expense is deductible provides no extra benefit to the taxpayer and no cost to the state general fund. For a taxpayer whose deductible expenses are more than their standard deduction, an extra \$100 of itemized deductions reduces tax liability by \$100 multiplied by the marginal tax rate.

For example, a taxpayer with taxable income of \$6,000 is in the 3 percent state tax bracket and the 10 percent federal tax bracket. An additional \$100 deduction would reduce this person's state tax liability by \$3 and federal tax liability by \$10, for a total of \$13 if the taxpayer itemizes their deductions. The \$100 expenditure that was the basis of the deduction cost the taxpayer \$87 and cost the state and federal governments, and ultimately other taxpayers, \$13.

A taxpayer with taxable income of \$500,000 is in the 6.9 percent state tax bracket and the 37 percent federal tax bracket. An additional \$100 deduction would reduce this person's state tax liability by \$6.90 and federal tax liability by \$37, for a total of \$43.90 if the taxpayer itemizes. The \$100 expenditure that was the basis of the deduction cost this taxpayer \$56.10 and cost the state and federal governments, and ultimately other taxpayers, \$43.90.

Montana generally allows itemized deductions allowed by federal law (15-30-2131(1)(a), MCA). There are a few exceptions where Montana law specifically disallows a federal deduction. Montana law allows several itemized deductions that are not allowed by federal law.

Not all itemized deductions are tax expenditures. Three itemized deductions allow taxpayers to deduct costs of earning income. They are the deduction for investment interest, the deduction for gambling losses, and the deduction for other miscellaneous expenses.

The deduction for investment interest allows taxpayers to deduct interest on funds borrowed to pay for income-producing property that has not been deducted elsewhere as a business expense.

Taxpayers who report income from gambling can deduct gambling losses up to the amount of reported winnings. This makes the income tax apply to net winnings from gambling.

The deduction for other miscellaneous expenses allows taxpayers to deduct certain business and investment costs and losses and certain employment-related costs of a disabled taxpayer. These expenses are not required to be more than 2 percent of adjusted gross income.

Casualty and Theft Losses: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Federal and Montana law allows taxpayers an itemized deduction for the uncompensated theft, damage, or destruction of non-business property that exceeds 10 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. Casualty and theft losses of business property are deducted as a business expense in calculating adjusted gross income.

Starting in Tax Year 2018, the deduction is limited to losses attributable to a federally declared disaster.

This deduction essentially treats the value of a taxpayer's significant property loss as an offset to income. This reduces the incentive to insure or protect property against theft, damage, or other losses.

The following table shows itemized deductions for casualty and theft losses for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. The itemized deduction for casualty and theft losses reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund for 2019 by \$39,393, or \$0.06 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Casualty and Theft Losses

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	603	\$9,738,044	47	\$1,819,443	31	\$251,412	681	\$11,808,899
2012	337	\$7,131,478	27	\$648,528	15	\$92,764	379	\$7,872,770
2013	510	\$5,869,942	52	\$847,644	20	\$120,451	582	\$6,838,037
2014	475	\$5,096,735	52	\$1,670,297	22	\$471,616	549	\$7,238,648
2015	334	\$5,334,806	30	\$1,148,861	22	\$97,586	386	\$6,581,253
2016	309	\$6,744,568	40	\$1,965,451	27	\$263,256	376	\$8,973,275
2017	267	\$5,112,316	53	\$6,092,544	23	\$297,291	343	\$11,502,151
2018	448	\$4,442,831	32	\$670,697	*	\$87,003	*	\$5,200,531
2019	322	\$1,560,011	32	\$520,150	10	\$25,198	364	\$2,105,359

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Charitable Contributions: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Federal and Montana law allows an itemized deduction for charitable contributions. In any year, this deduction is limited to 50 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. In addition, gifts to certain types of charities and certain types of gifts are subject to lower limits. A taxpayer whose contributions exceed the limit may carry the excess contributions forward and deduct them in a later tax year. The deduction provides an incentive for taxpayers to contribute to tax-exempt charities by making the taxpayer's cost of the donation less than the amount the charity receives.

The following tables show itemized deductions for contributions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. Itemized deductions for charitable contributions reduced 2019 income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$42,577,833, or \$63.13 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Charitable Contributions

Residents			Nonresidents			Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N			N		N	
\$			\$			\$		\$	
2011	149,573	\$454,876,219	15,723	\$1,483,130,383	3,722	\$10,006,032	169,018	\$1,948,012,634	
2012	147,981	\$458,318,428	16,737	\$1,356,904,314	4,012	\$11,644,667	168,730	\$1,826,867,409	
2013	150,343	\$487,023,319	18,043	\$1,375,346,442	4,154	\$11,881,345	172,540	\$1,874,251,106	
2014	149,283	\$435,494,624	18,516	\$515,994,391	4,163	\$11,867,165	171,962	\$963,356,180	
2015	150,403	\$450,272,008	18,378	\$551,805,559	4,299	\$13,726,971	173,080	\$1,015,804,538	
2016	150,927	\$502,946,119	18,540	\$1,857,487,225	4,278	\$14,917,531	173,745	\$2,375,350,875	
2017	151,085	\$490,356,062	19,129	\$741,475,164	4,341	\$13,967,357	174,555	\$1,245,798,583	
2018	136,747	\$447,461,011	15,359	\$1,262,677,513	3,564	\$13,681,208	155,670	\$1,723,819,732	
2019	132,059	\$494,466,799	15,593	\$1,400,677,568	3,272	\$14,800,967	150,924	\$1,909,945,334	

Charitable Noncash Contributions

Residents			Nonresidents			Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N			N		N	
\$			\$			\$		\$	
2011	64,355	\$64,804,361	7,972	\$750,863,209	2,510	\$3,257,614	74,837	\$818,925,184	
2012	65,204	\$68,366,539	8,708	\$177,502,381	2,780	\$5,131,176	76,692	\$251,000,096	
2013	68,473	\$75,235,417	9,489	\$915,527,476	3,059	\$3,900,138	81,021	\$994,663,031	
2014	68,964	\$79,790,146	9,759	\$371,406,540	3,092	\$5,645,390	81,815	\$456,842,076	
2015	71,039	\$90,062,103	9,695	\$379,146,416	3,086	\$5,979,338	83,820	\$475,187,857	
2016	72,718	\$148,637,209	10,024	\$927,313,382	3,379	\$8,283,427	86,121	\$1,084,234,018	
2017	72,383	\$118,484,126	10,149	\$1,045,453,011	3,329	\$5,369,819	85,861	\$1,169,306,956	
2018	61,347	\$73,875,268	7,636	\$363,465,342	2,492	\$4,023,178	71,475	\$441,363,788	
2019	55,483	\$126,426,919	7,335	\$541,144,496	2,205	\$6,639,952	65,023	\$674,211,367	

Carryover of Contributions from Previous Years

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	3,465	\$36,451,707	554	\$101,251,825	82	\$799,702	4,101	\$138,503,234
2012	3,269	\$40,198,253	421	\$67,939,866	97	\$1,597,883	3,787	\$109,736,002
2013	3,314	\$36,604,717	534	\$444,543,991	94	\$321,170	3,942	\$481,469,878
2014	2,997	\$34,834,107	529	\$130,092,647	86	\$431,717	3,612	\$165,358,471
2015	2,778	\$35,565,096	481	\$122,379,344	75	\$362,590	3,334	\$158,307,030
2016	3,102	\$33,937,186	504	\$414,328,549	60	\$504,653	3,666	\$448,770,388
2017	3,477	\$42,384,106	577	\$205,476,095	76	\$1,096,563	4,130	\$248,956,764
2018	2,583	\$33,969,667	489	\$44,141,614	55	\$291,779	3,127	\$78,403,060
2019	2,314	\$30,647,375	466	\$233,950,152	48	\$2,141,288	2,828	\$266,738,815

Child and Dependent Care Expenses: 15-30-2131(1)(c), MCA Legislation: HB 47, 1977 Session

Montana allows an itemized deduction for up to \$4,800 for the expenses of maintaining a household for or providing care for certain dependents while the taxpayer is at work or looking for a job. The dependent may be a child under 15 or any person who is unable to care for him or herself while the taxpayer is at work. To qualify for the deduction, the taxpayer and spouse, if married, must have combined Montana Adjusted Gross Income of less than \$22,800 if caring for one eligible dependent. The income limit is \$25,200 if the taxpayer is caring for two dependents and \$27,600 for three or more dependents.

Federal law allows taxpayers to claim a credit rather than an itemized deduction for dependent care expenses. The conditions for claiming the federal credit are similar to the conditions for claiming the state deduction.

This deduction reduces the cost of working for taxpayers who have a child or other dependent to care for. It provides an incentive to engage in paid work and pay to have the dependent cared for rather than to provide the care personally.

The table on the next page shows itemized deductions for child and dependent care expenses for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. The itemized deduction for child and dependent care expenses reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund for 2019 by \$2,674, or less than \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Child and Dependent Care Expenses

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	805	\$1,607,286	64	\$132,737	39	\$72,575	908	\$1,812,598
2012	734	\$1,452,494	62	\$140,216	37	\$76,770	833	\$1,669,480
2013	703	\$1,447,271	70	\$145,804	49	\$109,360	822	\$1,702,435
2014	558	\$1,189,970	42	\$111,620	33	\$77,121	633	\$1,378,711
2015	484	\$1,050,416	27	\$46,766	33	\$73,996	544	\$1,171,178
2016	548	\$1,206,246	28	\$66,605	29	\$62,376	605	\$1,335,227
2017	496	\$1,093,360	41	\$95,077	34	\$82,612	571	\$1,271,049
2018	368	\$886,905	24	\$59,792	21	\$54,843	413	\$1,001,540
2019	325	\$705,164	21	\$55,913	14	\$29,247	360	\$790,324

Federal Income Tax: 15-30-2131(1)(b), MCA Legislation: HB 328, 1933 Session

Montana allows an itemized deduction for federal income tax paid during the year with a limit of \$5,000 for a single taxpayer or married taxpayer filing separately and \$10,000 for a married couple filing a joint return. Before 2005, there was no upper limit on this deduction.

The cap was introduced by SB 407 (2003 Session). The sponsors of this legislation had several goals, which included reducing income tax revenue, lowering the top marginal rate, reducing the number of rate brackets, making the brackets narrower, eliminating the itemized deduction for federal taxes, and having no income group pay more than under prior law. It proved impossible to fully meet all these goals, and the capped deduction was kept to keep the narrower rate brackets from increasing taxes on middle-income taxpayers. The 2003 Legislature chose not to index the cap for inflation, so that, in real terms, the cap will decrease over time.

Formally, this deduction partially or completely avoids having the state levy income tax on income paid to the federal government as income tax. Practically, it has the same effect on taxpayers as having lower tax rates for taxpayers who itemize deductions and whose income puts them below the cap on this deduction. This is because each extra dollar of income increases adjusted gross income by 1 dollar but also increases itemized deductions by the federal marginal tax rate times 1 dollar. Thus, an extra dollar of adjusted gross income translates into less than an extra dollar of taxable income.

For example, a single taxpayer with taxable income of \$25,000 would be in the 6.9 percent state tax bracket and the 12 percent federal tax bracket. An additional \$100 of income would result in an additional \$12 of federal income tax, for an \$88 increase in taxable income. Applying the 6.9 percent rate to \$88 provides additional tax of \$6.07, for an effective marginal tax rate of about 6.1 percent rather than 6.9 percent. For a taxpayer whose federal taxes are above the cap on the deduction, the effective marginal tax rate is 6.9 percent.

The following table shows itemized deductions for federal income tax for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For Tax Year 2019, the deduction for federal income tax reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$64,294,384, or \$95.33 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Federal Income Tax

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	218,905	\$1,132,026,533	27,349	\$191,751,665	8,098	\$45,809,499	254,352	\$1,369,587,697
2012	219,334	\$1,154,479,513	30,146	\$211,978,444	8,933	\$51,384,146	258,413	\$1,417,842,103
2013	224,818	\$1,206,775,407	32,250	\$229,764,838	9,500	\$54,613,668	266,568	\$1,491,153,913
2014	227,218	\$1,241,851,066	33,560	\$241,375,438	10,033	\$59,254,829	270,811	\$1,542,481,333
2015	232,979	\$1,297,118,744	33,646	\$245,467,280	10,148	\$61,093,726	276,773	\$1,603,679,750
2016	236,969	\$1,325,330,899	33,132	\$241,315,861	10,241	\$60,477,836	280,342	\$1,627,124,596
2017	242,669	\$1,367,118,010	34,595	\$250,911,791	10,643	\$63,443,115	287,907	\$1,681,472,916
2018	218,784	\$1,199,661,055	29,269	\$214,748,520	8,891	\$53,607,145	256,944	\$1,468,016,720
2019	208,531	\$1,153,558,682	30,784	\$228,991,454	8,202	\$50,830,919	247,517	\$1,433,381,055

Home Mortgage Interest and Insurance Premiums: Federal Provision Legislation: N/A

Federal and state law allow an itemized deduction for home mortgage interest paid during the tax year. The deduction of interest is limited to the first \$750,000 of debt that is incurred after December 2017. In addition, tax payers cannot deduct interest paid on equity indebtedness for Tax Years 2018 through 2025.

Federal and state law also allow taxpayers to deduct the mortgage insurance premiums paid for mortgage insurance issued after 2006. Federal law considers mortgage insurance premiums to be part of mortgage interest, and Montana law follows federal law on this point.

The deduction for home mortgage interest and mortgage insurance provides an incentive for home ownership and a disincentive for taxpayers to pay off their mortgages. The following table show itemized deductions for home mortgage interest and insurance. This deduction reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund for 2019 by \$59,178,885, or \$87.74 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Home Mortgage Interest

	Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$		N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	140,370	\$1,008,850,204		13,498	\$160,126,078	4,091	\$32,720,242	157,959	\$1,201,696,524
2012	137,113	\$935,062,102		14,483	\$147,226,941	4,334	\$31,192,941	155,930	\$1,113,481,984
2013	141,696	\$907,271,882		15,609	\$151,307,187	4,583	\$32,308,778	161,888	\$1,090,887,847
2014	140,721	\$881,047,516		15,788	\$150,949,816	4,766	\$32,665,529	161,275	\$1,064,662,861
2015	142,562	\$900,243,023		15,218	\$146,760,981	4,664	\$32,888,662	162,444	\$1,079,892,666
2016	144,780	\$909,386,335		15,504	\$150,336,425	4,888	\$34,706,195	165,172	\$1,094,428,955
2017	146,491	\$932,109,767		15,809	\$154,934,319	5,108	\$37,201,137	167,408	\$1,124,245,223
2018	137,315	\$903,558,507		13,293	\$136,209,342	4,599	\$36,320,490	155,207	\$1,076,088,339
2019	136,388	\$987,393,435		17,085	\$212,703,072	4,813	\$41,987,715	158,286	\$1,242,084,222

Light Vehicle Registration Fees: 15-30-2131(1)(h), MCA Legislation: HB 540, 1999 Session

Montana taxpayers may deduct any light vehicle registration fees paid by the taxpayer for a Montana vehicle during the tax year from their income. Before Tax Year 2018 this deduction was reported with other personal property taxes when the taxpayer itemized their deductions. However, the federal deduction limitation for state and local taxes does not apply to Montana light vehicle registrations and was separated on Montana's income tax return starting Tax Year 2018.

The exemption of light vehicle registration fees from taxable income provides an incentive for vehicle ownership. In addition, as the registration rate is higher for newer vehicles, the deduction also provides an incentive for taxpayers to operate newer vehicles.

The following table shows the deductions claimed for light vehicle registration fees for Tax Year 2018 and 2019. For Tax Year 2019, this deduction reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$504,364, or \$0.75 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Light Vehicle Registration Fees

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2012	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2013	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2014	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2015	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2016	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2017	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2018	31,353	\$8,020,495	121	\$31,872	524	\$141,416	31,998	\$8,193,783
2019	32,295	\$8,148,599	119	\$35,972	595	\$163,222	33,009	\$8,347,793

† This item did not have a separate line on returns during these tax years.

Long-Term Care Insurance Premiums: 15-30-2131(1)(a)(iv), MCA Legislation: SB 151, 1997 Session

In addition to the federal deduction for medical expenses, Montana allows an itemized deduction for all unreimbursed long-term care insurance premiums. As with medical insurance premiums, long-term care premiums cannot be claimed as an itemized deduction if they were claimed as an above-the-line deduction in calculating adjusted gross income. In addition, a taxpayer may not claim a deduction for premiums that were part of the expenses qualifying for the elderly care credit.

This deduction provides a partial subsidy to taxpayers who buy long-term care insurance. The following table shows itemized deductions for medical insurance premiums for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For Tax Year 2019, this deduction reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$1,587,328 or \$2.35 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Long Term Care Insurance Premiums

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	11,210	\$33,985,594	1,284	\$3,706,599	180	\$435,634	12,674	\$38,127,827
2012	10,966	\$27,571,088	1,327	\$3,902,607	211	\$469,625	12,504	\$31,943,320
2013	11,086	\$29,433,415	1,393	\$4,282,706	198	\$459,421	12,677	\$34,175,542
2014	10,995	\$30,079,682	1,427	\$4,713,851	210	\$533,442	12,632	\$35,326,975
2015	10,756	\$30,500,607	1,419	\$4,705,289	214	\$529,032	12,389	\$35,734,928
2016	10,793	\$30,987,121	1,418	\$4,804,136	235	\$776,408	12,446	\$36,567,665
2017	10,451	\$30,898,836	1,422	\$5,136,137	217	\$567,120	12,090	\$36,602,093
2018	9,721	\$28,930,381	1,191	\$4,339,615	212	\$721,413	11,124	\$33,991,409
2019	9,751	\$29,512,592	1,130	\$4,139,437	205	\$583,102	11,086	\$34,235,131

Medical and Dental Expenses: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Both federal and state law allow an itemized deduction for a portion of the taxpayer's unreimbursed medical and dental expenses. Expenses paid directly by another party or which are reimbursed by insurance are not deductible. Premiums for health insurance and long-term care insurance are considered deductible medical expenses.

Through 2012, the deduction was for expenses that were more than 7.5 percent of adjusted gross income. Beginning in 2013, taxpayers younger than 65 could only deduct expenses that are more than 10 percent of adjusted gross income. Federal tax law changes lowered the expenses threshold to 7.5 percent for all taxpayers until Tax Year 2020. Beginning in Tax Year 2020, the 10 percent threshold will apply to all taxpayers. This deduction provides a partial reimbursement or subsidy for taxpayers who have high unreimbursed medical expenses in a year.

Medical Expenses

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N	\$		N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	68,589	\$301,438,269	3,313	\$27,542,862	1,179	\$6,185,864	73,081	\$335,166,995
2012	65,601	\$296,883,350	3,385	\$27,559,664	1,247	\$6,483,899	70,233	\$330,926,913
2013	57,445	\$289,795,563	3,170	\$29,067,040	1,126	\$5,858,508	61,741	\$324,721,111
2014	56,074	\$278,443,929	3,198	\$29,850,377	1,073	\$6,623,096	60,345	\$314,917,402
2015	56,183	\$284,136,157	3,007	\$29,160,349	1,024	\$6,375,164	60,214	\$319,671,670
2016	56,383	\$293,717,332	3,158	\$30,398,401	1,023	\$6,703,465	60,564	\$330,819,198
2017	60,310	\$307,625,176	3,308	\$31,767,112	1,197	\$6,487,843	64,815	\$345,880,131
2018	54,824	\$305,327,291	2,602	\$27,120,558	932	\$7,840,943	58,358	\$340,288,792
2019	52,185	\$297,489,660	2,460	\$29,233,391	869	\$7,821,301	55,514	\$334,544,352

The table above shows itemized deductions for medical and dental expenses for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For Tax Year 2019, this deduction reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$11,793,947, or \$17.49 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Medical Insurance Premiums: 15-30-2131(1)(a)(iii), MCA

Legislation: HB 202, 1995 Session

In addition to the federal deduction for medical expenses, Montana allows an itemized deduction for all unreimbursed health insurance premiums. Insurance premiums cannot be claimed as an itemized deduction if they were claimed as an above-the-line deduction in calculating adjusted gross income. This would be the case for a self-employed taxpayer who deducted premiums as a business expense, an employee who had premiums excluded as a fringe benefit, or if the taxpayer paid the premiums with pre-tax funds from a medical savings account.

This deduction provides a partial subsidy to taxpayers who buy their own health insurance. The following table shows itemized deductions for medical insurance premiums for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For Tax Year 2019, this deduction reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$24,112,624, or \$35.75 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Medical Insurance Premiums Not Deducted Elsewhere

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	91,861	\$364,569,523	7,507	\$34,416,031	1,952	\$6,261,215	101,320	\$405,246,769
2012	91,649	\$368,422,012	7,962	\$36,238,149	2,008	\$6,836,636	101,619	\$411,496,797
2013	92,845	\$388,204,675	8,475	\$40,764,387	2,213	\$7,808,160	103,533	\$436,777,222
2014	94,095	\$390,392,386	9,007	\$44,109,594	2,125	\$7,480,016	105,227	\$441,981,996
2015	98,528	\$481,950,204	9,085	\$46,594,292	2,275	\$8,162,208	109,888	\$536,706,704
2016	103,805	\$445,884,104	9,571	\$51,676,439	2,728	\$9,434,403	116,104	\$506,994,946
2017	103,991	\$473,418,359	9,734	\$54,746,509	2,775	\$10,288,605	116,500	\$538,453,473
2018	100,134	\$520,492,426	8,580	\$50,692,623	2,518	\$10,505,651	111,232	\$581,690,700
2019	100,332	\$507,233,583	9,275	\$57,113,085	2,416	\$10,366,215	112,023	\$574,712,883

Per Capita Livestock Fees: 15-30-2131(1)(i), MCA Legislation: HB 124, 2001 Session

Montana taxpayers may deduct the per capita livestock fees paid by the taxpayer during the tax year from their income. Before Tax Year 2018, this deduction was reported with other personal property taxes when the taxpayer itemized their deductions. However, the federal deduction limitation for state and local taxes does not apply to Montana livestock fees and was separated on Montana's income tax return starting Tax Year 2018.

The exemption of livestock fees from taxable income reduces the cost of having livestock subject to the fee. This exemption provides an incentive for livestock ownership.

The following table shows the deductions claimed for per capita livestock fees for Tax Year 2018 and 2019. For Tax Year 2019, this deduction reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$4,843, or \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Per Capita Livestock Fees

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2012	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2013	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2014	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2015	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2016	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2017	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2018	557	\$66,935	*	\$81	*	\$678	*	\$67,694
2019	552	\$81,369	*	\$35	*	\$2,224	*	\$83,628

† This item did not have a separate line on returns during these tax years.

*Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.

Political Contributions: 15-30-2131(1)(d), MCA Legislation: HB 407, 1979 Session

Montana allows taxpayers an itemized deduction for up to \$100 of contributions to candidates for political office or to political parties. Federal law does not allow a comparable deduction. This deduction provides a subsidy for taxpayers making political contributions totaling up to \$100.

The following table shows itemized deductions for political contributions for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. The itemized deduction for political contributions reduced income tax revenue to the general fund for 2019 by \$47,111, or \$0.07 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Political Contributions

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	6,047	\$729,898	210	\$27,487	84	\$9,069	6,341	\$766,454
2012	8,774	\$1,082,429	296	\$39,241	121	\$14,181	9,191	\$1,135,851
2013	5,343	\$643,188	185	\$24,439	82	\$9,661	5,610	\$677,288
2014	6,683	\$840,852	208	\$27,772	97	\$10,767	6,988	\$879,391
2015	5,621	\$684,847	209	\$25,325	105	\$11,111	5,935	\$721,283
2016	8,490	\$1,055,050	281	\$36,989	154	\$17,115	8,925	\$1,109,154
2017	6,832	\$838,756	240	\$32,440	133	\$15,210	7,205	\$886,406
2018	7,297	\$939,555	164	\$22,572	102	\$12,974	7,563	\$975,101
2019	6,337	\$780,893	160	\$20,432	111	\$12,468	6,608	\$813,793

Other Deductible Taxes: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Federal and state law allows itemized deductions for several other types of taxes, including the generation-skipping transfer tax and income taxes paid to other countries. This deduction avoids having the state levy income tax on income paid as tax to the United States or another country. As with other deductions for taxes, the effect on taxpayers is similar to having lower rates as long as taxpayers with higher incomes tend to pay more of the deductible taxes.

The following table shows itemized deductions for other taxes from 2011 through 2019. For Tax Year 2019, the deduction for other taxes reduced income tax revenue to the state general fund by \$467,336, or \$0.69 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Other Deductible Taxes

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	23,351	\$9,209,030	1,456	\$2,553,390	355	\$190,590	25,162	\$11,953,010
2012	22,435	\$8,398,699	1,450	\$2,280,780	358	\$206,848	24,243	\$10,886,327
2013	21,508	\$8,636,316	1,612	\$2,798,319	355	\$216,346	23,475	\$11,650,981
2014	20,734	\$7,865,574	1,526	\$2,901,792	358	\$216,468	22,618	\$10,983,834
2015	20,251	\$7,480,154	1,489	\$3,177,156	290	\$301,071	22,030	\$10,958,381
2016	16,400	\$6,342,633	1,533	\$3,092,082	280	\$156,522	18,213	\$9,591,237
2017	15,178	\$6,262,752	1,560	\$3,621,889	302	\$246,158	17,040	\$10,130,799
2018	9,153	\$3,901,158	845	\$1,040,863	193	\$98,999	10,191	\$5,041,020
2019	7,152	\$3,372,436	713	\$4,825,552	140	\$97,051	8,005	\$8,295,039

State and Local Taxes: Federal Provision

Legislation: N/A

Federal law allows taxpayers to choose an itemized deduction for state and local taxes paid. The deduction applies to state and local sales taxes, local income taxes, real estate taxes paid, and value-based personal property taxes. State income taxes are excluded from this deduction for Montana income taxes.

Starting in Tax Year 2018, federal tax law changes limited this deduction to \$10,000 for taxpayers who file tax returns as single, head of household, or married filing jointly tax. For taxpayers who are married filing separately, the deduction is limited to \$5,000 for each taxpayer.

The effect of this deduction on taxpayers is like the effect of the deduction for federal taxes. Formally, it avoids having the state levy income tax on income paid as tax to another state or political subdivision of another state. Practically, it is essentially equivalent to a lower tax rate for taxpayers who pay sales tax or local income tax in another state and itemize deductions.

For example, a taxpayer who lives in another state but has Montana income spends 90 percent of any extra income on purchases that are subject to their home state's 8 percent sales tax.

For every \$100 of extra income, this person will have \$7.40 of extra sales tax deductions so that an extra \$100 of gross income is only \$92.80 of taxable income. If they are in the 6.9 percent top rate bracket, their effective marginal rate is 6.4 percent (6.9 percent x 92.8 percent).

The tables below show itemized deductions for state and local taxes. For Tax Year 2019, the deductions for sales tax or local income tax reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$34,971,310, or \$51.85 per full-year resident taxpayer.

State and Local Tax Deduction Limited to \$10,000

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	207,031	\$464,770,438	20,493	\$173,545,162	5,791	\$13,831,128	233,315	\$652,146,728
2012	205,133	\$459,870,937	21,959	\$138,928,267	6,196	\$14,112,981	233,288	\$612,912,185
2013	209,699	\$481,924,198	23,450	\$178,504,393	6,628	\$15,593,011	239,777	\$676,021,602
2014	208,780	\$494,099,279	23,844	\$170,002,165	6,765	\$16,306,881	239,389	\$680,408,325
2015	212,042	\$519,000,445	23,145	\$197,600,830	6,443	\$17,618,418	241,630	\$734,219,693
2016	216,054	\$550,693,459	23,841	\$195,002,176	7,023	\$18,852,374	246,918	\$764,548,009
2017	220,517	\$604,765,477	24,709	\$217,569,650	7,502	\$20,944,954	252,728	\$843,280,081
2018	204,553	\$553,904,721	20,569	\$93,330,078	6,353	\$17,161,634	231,475	\$664,396,433
2019	201,358	\$589,498,152	20,761	\$101,359,325	5,997	\$18,246,174	228,116	\$709,103,651

Tax Credits

Tax credits offset tax liability for taxpayers who make specified expenditures or take specified actions. Tax credits are not part of the basic structure of the income tax and are therefore tax expenditures.

Credits generally give taxpayers an incentive to make certain expenditures by providing a partial subsidy for those expenditures, which lowers the taxpayer's cost. The amount of subsidy a taxpayer receives depends on whether the taxpayer can also claim a federal deduction or credit, whether the taxpayer could claim a state deduction for the same expenditure, and whether the taxpayer must choose between a state deduction and the state credit or can claim both. For each credit, this section shows taxpayer subsidies, taking the interactions of state and federal taxes into account, for taxpayers whose federal taxes are above and below the cap on the state deduction for federal taxes.

Sometimes, a taxpayer will have a credit or combination of credits that is greater than their tax liability. If a credit is refundable, the taxpayer receives a direct subsidy equal to the difference between the credit and tax liability, and the cost to the general fund is the full amount of the credit. If a credit is non-refundable but has a carry-over provision, any excess of the credit over tax liability must be carried forward and applied against tax liability in a later year. The current cost to the general fund is limited to the tax liability of taxpayers claiming the credit, but some credits claimed one year may be carried forward and reduce general fund revenue in future years. Also, part of the credits claimed in the current year may have been carried forward from earlier years. If a credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried over, the cost to the general fund is limited by the current tax liability of taxpayers claiming the credit.

Adoption Credit: 15-30-2364, MCA **Legislation: HB 490, 2007 Session**

The Internal Revenue Code allows an income tax credit for costs of adopting a child. A taxpayer who meets the requirements for the federal credit may also claim a credit of \$1,000 against Montana income tax. If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess is not refunded, but excess credits may be carried forward for up to five years.

The credit has not been amended since it was enacted.

For 2019, the maximum federal adoption credit is \$14,080. A taxpayer who takes both the state and federal credits will be reimbursed for up to \$15,080 of the costs of adopting a child. If the actual costs are less than the federal credit, the state credit will provide a double reimbursement for \$1,000 of costs.

There is no itemized deduction for adoptions expenses. However, a taxpayer who claims the state and federal credits and itemizes deductions will have a smaller federal deduction for state taxes and may have a smaller state deduction for federal taxes. The following table shows the net effect of claiming the state credit and the maximum federal credit for a taxpayer in the top state and federal rate brackets who itemizes.

Adoption Expenditures

Taxpayer Claims State Credit and Maximum Federal Credit

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$12,600.00	\$12,930.11
State Tax Subsidy	\$1,000.00	\$107.82
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$11,600.00	\$12,822.28

However, for many taxpayers, the federal credit will be more than federal tax liability and the state credit may be more than state tax liability. In these cases, the interaction of federal and state deductions will only occur in the last year the credit is carried forward and is likely to be smaller than shown in the table.

This credit was first available in 2007. The following table shows credits claimed for 2011 through 2019.

Adoption Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	230	\$274,849	18	\$16,982	*	\$6,000	*	\$297,831
2012	178	\$189,721	20	\$22,245	*	\$6,418	*	\$218,384
2013	186	\$210,765	22	\$23,320	10	\$9,998	218	\$244,083
2014	180	\$257,945	23	\$24,030	14	\$15,000	217	\$296,975
2015	183	\$219,789	23	\$27,367	10	\$10,594	216	\$257,750
2016	185	\$222,618	14	\$12,591	10	\$12,582	209	\$247,791
2017	175	\$205,210	17	\$16,291	*	\$5,582	*	\$227,083
2018	151	\$179,974	*	\$7,888	*	\$12,000	*	\$199,862
2019	138	\$182,016	12	\$13,169	*	\$8,453	*	\$203,638

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

In 2019, taxpayers used credits of \$158,271 and carried forward credits of approximately \$45,367 to be used in future years. Without the credit, \$158,271 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The cost was \$0.23 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Alternative Energy Production Credit: 15-32-401, MCA through 15-32-407, MCA Legislation: HB 780, 1983 Session

A taxpayer is allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporation income tax for 35 percent of the costs, less any federal or state grants, of depreciable property for a commercial or net metering alternative energy system. However, the credit may only be taken against taxes on net income from energy generated by the facility, from manufacturing alternative energy generating equipment, or from a new or expanded industry powered by the facility.

If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess credit may not be refunded. Excess credits may be carried forward for seven years. If the credit is for a commercial system that produces at least 5 megawatts, and is built on a reservation, the credit may be carried forward for 15 years.

The credit was enacted as a credit for commercial wind energy systems. The 2001 Legislature expanded the credit to alternative energy systems and net-metering systems as well as commercial systems (SB 506). The 2001 Legislature also expanded the carry-forward provision to 15 years for facilities built on a reservation and meeting certain other requirements. The 2019 Legislature (SB 337), expanded the credit to include hydroelectric sources that produce at least 1 megawatt of electrical energy on dams that did not produce power.

This credit reduces the cost of an alternative energy system by 35 percent. The taxpayer's cost for each \$1,000 of investment is thus \$650. The taxpayer can deduct depreciation on property for which the credit was granted with no reduction in basis. However, the taxpayer may not claim any other state energy or investment income tax credit or the property tax exemption for alternative energy systems.

An individual taxpayer may claim the credit for investments made by a sole-proprietor business or may claim a share of the credit claimed by a pass-through entity. If the taxpayer itemizes deductions, claiming the state credit will reduce the federal deduction for state taxes, and claiming the federal credit may reduce the state deduction for federal taxes. The table on the next page shows the state and federal tax subsidies for a \$1,000 investment, if the taxpayer is in the top state and federal rate brackets and itemizes deductions.

The table on the next page shows credit use for Tax Year 2011 through 2019.

\$1,000 Expenditure for Commercial Alternative Energy System

Taxpayer Claims State and Federal Credits

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$170.50	\$174.97
State Tax Subsidy	\$350.00	\$337.93
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$520.50	\$512.89

Alternative Energy Production Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$7,290	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$7,290
2012	*	\$11,684	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$11,684
2013	*	\$56	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$56
2014	*	\$1,310	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,310
2015	*	\$13,730	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$13,730
2016	*	\$1,843	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,843
2017	*	\$33,936	*	\$7,126	0	\$0	*	\$41,062
2018	*	\$7,266	*	\$15,237	*	\$1,000	*	\$23,503
2019	11	\$64,474	0	\$0	*	\$1,000	*	\$65,474

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is equivalent to a transfer from the state general fund to pay part of the cost of qualifying private property. In 2019, the credit against individual income tax cost the state general fund \$13,131. Credits of more than \$52,000 could be carried forward to future years. The cost per full-year resident taxpayer is \$0.02.

Alternative Energy Systems Credit: 15-32-201, MCA through 15-32-203, MCA Legislation: SB 167, 1977 Session

Resident individual taxpayers may take a credit for up to \$500 of the cost of installing an alternative energy heating system or a low-emission wood or biomass system in their principal residence. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may not be refunded, but may be carried forward for up to four years.

The credit was enacted as a credit of 10 percent of the first \$1,000 and 5 percent of the next \$3,000 spent on an alternative energy system, with a reduction if the taxpayer received a grant or a federal credit. It was available through 1982. The 1983 Legislature extended the credit through 1986 (HB 264). The 1985 Legislature (SB 309) expanded the credit to low-emissions wood and biomass systems and extended the credit through 1993. The 1991 Legislature (HB 338) doubled the credit to 20 percent of the first \$1,000 and 10 percent of the next \$3,000, extended it through 1996 for low-emissions wood and biomass systems only, and revised the definition of low-emissions wood and biomass systems. Amendments in 1993, 1995, and 1997 were to correct references and update style (1993, SB 1; 1995, SB 234; and 1997, SB 36).

The credit lapsed after 1996. The 2001 Legislature reinstated it for investments beginning in 2002, made it permanent, and set the credit at system cost up to \$500 (SB 506). The 2003 Legislature adopted federal standards for low-emissions wood and biomass systems. The 2009 Legislature (HB 262) limited the credit to heating systems and changed the definition of eligible wood-burning systems to include outdoor hydronic heaters that meet certain EPA qualifications, and masonry heaters that comply with certain building standards.

This credit reduces the taxpayer's cost of a residential alternative energy heating system or low-emissions wood or biomass system by \$500. For any system costing \$500 or less, the credit makes it free to the taxpayer, though there are not likely to be many eligible systems costing less than \$500. Taxpayers may not deduct depreciation on their homes, so taxpayers may not claim the credit for expenditures that they also deduct. However, through 2016, a taxpayer may also claim a federal credit for 30 percent of the cost of residential solar electric and water heating equipment, fuel cells, and small wind systems.

For a taxpayer who itemizes deductions, claiming the state credit will reduce the federal deduction for state taxes, and claiming the federal credit may reduce the state deduction for federal taxes. The table to the right shows state and federal tax subsidies for \$1,000 spent on a qualifying alternative energy system, if the taxpayer is in the top state and federal rate brackets and itemizes deductions.

\$1,000 Expenditure for Commercial Alternative Energy System

Taxpayer Claims Credit, Expenses Not Deductible

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$115.00	\$118.01
State Tax Subsidy	\$500.00	\$491.86
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$615.00	\$609.87

The following table shows credit use for Tax Year 2011 through 2019.

Alternative Energy System Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N	\$		N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	1,135	\$823,533	0	\$0	15	\$10,270	1,150	\$833,803
2012	858	\$642,288	0	\$0	15	\$11,800	873	\$654,088
2013	830	\$632,607	0	\$0	17	\$14,694	847	\$647,301
2014	800	\$617,949	0	\$0	22	\$19,904	822	\$637,853
2015	735	\$581,523	0	\$0	23	\$21,046	758	\$602,569
2016	827	\$668,542	0	\$0	26	\$22,765	853	\$691,307
2017	742	\$577,371	0	\$0	29	\$23,967	771	\$601,338
2018	627	\$475,285	0	\$0	25	\$23,950	652	\$499,235
2019	752	\$602,423	0	\$0	19	\$20,500	771	\$622,923

This credit is equivalent to a grant from the state general fund to pay part of the cost of private alternative energy systems. In 2019, the credit cost the state general fund \$538,901 and \$84,022 in credits that could be carried forward to future years. Of these, 55 percent for were wood and biomass systems, and 45 percent were for other types of systems. Without the credit, \$538,901 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The cost was \$0.80 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Alternative Fuel Conversion Credit: 15-30-2320, MCA

Legislation: HB 219, 1993 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporate license tax of 50 percent of the cost of converting a motor vehicle to operate on natural gas, LPG, LNG, hydrogen, electricity, or a fuel that is at least 85 percent alcohol or ether. The credit is limited to \$500 for converting a vehicle with GVW of 10,000 or less and \$1,000 for converting of a vehicle with GVW over 10,000. If a taxpayer's credit is more than his or her tax liability, the excess credit is not refunded and cannot be carried forward or backward to another tax year.

This credit has not been amended since it was first enacted. There is no federal incentive for vehicle conversions, but a federal credit for the purchase of a new alternative fuel vehicle was extended by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.

The alternative fuel credit pays part or all of a taxpayer's cost of converting a vehicle to run on an alternative fuel. For a taxpayer who takes the standard deduction on their federal taxes, the credit pays the full cost up to the limit. However, if the taxpayer itemizes, the credit will increase their federal taxes. This is because claiming the state credit will reduce the federal itemized deduction for state taxes. The table below shows the change in federal and state taxes for a \$100 expenditure by a taxpayer in the top federal and state rate brackets who itemizes on both federal and state returns.

If the conversion is of a business vehicle, the taxpayer could expense or amortize the cost as a business expense in addition to claiming the credit. For a personal vehicle, these costs are not deductible.

\$100 Alternative Fuel Vehicle Conversion Expenditure

Taxpayer Claims Credit, Expenses Not Deductible

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$18.50)	(\$18.98)
State Tax Subsidy	\$50.00	\$51.31
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$68.50	\$67.67

The table on the next page shows credits for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Alternative Fuel Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	15	\$26,822	0	\$0	*	\$500	*	\$27,322
2012	22	\$14,778	0	\$0	*	\$500	*	\$15,278
2013	16	\$8,183	*	\$1,200	0	\$0	*	\$9,383
2014	16	\$9,905	*	\$3,880	*	\$909	*	\$14,694
2015	12	\$8,189	*	\$3,712	*	\$6,000	*	\$17,901
2016	16	\$8,632	*	\$775	*	\$925	*	\$10,332
2017	12	\$6,194	0	\$0	*	\$1,600	*	\$7,794
2018	18	\$13,431	*	\$1,700	0	\$0	*	\$15,131
2019	21	\$13,933	0	\$0	*	\$1,100	*	\$15,033

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is essentially a transfer from the state general fund to help a taxpayer purchase private property. In 2019, the individual income tax credit for alternative fuel vehicle conversion cost the state general fund \$10,001. Taxpayers were unable to use more than \$5,000 of available credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, either \$10,001 would have been available to spend on other programs or taxes could have been reduced by this amount. The average cost of this credit is less than \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Apprenticeship Credit: 15-30-2357, MCA and 39-6-109, MCA Legislation: HB 308, 2017 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit for employing an apprentice or veteran apprentice as a new employee in a state-registered apprenticeship training program. The credit is worth \$750 per approved apprentice or \$1,500 per approved veteran apprentice and may only be claimed for five years per apprentice. The credit is non-refundable and cannot exceed the individual's tax liability.

This credit was first available in Tax Year 2018. The table below has the credit use for Tax Years 2018 and 2019. The credit reduced the tax liability of taxpayers by \$205,163 in Tax Year 2019, a cost of \$0.30 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Apprenticeship Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	133	\$154,603	*	\$863	*	\$1,010	*	\$156,476
2019	233	\$294,451	*	\$7,207	*	\$781	*	\$302,439

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tank Credit: 15-32-703, MCA Legislation: HB 776, 2005 Session

Taxpayers who are biodiesel blenders are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporation tax for 15 percent of the cost of investments in biodiesel blending or storage facilities in a year when the taxpayer is blending or in the two years before blending began. The total credits that may be claimed over time are \$52,500 for a distributor (wholesaler) and \$7,500 for a retailer.

If a taxpayer is eligible for a credit that exceeds their tax liability, the excess credit is not refunded but may be carried forward for up to seven years as long as the facility continues to blend biodiesel. If the facility ceases production for 12 months within five years after the credit is first claimed, the entire credit must be recaptured.

The credit was enacted as a non-refundable credit with no carry-forward. The 2007 Legislature (HB 166) allowed the credit to be carried forward, and specified that the credit is for costs incurred while the facility is operating or in the two years before.

An individual may claim the credit for investments made by a sole-proprietor business or may claim a share of the credit for investments made by a pass-through entity.

\$100 Biodiesel Blending or Storage Equipment Expenditure

Taxpayer Claims Credit, No Change to Depreciation Deduction

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$5.55)	(\$5.70)
State Tax Subsidy	\$15.00	\$15.39
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$9.45	\$9.70

The credit provides a subsidy to biodiesel blending and storage facilities by reducing the taxpayer's cost of investments in biodiesel blending and storage facilities by 15 percent for investments of up to \$50,000 by a retailer and up to \$350,000 by a wholesaler. Taxpayers may deduct depreciation on facilities for which the credit was taken with no reduction in basis. A taxpayer who claims the credit and itemizes deductions will have a smaller federal deduction for state taxes, which will increase their federal tax liability, and may have a larger state deduction for federal taxes. The table above shows the total state tax subsidy and the federal tax cost to a taxpayer in the top federal and state rate brackets for \$100 invested in biodiesel blending or storage facilities.

Fewer than 10 individuals have claimed the credit each year. The following table shows the total value of credits taken by individuals in Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Biodiesel Blending/Storage Tank Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$46,755	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$46,755
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	*	\$2,250	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$2,250
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	*	\$5,030	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$5,030
2019	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is essentially the same as a grant from the state general fund to pay 15 percent of the cost of private property used to blend biodiesel. No credits have been used or carried forward to future years since 2014.

Capital Gains Credit: 15-30-2301, MCA **Legislation: HB 407, 2003 Session**

A taxpayer has a gain or loss when the price of an asset the taxpayer owns changes and the change is not equal to depreciation on the asset. Gains and losses are realized when the taxpayer sells the asset. A taxpayer has unrealized gains or losses when the market value of an asset is more or less than the taxpayer's basis, which usually is the purchase price less depreciation.

In most cases, gains or losses on asset sales are considered capital gains or losses and are given special tax treatment by both federal and Montana law. In some cases where an asset's book value is less than its market value because of excess depreciation, part or all of the gain from its sale is taxed as ordinary income.

Both federal law and Montana law require taxpayers to recognize gains and losses when assets are sold, rather than when the price change occurs. Gains and losses in the same year are netted against

each other. If the result is a net gain, it is taxed that year. A net loss of up to \$3,000 (\$1,500 for a married taxpayer filing a separate return) may be used to offset other income in the same year, and any loss over this limit must be carried forward to the next year.

Federal law taxes income from capital gains and corporate dividends at lower rates than ordinary income. Montana does not have separate rates for different types of income, but does allow a credit equal to 2 percent of capital gains income. If the capital gains credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, the excess credit is not refunded and may not be carried forward or backward to other tax years. This credit is equivalent to taxing capital gains at a lower rate than other income. With the credit, a taxpayer in the top income bracket is taxed at 6.9 percent on an additional dollar of ordinary income but at 4.9 percent on an additional dollar of capital gains income.

The income tax would not affect taxpayers' choices between assets that yield a stream of income and assets that provide a return through appreciation if capital gains were taxed (and capital losses were deducted) when they accrue rather than when they are realized, if capital gains were taxed at the same rate as ordinary income, and if gains and losses were calculated after adjusting the taxpayer's basis for inflation. In most cases, the preferential treatment of capital gains income creates incentives for taxpayers to invest in assets that produce capital gains rather than producing a stream of income, for taxpayers to make riskier investments, and for taxpayers to hold assets that have appreciated and sell assets that have lost value. However, these incentives may be reversed if taxpayers expect asset price increases to be offset by inflation.

The following table shows capital gains credits for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For 2019, the capital gains credit reduced income tax revenue to the general fund by \$50,337,761, or \$74.64 per full-year resident taxpayer. The reduction in revenue is less than the total amount of credits claimed because some taxpayers reach zero tax liability without using all of their credit.

Capital Gains Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	37,812	\$19,621,982	8,790	\$261,522,466	1,266	\$1,437,924	47,868	\$282,582,372
2012	50,139	\$31,235,460	10,891	\$267,092,173	1,615	\$1,285,846	62,645	\$299,613,479
2013	62,628	\$27,523,134	13,534	\$262,312,945	2,165	\$1,214,702	78,327	\$291,050,781
2014	68,897	\$38,921,806	15,472	\$333,043,375	2,476	\$1,404,501	86,845	\$373,369,682
2015	67,457	\$33,445,616	15,263	\$272,007,058	2,449	\$2,004,163	85,169	\$307,456,837
2016	62,818	\$33,576,490	14,410	\$357,188,908	2,297	\$3,481,699	79,525	\$394,247,097
2017	72,881	\$44,758,820	16,863	\$396,299,151	2,787	\$2,072,261	92,531	\$443,130,232
2018	71,281	\$39,822,120	3,688	\$5,293,985	1,444	\$522,827	76,413	\$45,638,932
2019	73,591	\$50,825,618	3,982	\$5,789,021	1,533	\$737,781	79,106	\$57,352,420

College Contribution Credit:15-30-2326, MCA

Legislation: HB 894, 1991 Session

Individual and corporate taxpayers are allowed a credit of 10 percent of the amount of charitable contributions to the general endowment funds of Montana public or private higher education institutions.

The credit is limited to a maximum of \$500. A taxpayer with a credit that is larger than his or her tax liability will not be refunded the excess, and excess credits may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year. The credit originally was to sunset in 1996, but was made permanent by HB 199 of the 1995 Legislative Session. A taxpayer who makes a contribution to a college endowment fund may take both state and federal itemized deductions for the charitable contribution and this credit.

This credit is essentially a transfer from the state general fund to Montana college endowment funds. The table below shows the portions of a \$100 contribution to an eligible college endowment fund that are ultimately paid by the donor, federal taxpayers, and state taxpayers, when the donor claims state and federal itemized deductions for the donation, when the donor claims the credit in addition to the federal deduction, and the difference due to the credit. The table assumes that the donor is in the top federal and state tax brackets.

\$100 Contribution to College Endowment Fund

Taxpayer Claims Credit and Federal and State Deductions

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$30.75	\$31.55
State Tax Subsidy	\$16.90	\$14.72
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$47.65	\$46.28

Taxpayer Claims Federal and State Itemized Deductions

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$34.45	\$35.35
State Tax Subsidy	\$6.90	\$4.46
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$41.35	\$39.81

Difference Due to Credit

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$3.70)	(\$3.80)
State Tax Subsidy	\$10.00	\$10.26
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$6.30	\$6.47

The itemized deductions reduce the donor's cost to about 55 percent of the donation, and the credit further reduces it to about 50 percent of the donation. The additional subsidy is less than the credit because claiming the credit reduces the itemized deductions that can be claimed for state taxes.

The following table shows college contribution credits claimed by individual taxpayers for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

College Contribution Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	2,506	\$238,141	54	\$5,232	20	\$3,294	2,580	\$246,667
2012	2,607	\$246,495	56	\$8,421	20	\$2,038	2,683	\$256,954
2013	2,662	\$269,473	51	\$6,142	24	\$1,872	2,737	\$277,487
2014	2,833	\$285,949	69	\$9,164	22	\$3,817	2,924	\$298,930
2015	2,942	\$306,734	60	\$10,230	26	\$5,649	3,028	\$322,613
2016	3,101	\$322,604	77	\$10,754	34	\$6,396	3,212	\$339,754
2017	3,089	\$369,846	71	\$13,103	18	\$1,970	3,178	\$384,919
2018	2,403	\$270,911	44	\$8,846	31	\$6,679	2,478	\$286,436
2019	2,495	\$306,088	47	\$9,522	27	\$4,415	2,569	\$320,025

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

In 2019, this credit cost the state general fund \$290,116. Taxpayers were unable to use \$29,909 of credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without this credit, \$290,116 would have been available to spend on other state programs or taxes could have been reduced by this amount. The college endowment credit against individual income tax cost an average of \$0.43 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Credit for Other States' Taxes: 15-30-2302, MCA Legislation: HB 38, 1941 Session

Taxpayers who earn income in more than one state generally will owe tax in each of those states that has an income tax. A Montana resident computes Montana income tax on their entire income and then is allowed a credit for income tax paid to other states. A non-resident or part-year resident computes Montana income tax on their entire income and then multiplies that by the percentage of income earned in Montana to find Montana tax liability. A part-year resident is then allowed a credit for income tax paid to another state on income also taxed in Montana.

If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess credit is not refunded and may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year.

This credit prevents two states from taxing the same income. Not having a credit for income tax paid to other states would create a disincentive for individuals to work or have business interests in more than one state. The following table shows the credits claimed for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Other State's Tax Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	10,658	\$19,090,209	0	\$0	275	\$294,694	10,933	\$19,384,903
2012	10,497	\$23,668,111	0	\$0	223	\$192,211	10,720	\$23,860,322
2013	12,202	\$27,082,006	0	\$0	268	\$217,481	12,470	\$27,299,487
2014	12,772	\$31,205,001	0	\$0	684	\$757,794	13,456	\$31,962,795
2015	13,301	\$31,375,448	0	\$0	925	\$855,861	14,226	\$32,231,309
2016	13,351	\$31,363,032	0	\$0	460	\$575,796	13,811	\$31,938,828
2017	14,070	\$33,636,066	0	\$0	540	\$502,006	14,610	\$34,138,072
2018	14,021	\$31,680,581	0	\$0	604	\$639,465	14,625	\$32,320,046
2019	14,972	\$44,613,482	0	\$0	675	\$690,143	15,647	\$45,303,625

For 2019, the credit for other states' taxes cost the state general fund \$44,078,008, and \$1,225,617 in credits were unused because taxpayers had more credits than tax liability. The cost to the general fund was \$65.35 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Dependent Care Assistance Credit: 15-31-131 and 15-30-2373, MCA; 15-31-133 and 15-30-2365, MCA

Legislation: SB 282, 1989 Session

Taxpayers may claim three related credits against individual income tax or corporation tax for providing daycare benefits to employees:

- There is a credit for a portion of the cost of providing day care services to employees' dependents. This credit is 25 percent of the cost of day care or day care assistance, up to \$1,575 per employee receiving the assistance. The assistance must meet requirements in federal law for being considered a non-taxable fringe benefit rather than part of the employees' compensation.
- There is a credit for 25 percent of the cost of providing day care information and referral services to employees.
- There is a credit for a portion of the cost of setting up a day care facility to be used by the taxpayer's employees' dependents. This credit was only for facilities placed in service by the end of 2005, with the credit being claimed over a 10-year period. The last year when this credit could be claimed was 2014.

Individuals may claim the credits directly as the owner of a sole-proprietor business, or may claim their share of credits claimed by a pass-through entity. If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess credit is not refunded. The credits for day care assistance may be carried forward up to five years. The credit for day care facility costs may be carried forward within the 10-year period for claiming the credit. There is no recapture provision.

The 1989 Legislature created the credit for 15 percent of expenditures for providing day care services with a limit of \$1,250 per employee receiving benefits. The 1991 Legislature (HB 543) increased the credit to 20 percent of costs and allowed a partial credit when part of the cost counts as compensation.

Amendments made by the 1993 Legislature as part of a major revision of the income tax (HB 671) were voided in 1994 by a referendum, and amendments in 1997 (SB 36) were just cleanup. The 2001 Legislature (HB 623) increased the day care assistance credit to 25 percent of costs with a limit of \$1,575 per employee and added the credits for day care referral and for day care facilities.

In general, employers can deduct the cost of employee fringe benefits as a business expense. Because of this, a taxpayer who does not claim the credit can deduct the costs as a business expense for both federal and state taxes. However, a taxpayer who claims the credit cannot deduct the cost for state taxes. With fewer deductions, the taxpayer's state taxes will be higher. Thus, the reduction in state taxes is less than the credit.

If the taxpayer itemizes deductions, the reduction in state taxes will result in a smaller federal deduction for state taxes. The resulting increase in federal taxes may result in a larger state deduction. The following table shows the net effects of claiming the credit on a taxpayer in the top federal and state rate brackets.

\$100 Expenditure on Daycare for Employees' Dependents

Difference When Taxpayer Claims Federal Expense Deduction and State Credit Instead of Deduction

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$6.70)	(\$6.87)
State Tax Subsidy	\$18.10	\$18.57
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$11.40	\$11.70

The following table shows the total value of credits claimed against individual income tax from Tax Year 2011 through 2019.

Dependent Care Assistance Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	10	\$26,039	0	\$0	*	\$239	*	\$26,278
2012	10	\$95,590	*	\$122	*	\$253	*	\$95,965
2013	12	\$13,525	0	\$0	*	\$2,600	*	\$16,125
2014	*	\$13,528	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$13,528
2015	14	\$31,586	*	\$2,200	*	\$851	*	\$34,637
2016	*	\$22,415	*	\$1	*	\$1,970	*	\$24,386
2017	*	\$149,378	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$149,378
2018	11	\$77,311	0	\$0	0	\$0	11	\$77,311
2019	14	\$24,634	*	\$5,914	*	\$899	*	\$31,447

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is equivalent to a transfer from the state general fund to taxpayers to cover part of the costs of providing day care to employees' dependents. In 2019, credits against individual income tax cost the state general fund \$9,524. Without the credit, \$9,524 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The cost was \$0.01 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Earned Income Tax Credit: 15-30-2318, MCA

Legislation: HB 391, 2017 Session

Individual taxpayers with income from working or owning a business can claim the federal Earned Income Tax Credit if they meet the requirements and file a federal tax return. The credit is determined by the amount of income and number of qualified dependents the taxpayer reports. With zero qualifying children, a taxpayer could receive a federal tax credit of up to \$529 in Tax Year 2019, depending on their income. The maximum credit amounts in Tax Year 2019 increased to \$3,526 for taxpayers with one qualifying child, \$5,828 for two children and \$6,557 for three or more. The credit is fully refundable.

Taxpayers in Montana are allowed a credit equal to 3 percent of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit on their state income taxes. The credit was enacted by the 2017 Legislature and is refundable.

The table below has the number of credits claimed in Tax Year 2019. The cost of the credit was \$4,364,782 in Tax Year 2019, which is \$6.47 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Earned Income Tax Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2019	66,474	\$4,240,321	0	\$0	3,696	\$124,461	70,170	\$4,364,782

Elderly Care Credit: 15-30-2366, MCA

Legislation: HB 166, 1989 Session

This credit covers part of the costs of caring for a low-income family member who is either elderly or disabled. The credit depends on the taxpayer's income, as shown in the following table.

Adjusted Gross Income	Credit
\$25,000 or less	30% of qualifying expenses
\$25,001 to \$27,000	29% of qualifying expenses
\$27,001 to \$29,000	28% of qualifying expenses
\$29,001 to \$31,000	27% of qualifying expenses
\$31,001 to \$33,000	26% of qualifying expenses
\$33,001 to \$35,000	25% of qualifying expenses
\$35,001 to \$37,000	24% of qualifying expenses
\$37,001 to \$39,000	23% of qualifying expenses
\$39,001 to \$41,000	22% of qualifying expenses
\$41,001 to \$43,000	21% of qualifying expenses
\$43,001 to \$55,000	20% of qualifying expenses

The family member being cared for must have income under \$15,000 if single or under \$30,000 or less if married. The maximum credit is \$5,000 per family member and \$10,000 total. If a taxpayer's credit exceeds their tax liability, the excess is not refunded and may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year.

The credit was enacted by the 1989 Legislature (HB 166). The 1991 Legislature reduced the age for eligible family members from 70 to 65 and changed the definitions of eligible family member and eligible costs (HB 750). Amendments by the 1995 Legislature (SB 345) updated references that changed with the creation of the Department of Public Health and Human Services.

This credit provides a partial subsidy for taxpayers with low or moderate income who are caring for a low-income elderly or disabled relative. Some costs that qualify for this credit could be claimed as itemized deductions, but taxpayers may not claim both the credit and an itemized deduction for the same costs. For costs that could not be claimed as an itemized deduction, the subsidy is the credit percentage found in the table above. For costs that could be claimed as an itemized deduction, the subsidy from the credit is the difference between the credit percentage and the taxpayer's marginal tax rate.

For example, a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of \$25,000, two exemptions, and taking the standard deduction would be in the top (6.9 percent) rate bracket and would have a 30 percent credit. For \$1,000 of qualifying expenses, this taxpayer could claim a credit of \$300, and the taxpayer's cost would be \$700. If those expenses could be claimed as an itemized deduction, the deduction would reduce the taxpayer's liability by \$69 (6.9 percent x \$1,000). The taxpayer's cost would be \$931 (\$1,000 - \$69). If the taxpayer takes the credit instead of the itemized deduction, the additional subsidy would be \$231 (\$300 - \$69).

For a taxpayer who itemized deductions, the credit would reduce the federal deduction for state taxes and possibly increase the state deduction for federal taxes. This would increase federal taxes and give a much smaller further reduction in state taxes. For an itemizer in the 10 percent federal rate

bracket and the 6.9 percent state rate bracket, claiming a \$300 credit would increase federal income taxes by \$30.21 and reduce state taxes by \$302.08.

The table on the following page shows use of the elderly care credit for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

This credit is a transfer from the state general fund to individual taxpayers who are caring for a low-income elderly or disabled relative. It pays for part of costs that are not covered by insurance or government programs. In 2019, this credit cost the state general fund \$13,665. Taxpayers were unable to use credits of nearly \$72,000 because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, \$13,665 would have been available to spend on other programs or to reduce taxes. The cost of this credit was \$0.02 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Elderly Care Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	49	\$77,468	0	\$0	0	\$0	49	\$77,468
2012	47	\$52,714	0	\$0	0	\$0	47	\$52,714
2013	43	\$74,466	*	\$4,000	*	\$95	*	\$78,561
2014	41	\$59,626	0	\$0	*	\$4,500	*	\$64,126
2015	39	\$55,637	0	\$0	*	\$90	*	\$55,727
2016	53	\$82,771	*	\$477	*	\$7,373	*	\$90,621
2017	57	\$91,545	*	\$1	*	\$4,986	*	\$96,532
2018	60	\$99,933	*	\$315	*	\$1,000	*	\$101,248
2019	57	\$75,800	*	\$3,000	*	\$6,596	*	\$85,396

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit: 15-30-2337 to 15-30-2341, MCA Legislation: SB 337, 1981 Session

Taxpayers who are age 62 or older and have a household income of less than \$45,000 may be eligible for the Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit. The credit refunds part or all of the property tax a homeowner pays directly, or a renter pays indirectly, that is more than a certain percentage of household income. For a household with income between \$12,000 and \$45,000, this percentage is 5 percent. For households with lower incomes, the credit refunds part or all of property taxes above a smaller percent of income. For taxpayers with income between \$2,000 and \$2,999, the credit refunds part or all of property taxes above 0.6 percent of income. The credit is limited to a maximum of \$1,000 per household. The credit phases out for households with income between \$35,000 and \$45,000.

Taxpayers who receive the Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit pay their property taxes and then have part refunded. Local governments, school districts, the university system, and the state general fund all receive full payments of property taxes on these taxpayers' residences. Then, taxpayers are refunded part of the tax they paid via this credit, which reduces revenue going to the general fund.

This credit is essentially a property tax refund administered through the income tax system. The credit could be considered a tax expenditure either for the income tax or the property tax.

This credit provides a subsidy for older taxpayers who own their home and whose income is no longer proportional to the value of their home, to help them stay in their homes. For older taxpayers who rent, it subsidizes the rent they pay.

Taxpayers who claim the credit may take an itemized deduction for property taxes on their homes. For a taxpayer who takes the state and federal standard deductions, the credit reduces state income tax by \$1 for each \$1 by which the taxpayer's property tax exceeds the credit percentage for their income. If the taxpayer itemizes deductions, the credit reduces the federal deduction for state taxes, which increases federal income tax. This increases the state deduction for federal taxes, further reducing state taxes. A taxpayer who is eligible for the credit may be in any state rate bracket, but is likely to be in the 10 percent or 12 percent federal brackets. The table below shows federal and state subsidies for a taxpayer in the top state and 12 percent federal rate brackets who claims the credit and itemizes, the federal and state subsidies if the taxpayer itemizes but does not claim the credit, and the difference due to the credit.

For a taxpayer who itemizes, the credit reduces the federal deduction for state taxes by the amount by which the federal deduction for property taxes exceeds the credit percentage.

The table on the next page shows the credits claimed with income tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. Additional credits were claimed by taxpayers who did not file income tax returns. For 2017, the Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit cost the state general fund \$8,060,688, or \$11.95 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Property Tax \$100 More Than Credit Percent

Taxpayer Claims Credit and Federal and State Deductions

Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$0.83)
State Tax Subsidy	\$106.96
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$106.12

Taxpayer Claims Federal and State Itemized Deductions

Federal Tax Subsidy	\$11.27
State Tax Subsidy	\$6.12
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$17.39

Difference Due to Credit

Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$12.10)
State Tax Subsidy	\$100.83
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$88.73

Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	22,101	\$10,774,773	*	\$1,450	29	\$14,702	*	\$10,790,925
2012	20,299	\$9,630,753	*	\$2,109	22	\$8,683	*	\$9,641,545
2013	17,759	\$8,471,344	0	\$0	27	\$14,550	17,786	\$8,485,894
2014	16,355	\$7,834,611	*	\$1,026	16	\$5,740	*	\$7,841,377
2015	16,112	\$7,817,883	0	\$0	22	\$10,962	16,134	\$7,828,845
2016	16,173	\$8,008,009	*	\$1,768	25	\$8,407	*	\$8,018,184
2017	16,261	\$8,294,505	0	\$0	16	\$5,740	16,277	\$8,300,245
2018	16,195	\$8,372,909	0	\$0	28	\$17,460	16,223	\$8,390,369
2019	15,229	\$8,051,148	0	\$0	24	\$9,540	15,253	\$8,060,688

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Emergency Lodging Credit: 15-31-171, MCA and 15-30-2381, MCA Legislation: HB 240, 2007 Session

The Department of Public Health and Human Services has a program to provide temporary emergency lodging to individuals or families referred by non-profit organizations working with domestic violence victims. Lodging establishments may receive a tax credit of \$30 per day for providing up to five days of free lodging to someone referred to them through this program. If the credit is more than the taxpayer's tax liability, the excess can be refunded. Since this credit is not a proportion of expenditure, it is not possible to calculate tax subsidy percentages as is done for other credits.

The credit may be taken against either income tax or corporation tax. This program was created by the 2007 Legislature, and has been in place since 2008. The 2015 Legislature expanded the credit to cover lodging provided to families as well as individuals.

The following table shows income tax credits claimed in Tax Year 2011 through 2019. Until 2017, fewer than 20 taxpayers claimed the credit each year. In Tax Year 2019, no taxpayers claimed the credit, resulting in no impact to state tax revenue.

Emergency Lodging Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$863	*	\$150	0	\$0	*	\$1,013
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	*	\$500	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$500
2015	*	\$247	*	\$180	*	\$90	*	\$517
2016	*	\$2,030	*	\$85	*	\$1,300	*	\$3,415
2017	20	\$9,841	*	\$150	*	\$60	*	\$10,051
2018	17	\$6,019	0	\$0	*	\$360	*	\$6,379
2019	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Empowerment Zone Credit: 15-30-2356, MCA and 15-31-134, MCA Legislation: SB 484, 2003 Session

A local government may establish an empowerment zone in an area with chronic high unemployment. Employers in an empowerment zone are eligible for a credit against income or corporation income tax for the first three years' employment for new positions. The credit per new employee is \$500 for the first year, \$1,000 for the second year, and \$1,500 for the third year. To receive the credit, the taxpayer must apply for and receive certification from the Department of Labor and Industry.

If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess is not refunded, but may be carried back to the three previous tax years or carried forward for seven years.

Requirements for an empowerment zone are found in 7-21-3701 through 3704, MCA, and conditions to become certified to receive the credit are in 7-21-3710, MCA.

There are several federal credits for employment in specified zones or under specified conditions.

This credit is equivalent to providing an employer a payment for creating a new position and filling it with a resident of an empowerment zone for the first three years. The payment does not depend on the wages paid. Employers may deduct wages paid to new employees for which the credit is taken as a business expense. Since the credit is a fixed amount per employee, it is not possible to calculate general state and federal tax changes per dollar of expenditure, as is done for most credits.

Fewer than 10 individuals have claimed the credit each year. The following table shows the total value of empowerment zone credits against individual income tax for Tax Year 2011 through 2019.

Empowerment Zone Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$475	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$475
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	*	\$902	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$902
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	*	\$500	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$500
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2018	*	\$918	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$918
2019	*	\$7	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$7

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Energy Conservation Credit: 15-32-109, MCA and 15-30-2319, MCA Legislation: HB 237, 1981 Session

A resident individual taxpayer may take a credit for 25 percent of the costs of energy-conserving investments in a building. The maximum credit is \$500 per taxpayer. If a taxpayer claims a credit that is more than his or her tax liability for the year, the excess is not refunded to the taxpayer and may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year.

The credit originally was 5 percent of the cost with a maximum of \$150 for a residence and \$300 for other buildings, and any excess credit could be carried forward for seven years. The 2001 Legislature (SB 506) increased the credit to 25 percent of costs with a limit of \$500. The 2003 Legislature eliminated the carryforward (SB 138). In 2005, the department began interpreting the limit of \$500 per taxpayer as allowing taxpayers who own a building together, such as a married couple, to each claim a credit for 25 percent of the share of the cost with a limit of \$500 each.

Taxpayers may not take either an itemized deduction or a business expense deduction for investments in their own residence. However, an investment an individual makes in a commercial building he or she owns would result in a depreciable asset, so that the cost could be deducted over time.

For a taxpayer who does not itemize deductions on their federal return, the credit provides a 25 percent subsidy for expenditures up to \$2,000. For a taxpayer who itemizes, the subsidy is smaller, because the credit reduces the federal itemized deduction for state taxes. The table on the next page shows state and federal subsidies to a taxpayer who itemizes on both the state and federal returns for a \$100 home energy conservation expenditure. Note that federal taxes are higher because of the smaller itemized deduction for state taxes.

\$100 Home Energy Conservation Expenditure

Taxpayer Claims Credit, Expenses Not Deductible

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$9.25)	(\$9.49)
State Tax Subsidy	\$25.00	\$25.65
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$15.75	\$16.16

The table below shows energy conservation credits from Tax Years 2011 through 2019. The energy conservation credit is essentially a transfer from the state general fund to help a taxpayer purchase private property. In 2019, this credit cost the state general fund \$3,559,773. Taxpayers could not use \$421,419 of credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, \$3,559,773 would have been available to spend on other state programs or taxes could have been reduced by this amount. The energy conservation credit cost an average of \$5.28 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Energy Conservation Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	12,481	\$5,588,577	0	\$0	123	\$63,923	12,604	\$5,652,500
2012	9,464	\$4,510,918	0	\$0	96	\$51,064	9,560	\$4,561,982
2013	9,063	\$4,536,016	0	\$0	125	\$68,832	9,188	\$4,604,848
2014	8,499	\$4,360,886	0	\$0	116	\$71,689	8,615	\$4,432,575
2015	7,919	\$4,176,132	0	\$0	92	\$53,482	8,011	\$4,229,614
2016	7,784	\$4,138,900	0	\$0	115	\$62,014	7,899	\$4,200,914
2017	7,266	\$3,970,515	0	\$0	110	\$61,600	7,376	\$4,032,115
2018	7,284	\$4,194,979	0	\$0	91	\$56,720	7,375	\$4,251,699
2019	6,747	\$3,919,022	0	\$0	104	\$62,170	6,851	\$3,981,192

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Use of the credit was higher in Tax Years 2009 and 2010, when a 10 percent federal credit was available for many of the same expenditures that are eligible for this credit. Congress extended the credit, first through 2011 and then through 2012, but in both cases the extension was probably too late to have much of an effect on behavior.

Geothermal Heating System Credit: 15-32-115, MCA

Legislation: SB 416, 1991 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporation tax for up to \$1,500 of the costs of installing a geothermal heating system (ground-source heat pump) in the taxpayer's principal residence or in a residence the taxpayer constructs. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess credit will not be refunded, but may be carried forward for up to seven years.

The credit initially was limited to \$250 with a three-year carry-forward and was only for taxpayers who installed a geothermal system in their own principal dwelling. The 2001 Legislature (SB 506) increased the credit to \$1,500 with a seven-year carry-forward. An amendment made by the 2003 Legislature (HB 233) was purely cleanup. The 2005 Legislature (SB 340) made the credit available for residences constructed by the taxpayer so that contractors could take the credit for installing geothermal systems in spec houses.

Homeowners may not deduct depreciation on their dwellings, and taxpayers may not take this credit and the deduction for energy conserving investments in 15-32-103, MCA. However, a taxpayer who claims the credit for installing a geothermal system in a rental dwelling could also deduct depreciation on the dwelling, including the heating system.

A taxpayer who claims the credit and itemizes deductions will have a smaller federal deduction for state taxes, which will partly offset the federal credit. This may result in a smaller state deduction for federal taxes. The following table shows the state and federal tax subsidies to a taxpayer in the top federal and state tax brackets who makes a \$5,000 investment in a geothermal heating system.

\$5,000 Expenditure for Geothermal Heating System

Taxpayer Claims \$1,500 State Credit and 30% Federal Credit

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$945.00	\$969.76
State Tax Subsidy	\$1,500.00	\$1,433.09
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$2,445.00	\$2,402.84

The following table shows credit use in Tax Year 2011 through 2019.

Geothermal Energy System Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	187	\$318,928	0	\$0	*	\$8,347	*	\$327,275
2012	224	\$344,548	0	\$0	*	\$14,752	*	\$359,300
2013	185	\$313,920	0	\$0	*	\$6,257	*	\$320,177
2014	156	\$238,535	0	\$0	*	\$12,000	*	\$250,535
2015	146	\$284,611	0	\$0	*	\$6,284	*	\$290,895
2016	146	\$195,186	0	\$0	11	\$16,000	157	\$211,186
2017	91	\$171,381	0	\$0	*	\$7,500	*	\$178,881
2018	71	\$90,729	0	\$0	*	\$1,000	*	\$91,729
2019	82	\$107,789	0	\$0	*	\$10,000	*	\$117,789

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is equivalent to a transfer from the state general fund to taxpayers to pay part of the cost of residential heating systems. In 2019, this credit cost the general fund \$96,633, with the remaining credits able to be claimed in the following tax year. Without the credit, \$96,633 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The credit cost \$0.14 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit: 15-30-2367, MCA and 15-31-132, MCA

Legislation: HB 693, 1991 Session

An employer with 20 or fewer employees may claim a credit against either income or corporation tax for paying at least 50 percent of the premium for up to 10 employees' health insurance. The credit is \$25 per month multiplied by the percentage of the premium the employer pays, or 50 percent of the premium, whichever is less. The credit may be claimed for up to 36 months and then cannot be claimed again for 10 years.

There is no explicit dollar limit on the credit, but it may not be claimed for more than 10 employees. An employer claiming \$25 per month for 10 employees would claim a credit of \$3,000. If a taxpayer's credit is more than his or her tax liability, the excess credit is not refunded and may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year.

This credit provides a three-year subsidy to small employers who begin offering health insurance for their employees. A taxpayer who claims the credit may also deduct insurance premiums it pays as a business expense for both state and federal taxes. However, a taxpayer who itemizes deductions will have a smaller federal deduction for state taxes, partially offsetting the expense deduction.

The credit an employer receives depends on both the monthly insurance premium per employee and the percentage the employer pays. For insurance with monthly premiums of \$50 or more, the monthly subsidy per employee is \$25 multiplied by the percentage of premiums the employer pays. An employer paying 50 percent of premiums would receive a subsidy of \$12.50 per employee per month. An employer paying 75 percent of premiums would receive a subsidy of \$18.75, and an employer paying 100 percent would receive \$25.

For insurance with monthly premiums of less than \$50, the limit of 50 percent of premium costs may come into play. For example, an employer paying 50 percent of monthly premiums of \$40 would receive a subsidy of \$12.50, and an employer paying 75 percent of premiums would receive \$18.75, the same as with a \$50 premium. However, an employer paying 100 percent of \$40 monthly premiums would receive a subsidy of \$20.

This credit generally is not a percentage of the taxpayer's expenditure. This makes it impossible to show the taxpayer subsidy per \$100 of expenditure, as is done for most other credits.

The following table shows credits for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	223	\$192,670	*	\$2,987	*	\$1,133	*	\$196,790
2012	162	\$171,365	*	\$269	0	\$0	*	\$171,634
2013	152	\$165,558	*	\$1,148	0	\$0	*	\$166,706
2014	101	\$121,701	*	\$11,119	0	\$0	*	\$132,820
2015	67	\$64,671	*	\$7,564	0	\$0	*	\$72,235
2016	45	\$39,526	*	\$1,273	0	\$0	*	\$40,799
2017	52	\$51,629	*	\$1,341	0	\$0	*	\$52,970
2018	55	\$192,024	*	\$401	0	\$0	*	\$192,425
2019	75	\$74,895	*	\$35	*	\$99	*	\$75,029

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

The Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit is equivalent to a partial subsidy from the state general fund for group health insurance purchased by small employers. In 2019, the credit cost the state general fund \$63,475 in individual income tax revenue. Taxpayers could not use more than \$11,500 of their credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, \$63,475 would have been available for other programs or tax reductions. The cost of this credit was \$0.09 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Historic Property Preservation Credit: 15-30-2342, MCA and 15-31-151, MCA Legislation: HB 601, 1997 Session

Taxpayers may take a credit against either individual income tax or corporation income tax for costs of rehabilitating a certified historic building. The credit is 25 percent of the federal credit allowed by 26 U.S.C. 47(a)(2). The federal credit is 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitation. A certified historic building must either be in the National Register of Historic Buildings or be in a designated historic district and be certified by the Department of the Interior as having historic significance to the district. Only commercial buildings that can be depreciated are eligible for the credit. No credits may be claimed for rehabilitating a private residence.

Through 2011, individuals were allowed a credit against income tax for 20 percent of the costs and loss of value from creating a conservation easement and protecting and preserving the property as required by the conservation easement.

There is no maximum for the rehabilitation credit. If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess is not refunded but may be carried forward for seven years.

The rehabilitation credit was enacted by the 1997 Legislature (HB 601). The conservation easement credit was enacted by the 2001 Legislature (HB 619) and sunset at the end of 2011.

With the combination of state and federal credits, a taxpayer who rehabilitates a historic property can have 25 percent of the costs paid by the federal and state governments. Claiming the credits does

not reduce depreciation the taxpayer may take over the life of the building. If the taxpayer itemizes, the state credit will reduce the taxpayer's federal deduction for state taxes, and the federal credit may reduce the taxpayer's state deduction for federal taxes. The following table shows the net federal and state tax subsidies for a taxpayer in the top state and federal rate brackets.

\$1,000 Expenditure for Historic Building Rehabilitation

Taxpayer Claims State and Federal Credits

Deduction for Federal Taxes

Capped

Not Capped

Federal Tax Subsidy	\$181.50	\$186.26
State Tax Subsidy	\$50.00	37.15
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$231.50	\$223.40

The following table shows credits taken against individual income tax for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Historic Property Preservation Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	21	\$105,214	*	\$29,549	0	\$0	*	\$134,763
2012	21	\$199,776	*	\$32,291	0	\$0	*	\$232,067
2013	32	\$492,477	13	\$63,320	0	\$0	45	\$555,797
2014	21	\$443,810	11	\$53,875	0	\$0	32	\$497,685
2015	16	\$363,789	46	\$241,925	0	\$0	62	\$605,714
2016	19	\$301,456	33	\$416,873	*	\$50,000	*	\$768,329
2017	13	\$186,753	30	\$373,205	0	\$0	43	\$559,958
2018	18	\$27,884	24	\$287,573	*	\$796	*	\$316,253
2019	19	\$36,554	35	\$285,746	*	\$16	*	\$322,316

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

This credit is effectively a subsidy from the state general fund for rehabilitation of privately owned real estate. In 2019, credits against the individual income tax cost the state general fund \$47,131, and credits of \$275,185 were carried forward to be used in future years. Without the credit, \$47,131 would have been available to spend on other programs or to reduce taxes. The cost was \$0.07 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Infrastructure Users Fee Credit: 17-6-316, MCA

Legislation: SB 100 and HB 602, 1995 Session

The Board of Investments may make loans to local governments to finance infrastructure to serve a new or relocated business that will result in 15 or more new full-time jobs. The local government may charge fees to the users for extending the infrastructure. The business may claim a credit against income or corporation tax for the amount of the fee it pays.

If the credit is more than the taxpayer's liability, the excess is not refunded, but may be carried forward for seven years or carried back to the three previous tax years.

The credit has not been amended since it was enacted.

This credit in effect pays the taxpayer for having local infrastructure extended to serve its business. For example, if a business pays \$100 per year to its local government to cover the cost of having sewer service extended to the business, it can claim a credit of \$100 and deduct \$100 as a business expense. For a taxpayer in the 6.9 percent tax bracket, the net effect would be the same as being paid \$6.90 per year to have a new sewer hookup. However, if the taxpayer is an individual who itemizes deductions, the taxpayer's federal deduction for state taxes will be smaller, resulting in higher federal taxes. This may result in a smaller state deduction for federal taxes. The table below shows the net change in federal and state taxes and the net subsidy from claiming a \$100 credit for a taxpayer in the top federal and state tax rate brackets.

\$100 Expenditure on Infrastructure Fees

Difference in Taxes and Taxpayer Cost When Taxpayer Claims Credit and Federal and State Expense Deductions

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$37.00)	(\$37.97)
State Tax Subsidy	\$100.00	\$102.62
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$63.00	\$64.65

The following table shows credits against individual income tax for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Infrastructure User Fee Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	12	\$24,414	*	\$2,487	*	\$4,711	*	\$31,612
2012	*	\$20,990	*	\$11,023	0	\$0	*	\$32,013
2013	*	\$21,203	*	\$17,211	0	\$0	*	\$38,414
2014	10	\$27,269	*	\$9,327	0	\$0	*	\$36,596
2015	13	\$2,832,145	*	\$10,755	0	\$0	*	\$2,842,900
2016	14	\$646,145	*	\$11,587	0	\$0	*	\$657,732
2017	21	\$3,341,669	*	\$11,011	0	\$0	*	\$3,352,680
2018	20	\$6,427,077	*	\$57,084	0	\$0	0	\$6,484,161
2019	*	\$5,019,787	*	\$23,340	0	\$0	*	\$5,043,127

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

In general, local governments recover the cost of infrastructure investments through user fees for the services the infrastructure provides, as with water and sewer services, or through taxes, as with roads. In some cases, local governments charge impact fees to cover the cost of extending infrastructure to new developments. Through this credit, the state general fund pays the cost of extending infrastructure to selected new businesses. This credit provides a subsidy for businesses that locate in a jurisdiction that needs to invest in additional infrastructure to provide services to the business rather than in a jurisdiction that has existing capacity.

In Tax Year 2019, infrastructure user fee credits against individual income tax cost the state general fund \$133,930, and \$4.9 million in credits were carried forward to be used in future years. Without the credit, \$133,930 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The cost was \$0.20 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Innovative Educational Program Credit: 15-30-3110, MCA Legislation: SB 410, 2015 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against any pre-approved donation to the state's educational improvement account. The credit is limited to \$150 per taxpayer, with a limit of \$300 for taxpayers who file a joint return. The credit is proportional to the size of the donation made by the taxpayer up to the credit limit. The credit is non-refundable and can be claimed by individuals, corporations, partnerships, small businesses, estates and trusts.

The credit was first available in Tax Year 2016. The total amount of credits that can be claimed each tax year is capped, with a limit of \$3 million in total credits for Tax Year 2019.

This credit in effect pays the taxpayer for donating to the state's education improvement account. For example, if an individual donates \$100 to the improvement account, they will be able to claim a credit of \$100. However, if the taxpayer is an individual who itemizes their deductions, the taxpayer's federal deduction for state taxes will be smaller, resulting in higher federal taxes. This may result in a smaller

state deduction for federal taxes. The table below shows the net change in federal and state taxes and the net subsidy from claiming a \$100 credit for a taxpayer in the top federal and state tax rate brackets who itemizes their deductions.

\$100 Contribution to Innovative Educational Program

Taxpayer Claims Credit, Expenses Not Deductible

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$9.25)	(\$9.49)
State Tax Subsidy	\$25.00	\$25.65
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$15.75	\$16.16

The following table shows the credits claimed on individual income tax returns for Tax Years 2016 through 2019.

Innovative Educational Program Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	35	\$7,601	0	\$0	*	\$100	*	\$7,701
2017	39	\$8,420	0	\$0	*	\$540	*	\$8,960
2018	18	\$3,700	0	\$0	0	\$0	18	\$3,700
2019	*	\$1,651	*	\$150	*	\$1	*	\$1,802

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns*

Mineral Exploration Credit: 15-32-501 to 15-32-510, MCA

Legislation: SB 265, 1999 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual or corporation income tax for the full amount of solid mineral or coal exploration expenditures in the state (oil and gas exploration expenditures are not eligible). The credit is available only for expenses incurred up to the time that construction begins on a new mine or the reopening of a previously closed mine. The maximum credit is \$20 million per mine. The credit taken in any year may not be more than 50 percent of the taxpayer's tax liability, but unused credits may be carried forward for 15 years.

An individual may claim the credit directly for exploration expenses incurred by a sole-proprietor business, or may claim a share of the credit for exploration expenses incurred by a pass-through entity. The credit was enacted by the 1999 Legislature and has not been amended.

This credit repays up to \$20 million of exploration costs incurred in opening a new mine. Depending on the type of mineral and the accounting treatment chosen, exploration expenditures may be deducted in the year they occur, may be treated as capital costs and deducted over several years, or may be counted as contributing to the value of the mineral deposit, which is deducted over time through depletion. A taxpayer may deduct exploration costs in the appropriate way whether or not they claim the credit.

An individual who claims the credit and itemizes deductions will have a smaller federal deduction for state taxes and therefore pay more in federal tax. This may result in a larger state deduction for federal taxes. The following table shows the net change in state and federal taxes from claiming the credit for \$100 of exploration expenses for a taxpayer in the top state and federal rate brackets.

\$100 Mineral Exploration Expenditures

Difference in Taxes and Taxpayer Cost When Taxpayer Claims Credit as Well as Federal and State Expense Deductions

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$37.00)	(\$37.97)
State Tax Subsidy	\$100.00	\$102.62
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$63.00	\$64.65

Fewer than 10 individuals claimed the credit in Tax Year 2019. The following table shows the total value of mineral exploration credits against individual income tax for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Mineral Exploration Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	*	\$5,331,680	0	\$0	*	\$5,331,680
2013	*	\$684	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$684
2014	*	\$533	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$533
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	*	\$465	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$465
2017	*	\$2,020	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$2,020
2018	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2019	*	\$1,116	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,116

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Qualified Endowment Credit: 15-30-2327, MCA through 15-30-2329, MCA Legislation: HB 434, 1997 Session

Individual taxpayers are allowed a credit of 40 percent of the present value of a planned gift to a qualified endowment, which is a permanent fund held by or on behalf of a 501(c)(3) charitable organization. A planned gift is one of nine types of arrangements specified in the IRS code. Planned gifts basically fall into three categories. In the first, the donor continues to receive income or benefits from the donated assets, either for a fixed term or for life, and the endowment receives the assets at the end of the term or when the donor dies. Examples include charitable remainder trusts and life estate arrangements. In the second category, the endowment receives income from the assets, generally for a fixed term, and then the assets revert to the donor or the donor's heirs. Charitable lead trusts fall into this category. The third category of planned gifts is paid-up life insurance.

Corporations are allowed a credit of 20 percent of a gift to a qualified endowment. Because the concept of planned gifts only makes sense for individuals, corporations are only allowed the credit for an outright gift.

The credit is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. A taxpayer with a credit that is larger than his or her tax liability will not be refunded the excess, and excess credits may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year. A taxpayer may claim the credit for multiple gifts in one year, as long as total credits do not exceed \$10,000. A taxpayer who makes eligible contributions in multiple years may take the credit each year. An individual will receive the maximum credit for a gift with a present value of \$25,000. A corporation will receive the maximum credit for a gift of \$50,000.

The credit originally was 50 percent of the present value of the planned gift with a limit of \$10,000. The credit was to sunset at the end of 2001. The 2001 Legislature (HB 377) reduced the credit to 40 percent of the present value of the planned gift for individuals and 20 percent of the value of the gift for corporations. It also clarified the definition of planned gift and extended the sunset date to the end of 2007. The 2001 Legislature (SB 350) also created an affordable housing revolving loan program and made contributions to the account for this program eligible for the credit. This provision sunset at the end of 2004, and the Legislature did not extend it. In August 2002, the Montana Legislature met in a special session to deal with revenue shortfalls.

To reduce the costs of the credit in the short run, the Legislature (SB 15) reduced the credit for the period from August 28, 2002, through June 30, 2003, to 30 percent for individuals and 13.3 percent for corporations, with a cap of \$6,600. The same bill increased the credit for the period from July 1, 2003, to April 30, 2004, to 50 percent for individuals and 26.7 percent for corporations, with a cap of \$13,400. The credit returned to its previous levels May 1, 2004. The 2003 Legislature (SB 143) defined the term "charitable gift annuity" in Montana Code Annotated Title 33, which deals with insurance, and made the credit language refer to that definition. The 2005 Legislature (HB 193) provided for recapture of the tax credit when a gift is returned to the taxpayer. The 2007 Legislature (SB 150) clarified that a building fund or other fund that spends from contributions rather than just from its earnings is not a charitable endowment. SB 150 also extended the sunset date to the end of 2013. The 2013 Legislature (SB 108) extended the sunset date to the end of 2019. The credit was extended again during the 2019 Legislature (SB 111) to the end of tax year 2025.

The arrangements that can be used for planned gifts are defined in the IRS code, but there is no specific federal tax treatment of planned gifts other than the general deduction for contributions. A taxpayer may not claim the credit for a gift and take a state itemized deduction for the same gift. If the present value of the contribution exceeds the limit, the deduction may be taken on the excess. The taxpayer may take a federal itemized deduction for the full amount of the gift.

This credit is essentially a transfer from the state general fund to Montana charitable endowment funds. The table below shows the portions of a \$100 contribution to an eligible endowment fund that are ultimately paid by a donor, and by federal and state taxpayers, when the donor claims state and federal itemized deductions for the donation, when the donor claims the state credit and the federal deduction, and the difference due to the credit. The table assumes that the donor is in the top federal and state rate brackets.

\$100 Contribution to Charitable Endowment Fund

Taxpayer Claims Credit and Federal Itemized Deduction

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$22.20	\$22.78
State Tax Subsidy	\$40.00	\$38.43
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$62.20	\$61.21

Taxpayer Claims Federal and State Itemized Deductions

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	\$34.45	\$35.35
State Tax Subsidy	\$6.90	\$4.46
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$41.35	\$39.81

Difference Due to Credit

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$12.25)	(\$12.57)
State Tax Subsidy	\$33.10	\$33.97
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$20.85	\$21.40

A taxpayer who takes state and federal itemized deductions for a charitable contribution receives a subsidy from other taxpayers of a little more than 40 percent of the donation, with most of that subsidy coming from federal taxes. A taxpayer who claims the state credit and a federal itemized deduction receives a subsidy of a little more than 60 percent, with about two-thirds of the subsidy coming from state taxes.

The table on the next page shows qualified endowment credits claimed by individuals for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Qualified Endowment Contribution Credit

Residents			Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
N			N		N		N	
\$			\$		\$		\$	
2011	501	\$1,755,033	10	\$24,621	*	\$5,063	*	\$1,784,717
2012	578	\$2,049,386	10	\$23,368	0	\$0	588	\$2,072,754
2013	587	\$2,073,344	*	\$25,526	*	\$25,509	*	\$2,124,379
2014	613	\$2,471,140	10	\$30,592	*	\$9,279	*	\$2,511,011
2015	616	\$2,461,321	*	\$24,060	*	\$9,545	*	\$2,494,926
2016	641	\$2,708,754	*	\$32,071	*	\$2,046	*	\$2,742,871
2017	728	\$3,157,163	15	\$58,607	*	\$10,020	*	\$3,225,790
2018	597	\$2,528,221	*	\$53,395	*	\$908	*	\$2,582,524
2019	665	\$3,007,492	11	\$77,440	*	\$6,497	*	\$3,091,429

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

In 2019, credits claimed by individual taxpayers cost the state general fund \$2,905,212. Taxpayers could not use the remaining credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, \$2,905,212 would have been available to spend on other programs or taxes could have been reduced by this amount. Qualified endowment credits claimed against individual income tax cost other taxpayers an average of \$4.31 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Recycling Credit: 15-32-601, MCA through 15-32-614, MCA Legislation: SB 111, 1991 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporate license tax for part of the cost of investments in depreciable property used in collecting or processing reclaimable material or in manufacturing a product from reclaimed material. The credit is 25 percent of the first \$250,000 invested, 15 percent of the next \$250,000 invested, and 5 percent of the next \$500,000 invested. The credit for an investment of \$1 million or more is \$125,000.

If a taxpayer claims a credit in excess of his or her tax liability, the excess credit is not refunded and may not be carried forward or backward to another tax year. An individual may claim the credit directly for an investment made by a sole-proprietor business or may claim a share of the credit for an investment made by a pass-through entity.

The credit was enacted as a credit equal to 25 percent of investments made between 1990 and 1995. The 1993 Legislature (HB 519) clarified the definitions used to determine eligible investments. The 1995 Legislature (SB 358) extended the sunset date to 2001 and expanded eligible investments to include equipment to reclaim contaminated soils. The 2001 Legislature (SB 92) extended the sunset date to 2005 and removed equipment to reclaim contaminated soils from eligible investments. The 2005 Legislature (SB 213) extended the sunset date to 2011. The 2009 Legislature (HB 21) made the credit permanent.

The basis of property for which the credit is claimed is not affected by the credit. Taxpayers are allowed to deduct depreciation on property on which the credit has been claimed.

The credit provides a subsidy to taxpayers who make investments in recycling plant and equipment by reducing the taxpayer's cost. For investments under \$250,000, the cost is reduced by 25 percent. For more expensive investments, the percentage reduction is a declining function of the cost.

If a taxpayer who claims this credit itemizes deductions on their federal and state tax returns, the credit will reduce the federal deduction for state taxes, increasing the taxpayer's federal income tax. If the taxpayer's federal taxes are less than the cap on the state deduction for federal taxes, this will increase that deduction, reducing state taxes. The following table shows the net state tax subsidy and federal tax cost for the first \$100 of expenditure on recycling equipment by a taxpayer in the top federal and state rate brackets.

\$100 Recycling Equipment Expenditure

Taxpayer Claims Credit, No Change to Depreciation Deduction

Deduction for Federal Taxes

	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$9.25)	(\$9.49)
State Tax Subsidy	\$25.00	\$25.65
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$15.75	\$16.16

The following table shows use of the recycling credit by individuals for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. This credit is equivalent to a subsidy from the state general fund for the purchase of private property to be used in recycling.

In 2019, the credit against individual income tax cost the state general fund \$132,406. Taxpayers could not use the remaining credits because the credit is non-refundable and cannot be carried forward. Without the credit, \$132,406 would have been available to spend on other state programs or to reduce taxes. The cost to other taxpayers was \$0.20 per full-year resident taxpayer.

Recycling Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	87	\$538,163	*	\$45,110	*	\$600	*	\$583,873
2012	85	\$368,940	*	\$9,606	*	\$400	*	\$378,946
2013	82	\$289,907	*	\$216	*	\$763	*	\$290,886
2014	97	\$548,118	*	\$14,872	*	\$285	*	\$563,275
2015	71	\$279,657	*	\$1,762	*	\$500	*	\$281,919
2016	101	\$329,343	*	\$4,448	*	\$30	*	\$333,821
2017	106	\$473,540	*	\$27,029	*	\$110	*	\$500,679
2018	91	\$545,086	*	\$12,700	10	\$4,480	*	\$562,266
2019	83	\$426,741	*	\$1,602	*	\$9,195	*	\$437,538

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Research Activities Credit (Expired): 15-31-150, MCA and 15-30-2358, MCA Legislation: HB 638, 1999 Session

Montana provided a 5 percent credit against individual income tax or corporation income tax for any increase in Montana research expenditures over the taxpayer's baseline until 2010. No new credit could be claimed after 2010, but unused credits may be carried forward for up to 15 years.

The credit was tied to provisions of the federal research credit in Section 40 of the IRS code, which expired at the end of 2011.

The following table shows credits against the individual income tax for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Research Activities Credit (Expired)

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	*	\$149,633	*	\$6,210	0	\$0	*	\$155,843
2012	*	\$125,170	*	\$5,253	0	\$0	*	\$130,423
2013	*	\$73,983	*	\$5,240	0	\$0	*	\$79,223
2014	*	\$72,474	*	\$5,240	0	\$0	*	\$77,714
2015	*	\$72,462	*	\$5,235	0	\$0	*	\$77,697
2016	*	\$795	*	\$4,907	0	\$0	*	\$5,702
2017	*	\$4,591	*	\$3,979	0	\$0	*	\$8,570
2018	*	\$1,303	*	\$1,192	0	\$0	*	\$2,495
2019	*	\$26	*	\$1	0	\$0	*	\$27

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

The credit acts as a transfer from the state general fund to pay 5 percent of a taxpayer's eligible research costs. The number of taxpayers claiming the credit was less than 10 for Tax Years 2011 through 2019 and could not be released.

Student Scholarship Organization Credit: 15-30-3111, MCA Legislation: SB 410, 2015 Session

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against any preapproved charitable donation to a registered student scholarship organization in the state. The credit is limited to \$150 per taxpayer, with a limit of \$300 for taxpayers who file a joint return. The credit is proportional to the size of the donation made by the taxpayer up to the credit limit. The credit is non-refundable and can be claimed by individuals, corporations, partnerships, small businesses, estates, and trusts.

The credit was first available in Tax Year 2016. The total amount of credits that can be claimed each tax year is capped, with a limit of \$3 million in total credits for Tax Year 2017.

This credit in effect pays the taxpayer for donating to a student scholarship organization. For example, if an individual donates \$100 to an organization, they will be able to claim a credit of \$100. However, if the taxpayer is an individual who itemizes their deductions, the taxpayer's federal deduction for state taxes will be smaller, resulting in higher federal taxes. This may result in a smaller state deduction for federal taxes. The table below shows the net change in federal and state taxes and the net subsidy from claiming a \$100 credit for a taxpayer in the top federal and state tax rate brackets who itemizes their deductions.

\$100 Contribution to Student Scholarship Organization

Taxpayer Claims Credit

	Deduction for Federal Taxes	
	Capped	Not Capped
Federal Tax Subsidy	(\$37.00)	(\$37.97)
State Tax Subsidy	\$100.00	\$102.62
Net Taxpayer Subsidy	\$63.00	\$64.65

The table below shows the credits claimed on individual income tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2019.

Student Scholarship Organization Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2016	130	\$30,474	*	\$5	*	\$1,350	*	\$31,829
2017	123	\$27,732	0	\$0	*	\$150	*	\$27,882
2018	54	\$10,301	*	\$150	*	\$300	*	\$10,751
2019	*	\$1,560	*	\$3	0	\$0	*	\$1,563

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Unlocking State Lands Credit: 15-30-2380, MCA

Legislation: HB 444, 2013 Session

A taxpayer is allowed a credit of \$750 for allowing recreational access across the taxpayer's property to an isolated parcel of state land or federal land managed by the U.S. Forest Service or the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Access must be granted by a contract between the landowner and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. A taxpayer granting access across multiple parcels is limited to a maximum of \$3,000 in credits. If a property has multiple owners, they are to share a single credit for granting access. If the credit is more than the taxpayer's tax liability, the excess is to be refunded.

This credit was enacted by the 2013 Legislature, and was first available for 2014. SB 309, enacted by the 2015 Legislature, increased the maximum credit per taxpayer from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and expanded coverage to providing access to federal land. The 2017 Legislature (HB 498) extended the credit sunset date to the end of 2027.

This credit is equivalent to an annual lease payment of \$750 for an easement across private land.

The following table shows credits claimed for Tax Years 2011 through 2019. For each tax year, the number of taxpayers claiming the credit was less than 10 and could not be released.

Unlocking State Lands Credit

	Residents		Nonresidents		Part-Year Residents		Total	
	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N	\$
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
2014	*	\$1,086	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,086
2015	*	\$1,086	*	\$153	0	\$0	*	\$1,239
2016	*	\$1,973	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,973
2017	*	\$1,973	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$1,973
2018	*	\$100	0	\$0	0	\$0	*	\$100
2019	*	\$7,500	*	\$430	0	\$0	*	\$7,930

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Individual Income Tax Expenditures Summary

Tax Expenditures by Income

The tables on the following pages show the distribution of income tax expenditures between income groups and between residents and non-residents. The left half of the table shows the number of residents in 13 income groups and the number of non-residents and part-year residents. The first group contains all taxpayers with incomes less than zero. The next nine categories contain the remaining taxpayers and groups them into income deciles. The final three categories contain the final decile broken down into three equal groups based on their income. It also shows total income, the percent of total income, total tax, and the percent of total tax for each group. The right half of the table shows total tax expenditures and the percent of the total going to each group for four categories of tax expenditures and for the total.

Income Tax Expenditures by Household Income Tax Year 2018 (\$ million)

Residents	Re- turns	Tax pay- ers	Total House Income*		Tax		Passive Federal Adjustments to Income		State Adjustments to Income		Itemized Deductions		Credits		Total	
Income Range			\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total
Less than \$0	5,605	8,063	(\$235.7)	(0.8%)	(\$0.7)	(0.1%)	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.5	0.6%	\$0.5	0.1%
\$0 to \$6,992	46,410	50,697	\$155.7	0.5%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$3.3	3.8%	\$3.3	0.9%
\$6,993 to \$14,044	46,411	51,852	\$488.4	1.6%	\$2.2	0.2%	\$0.1	0.2%	\$0.3	0.8%	\$0.1	0.1%	\$1.9	2.2%	\$2.4	0.6%
\$14,045 to \$21,600	46,411	53,618	\$825.4	2.7%	\$8.4	0.7%	\$0.2	0.8%	\$1.1	2.9%	\$0.7	0.3%	\$1.3	1.5%	\$3.3	0.9%
\$21,601 to \$29,454	46,411	55,105	\$1,180.8	3.9%	\$20.2	1.7%	\$0.5	1.9%	\$2.5	6.4%	\$2.1	0.9%	\$0.9	1.1%	\$6.1	1.6%
\$29,455 to \$38,858	46,411	57,560	\$1,574.7	5.1%	\$37.8	3.2%	\$0.9	3.7%	\$3.7	9.6%	\$5.9	2.6%	\$1.0	1.1%	\$11.6	3.1%
\$38,859 to \$51,589	46,410	61,933	\$2,086.7	6.8%	\$61.4	5.2%	\$1.6	6.1%	\$4.0	10.4%	\$13.6	6.0%	\$1.5	1.7%	\$20.7	5.5%
\$51,590 to \$68,107	46,411	69,084	\$2,759.7	9.0%	\$90.5	7.6%	\$2.3	8.9%	\$4.8	12.4%	\$23.7	10.6%	\$2.4	2.8%	\$33.3	8.8%
\$68,108 to \$90,723	46,411	77,950	\$3,656.5	11.9%	\$130.9	11.0%	\$3.0	11.5%	\$5.9	15.2%	\$36.1	16.1%	\$4.1	4.7%	\$49.1	13.0%
\$90,724 to \$126,607	46,411	84,467	\$4,945.5	16.2%	\$197.3	16.6%	\$4.2	16.4%	\$6.4	16.6%	\$51.9	23.1%	\$6.8	7.8%	\$69.3	18.4%
\$126,608 to \$150,168	15,470	28,974	\$2,124.3	6.9%	\$92.6	7.8%	\$1.9	7.5%	\$2.4	6.2%	\$21.2	9.4%	\$3.8	4.3%	\$29.4	7.8%
\$150,169 to \$204,772	15,470	28,997	\$2,661.4	8.7%	\$123.9	10.4%	\$2.7	10.5%	\$2.4	6.2%	\$24.3	10.8%	\$7.0	8.0%	\$36.4	9.7%
Over \$204,772	15,471	28,768	\$6,494.2	21.2%	\$343.7	29.0%	\$7.2	28.0%	\$2.6	6.8%	\$37.2	16.5%	\$46.6	53.5%	\$93.6	24.9%
Resident Total	469,713	657,068	\$28,717.5	93.8%	\$1,108.1	93.5%	\$24.5	95.6%	\$36.3	93.6%	\$217.0	96.5%	\$81.1	93.1%	\$358.9	95.3%
Non residents	51,225	77,480	\$1,185.2	3.9%	\$49.4	4.2%	\$0.8	3.0%	\$1.6	4.2%	\$4.5	2.0%	\$4.9	5.6%	\$11.8	3.1%
Part-Year Residents	27,643	35,838	\$701.8	2.3%	\$28.3	2.4%	\$0.4	1.5%	\$0.9	2.3%	\$3.4	1.5%	\$1.2	1.3%	\$5.8	1.5%
Total	548,581	770,386	\$30,604.5	100%	\$1,185.7	100%	\$25.7	100%	\$38.8	100%	\$224.8	100%	\$87.1	100%	\$376.4	100%

*Montana Source Income for Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents.

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Income Tax Expenditures by Household Income Tax Year 2019 (\$ million)

Residents	Re- turns	Tax pay- ers	Total House Income*		Tax		Passive Federal Adjustments to Income		State Adjustments to Income		Itemized Deductions		Credits		Total	
Income Range			\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total	\$ mill.	% of Total
Less than \$0	5,465	7,825	(\$294.5)	(0.9%)	(\$0.8)	(0.1%)	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.5	0.4%	\$0.5	0.1%
\$0 to \$7,075	47,859	52,158	\$160.8	0.5%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%	\$4.1	3.6%	\$4.1	1.0%
\$7,076 to \$14,425	47,859	53,396	\$514.5	1.5%	\$2.3	0.2%	\$0.1	0.3%	\$0.3	0.7%	\$0.1	0.1%	\$2.8	2.4%	\$3.3	0.8%
\$14,426 to \$22,229	47,859	55,019	\$874.8	2.6%	\$9.1	0.7%	\$0.2	0.9%	\$1.2	2.7%	\$0.7	0.3%	\$2.5	2.1%	\$4.5	1.1%
\$22,230 to \$30,337	47,860	56,446	\$1,255.7	3.7%	\$21.8	1.6%	\$0.5	1.9%	\$2.7	6.3%	\$2.1	0.9%	\$1.9	1.7%	\$7.4	1.7%
\$30,338 to \$39,890	47,859	58,894	\$1,670.4	4.9%	\$40.7	3.0%	\$1.0	3.5%	\$4.0	9.1%	\$5.9	2.5%	\$1.6	1.4%	\$12.6	2.9%
\$39,891 to \$52,892	47,859	63,521	\$2,205.3	6.5%	\$65.9	4.8%	\$1.6	5.6%	\$4.3	9.8%	\$13.4	5.6%	\$1.6	1.4%	\$20.9	4.9%
\$52,893 to \$69,960	47,860	70,692	\$2,920.4	8.6%	\$97.1	7.1%	\$2.4	8.4%	\$5.2	11.9%	\$23.8	9.9%	\$2.4	2.1%	\$33.8	7.9%
\$69,961 to \$93,530	47,859	80,176	\$3,876.5	11.4%	\$140.6	10.3%	\$3.2	11.0%	\$6.2	14.3%	\$36.6	15.3%	\$4.1	3.5%	\$50.1	11.7%
\$93,531 to \$132,009	47,859	87,139	\$5,277.7	15.6%	\$213.9	15.7%	\$4.4	15.4%	\$6.9	15.7%	\$53.2	22.2%	\$6.9	6.0%	\$71.4	16.7%
\$132,010 to \$157,989	15,953	29,781	\$2,292.3	6.8%	\$101.4	7.5%	\$2.2	7.5%	\$2.6	5.9%	\$22.4	9.4%	\$4.0	3.5%	\$31.2	7.3%
\$157,990 to \$222,025	15,953	29,810	\$2,930.3	8.6%	\$139.0	10.2%	\$3.1	10.8%	\$2.5	5.7%	\$26.1	10.9%	\$8.0	7.0%	\$39.7	9.3%
Over \$222,025	15,954	29,591	\$8,263.6	24.4%	\$441.8	32.5%	\$8.6	29.9%	\$4.0	9.1%	\$46.4	19.4%	\$67.7	58.9%	\$126.7	29.7%
Resident Total	484,058	674,448	\$31,947.8	94.3%	\$1,272.7	93.6%	\$27.4	95.3%	\$39.8	91.3%	\$230.8	96.3%	\$108.2	94.1%	\$406.2	95.2%
Non residents	54,833	82,889	\$1,172.1	3.5%	\$56.0	4.1%	\$0.9	3.1%	\$2.9	6.6%	\$5.0	2.1%	\$5.2	4.5%	\$13.9	3.3%
Part-Year Residents	28,739	37,170	\$770.5	2.3%	\$31.4	2.3%	\$0.4	1.6%	\$0.9	2.1%	\$3.8	1.6%	\$1.6	1.4%	\$6.8	1.6%
Total	567,630	794,507	\$33,890.4	100%	\$1,360.1	100%	\$28.7	100%	\$43.6	100%	\$239.6	100%	\$115.0	100%	\$426.9	100%

*Montana Source Income for Nonresidents and Part-Year Residents.

Contact the department at (406) 444-6900 for a large-print copy of this table.

Corporate Tax Expenditures

Following is a list of expenditures that reduce tax liability for corporate income taxpayers. Many of these expenditures can also be claimed by small businesses, S Corporations, or Limited Liability Companies whose income is “passed through” to the owner, member, or partner and is taxed as individual income.

Water’s Edge Election

Code: 15-31-322 through 324, MCA

Legislation: HB 703, 1987 Session

Montana requires corporations that have common ownership to file a combined report. The income of the members of the group of corporations under common ownership is apportioned to Montana based on the combined apportionment factors of the group. The purpose of the combined reporting is to make the apportionment of income to Montana independent of the financial arrangements between group members.

Under state law (15-31-324, MCA), corporations can choose to file as a water’s edge corporation. In doing so, the corporation will pay a higher rate, 7 percent, instead of the normal corporate income tax rate of 6.75 percent, on income apportioned to Montana. Only its domestic (rather than worldwide) income and apportionment factors are included in the apportionment process, with certain exceptions. Under the water’s edge election, some of the group’s foreign affiliates may be excluded from the process of apportioning income to Montana.

The number of corporations electing to file water’s edge was 557 in Tax Year 2018 and 502 in Tax Year 2017.

The Department’s analyses of the fiscal impact of narrowing the water’s edge provisions by modifying the test for whether a foreign affiliate is included or excluded in the apportionment process show the revenue foregone to be approximately \$2.0 million to \$2.6 million per year. The proposed changes to the existing test for inclusion of affiliates in combined reporting included:

- Requiring all domestically (U.S.) incorporated affiliates be included, even if less than 20 percent of their payroll and property is in the United States;
- Requiring a subsidiary of a foreign-owned corporation be included if the subsidiary has more than 20 percent of the average of its payroll and property in the United States;
- Requiring a group member be included if it earns more than 20 percent of its income from selling services or intangibles to other members of the group and the other members can deduct the expenses against income; and
- Requiring all the income considered U.S. income under federal law be reported and used in the apportionment process.

Under current state law, a group member or affiliate must be included in the combined report if it is incorporated in a tax haven, and the analysis of revenue foregone included updating the list of tax havens.

However, if the water's edge election was eliminated completely—not just narrowed by the changes in provisions described above—additional revenue to the state is estimated to be three to four times those amounts estimated, or \$6 million to \$8 million. This estimate, which is based upon audit experience, may be conservative, as the number of water's edge filers has almost doubled over the last six years.

Montana Deductions

Capital Gain Exclusion for Mobile Home Park (15-31-163, MCA)

A taxpayer may exclude a portion of the recognized gain from sale of a mobile home park from taxable corporate income or taxable individual income if the sale is to a tenants' association or a mobile home park residents' association; a nonprofit organization that purchases a mobile home park on behalf of a tenants' association or mobile home park residents' association; a county housing authority; or a municipal housing authority. The exclusion of recognized capital gain is limited to 50 percent for mobile home parks with more than 50 lots; for mobile home parks with 50 lots or less, the excluded gain is 100 percent.

Usually, properties owned by municipal and county housing authorities are eligible for a property tax exemption; however, if the corporate tax exclusion is used for a mobile home park property, it is not eligible for the property tax exemption allowed under Title 15, Chapter 6, Part 2, while the property is used as a mobile home park. The exclusion was passed by the 2009 Legislature (HB 636) and applies to tax years beginning after December 31, 2008.

Deduction for Purchasing Montana-Produced Organic or Inorganic Fertilizer Produced (15-32-303, MCA)

In addition to the other allowed deductions from gross corporate income, a taxpayer may deduct expenditures for organic fertilizer and inorganic fertilizer produced as a byproduct, if the fertilizer was made and used in Montana. The purpose of this deduction is to promote the use of inorganic byproducts and organic matter produced by Montana industries. The deduction was established in 1981 with the passage of SB 322.

Deduction for Donation of Exploration Information (15-32-510, MCA)

A taxpayer may deduct expenses from the donation of mineral exploration information to the Montana Tech Foundation for placement in the Montana Tech research library. Montana Tech may limit what information is accepted and what deductions are granted. The documented expenses must be based on the cost of recreating the donated information. If the exploration incentive credit is also claimed by the taxpayer, then this deduction is limited to 20 percent of the actual value of the data. The deduction was established in 1999 with the passage of SB 625 and is intended to encourage the sharing of mineral exploration information.

Energy-Conserving Investments Deduction (15-32-103, MCA)

A corporate taxpayer may deduct a portion of expenditures on capital investment in a building for an energy conservation purpose from gross corporate income. If the building is a residential building, the taxpayer may deduct 100 percent of the first \$1,000 expended, 50 percent of the next \$1,000 expended, 20 percent of the third \$1,000 expended, and 10 percent of the fourth \$1,000 expended. For example, if a corporate taxpayer invested \$4,000 in approved energy conservation

measures in a residential apartment building owned by the taxpayer, it would be able to deduct \$1,800 of the expenses (100 percent of \$1,000, plus 50 percent of \$1,000, plus 20 percent of \$1,000, plus 10 percent of \$1,000, or $\$1,000 + \$500 + \$200 + \100).

For non-residential buildings, the taxpayer may deduct 100 percent of the first \$2,000 spent on energy conservation capital investments, 50 percent of the second \$2,000 spent, 20 percent of the third \$2,000 spent, and 10 percent of the fourth \$2,000 spent. If a corporate taxpayer invested \$4,000 in approved energy conservation measures in a non-residential building owned by the taxpayer, it could deduct \$3,000 of the expenses (100 percent of \$2,000, plus 50 percent of \$2,000, or $\$2,000 + \$1,000$). If the taxpayer invested \$8,000 in approved energy conservation measures in the same building, it could deduct \$3,600 of the expenses (100 percent of \$2,000, plus 50 percent of \$2,000, plus 20 percent of \$2,000, plus 10 percent of \$2,000, or $\$2,000 + \$1,000 + \$400 + \200).

This deduction is subject to approval of the Department of Revenue and cannot be taken on expenditures financed by a state, federal, or private grant. The purpose of this deduction is to encourage energy-conserving investments in existing buildings.

The deduction was established in 1975 with the passage of HB 663.

Recycled Material Qualifying for Deduction (15-32-609 and 610, MCA)

A taxpayer may deduct an additional 10 percent of expenditures for the purchase of recycled material that was otherwise deductible as a business-related expense. The Department of Revenue defines the types of recycled material that may be used to claim this deduction. The purpose of this deduction is to encourage the use of goods made from reclaimed materials, especially post-consumer materials. The deduction was set to expire at the end of calendar year 2011, but HB 21, passed by the 2009 Legislature, makes the additional 10 percent deduction permanent. The deduction originally began in 1991 with the passage of SB 111.

This deduction is the only one for which data is accessible. In the Tax Year 2018 database of corporate taxpayer returns, the total deductions claimed were \$13,582,019. At the general tax rate of 6.75 percent, this is a reduction in tax revenue of \$916,786.

Montana Corporate Tax Credits

Many of these credits are also available to individual income taxpayers as well as corporate income taxpayers. More thorough explanations of many of the credits and their history are available in the individual income tax section on tax expenditures.

There are differences between the tax periods for individual and corporate income taxes. The tax year for individual income tax returns is the calendar year and data from the tax returns is presented on that basis. The corporate income tax year and filing requirements are based upon the corporation's fiscal year, which can vary from the calendar year.

There is another change in the tables presented in this section due to the availability of a more complete, updated dataset of corporate tax returns. The tables in this section show seven years of history, unless the credit has not been in effect that long.

Alternative Energy Production Credit (15-32-401 through 407, MCA)

Qualifying taxpayers that invest \$5,000 or more in a commercial system, or net metering system, that generates energy using alternative energy sources, are allowed a credit against corporation income tax of 35 percent of the costs, less any federal or state grants. Alternative energy sources are defined as including, but not limited to: solar energy; wind energy; geothermal energy; conversion of biomass; fuel cells that do not require hydrocarbon fuel; small hydroelectric generators producing less than one megawatt; hydroelectric generators that produce 1 megawatt or more and are installed on dams that otherwise do not produce power; and methane from solid waste.

Tax credits may be carried forward for seven years. The carry forward period is extended to 15 years if the equipment is placed in service within the boundaries of a Montana reservation and there is an employment agreement with the tribal government of the reservation in which tribal members will be trained and employed in constructing, maintaining, and operating the system.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was created in 1983 with the passage of HB 755.

Alternative Energy Production Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	*	\$50
2012	*	\$50
2013	*	\$100
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Conversion Credit (15-30-2320, MCA)

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporate income tax of up to 50 percent of the cost of converting a motor vehicle to operate on natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG or propane), liquefied natural gas, hydrogen, electricity, or a fuel of at least 85 percent alcohol or ether.

The credit is limited to \$500 for conversion of a motor vehicle with gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less or \$1,000 for conversion of a vehicle weighing more than 10,000 pounds.

The credit claimed cannot be more than the taxpayer's liability and cannot be carried forward or back. The credit must be claimed for the year in which the conversion was done. The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018

The credit was established in 1993 with the passage of HB 219.

Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Conversion Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	*	\$6,479
2012	0	\$0
2013	*	\$379
2014	*	\$4,000
2015	*	\$1,000
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Apprenticeship Credit (15-30-2357 and 39-6-109, MCA)

Individual and corporate income taxpayers are allowed a credit for employing an apprentice or veteran apprentice as a new employee in a state-registered apprenticeship training program. The credit is worth \$750 per approved apprentice or \$1,500 per approved veteran apprentice and may only be claimed for five years per apprentice. This tax credit is effective for tax years beginning January 1, 2018, and thereafter. Fewer than 10 corporate income taxpayers claimed the Apprenticeship Credit for Tax Year 2018 for a total credit amount of \$3,068.

The credit was established in 2017 with the passage of HB 308.

Apprenticeship Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2017	0	\$0
2018	*	\$3,068

Biodiesel Blending and Storage Tank Credit (15-32-703, MCA)

Taxpayers can claim a credit of 15 percent of the cost of equipment used in blending biodiesel made from Montana ingredients with petroleum-based diesel. The credit can also be used for storage facilities in a year when the taxpayer is blending, or in the two years before blending began. The total credits that may be claimed over time are \$52,500 for a distributor (wholesaler) and \$7,500 for a retailer.

The credit is subject to some restrictions, including that the taxpayer's biodiesel sales must be greater than 2 percent of the total diesel sales by the end of the third year after the year that the investment is claimed. The unused tax credit can be carried forward up to seven years, but can only be claimed in tax years in which the facility is operating for the purposes of biodiesel blending.

This credit was established in 2005 with the passage of HB 756.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

Biodiesel Blending and Storage Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

Charitable Endowment Credit (15-31-161 and 162, MCA)

A qualified endowment is a permanent fund held by or on behalf of a 501(c)(3) charitable organization. A planned gift is one of nine types of arrangements specified in the IRS code that generally provide income to the donor for life or a set period, with the remainder going to the charity. Individual taxpayers are allowed a credit of 40 percent of the present value of a planned gift to a qualified charitable endowment.

Corporations are allowed a credit of 20 percent of a gift to a qualified endowment.

The 2013 Legislature passed SB 108, which extends the credit through 2019. Among other changes, the legislation made the definition of a "permanent, irrevocable fund," which can accept donations eligible for the credit refer to the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (Title 72, Chapter 30).

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018,

This credit was established in 1997 with the passage of HB 434.

Charitable Endowment Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	15	\$45,913
2012	20	\$60,406
2013	26	\$50,704
2014	17	\$32,561
2015	15	\$31,436
2016	11	\$25,130
2017	11	\$26,225
2018	13	\$41,806

College Contribution Credit (15-30-2326, MCA)

Individual and corporate taxpayers are allowed a credit equal to 10 percent of donations to the general endowment funds of units of the Montana university system, Montana private colleges, or Montana private college foundations. The maximum credit allowed per year is \$500. The credit claimed may not exceed the taxpayer's liability. The credit must be applied in the tax year in which the donation was made and no carry forward or carry back is allowed.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was established in 1991 with the passage of HB 894.

College Contribution Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	24	\$5,874
2012	28	\$9,020
2013	28	\$6,173
2014	31	\$19,300
2015	28	\$6,468
2016	25	\$4,898
2017	28	\$6,756
2018	12	\$2,958

Contractor's Gross Receipts Credit (15-50-207, MCA)

Contractors are required to pay a license fee equal to 1 percent of the gross receipts from government contracts during the year for which the license is issued. The agency or prime contractor withholds the 1 percent license fee from payments to the prime contractor or subcontractors. The agency or contractor is responsible for remitting the correct amount to the Department of Revenue, along with a form reporting who is to be credited with the license fee payment.

Contractors may use the amount of gross receipts tax paid as a credit against the contractor's corporation income tax liability or income tax liability, depending upon the type of tax the contractor must pay. The credit may be carried forward a maximum of 5 years.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018. The credit was established in 1967 with the passage of HB 530.

Contractor's Gross Receipts Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	110	\$531,807
2012	104	\$763,534
2013	103	\$613,274
2014	96	\$645,615
2015	91	\$644,922
2016	88	\$319,316
2017	83	\$940,774
2018	75	\$924,808

Contributions to Public and Private Schools Credit (15-31-158 and 159, MCA)

The 2015 Legislature created a non-refundable individual and corporate income tax credit for donations made to the educational improvement account provided for in 20-9-905, MCA, for providing supplemental funding to public schools for innovative educational programs and technological deficiencies. The aggregate amount of tax credits allowed was set at \$3 million for Tax Year 2016. If the \$3 million is met in a given year, that amount will increased by 10 percent for the next year.

The 2015 Legislature also created a non-refundable individual and corporate income tax credit for donations made to student scholarship organizations. This credit is limited to \$150 per taxpayer and has the same \$3 million cap as described above.

Dependent Care Assistance Credit (15-31-131 and 133, MCA)

There are several employer costs for which dependent care credits can be claimed. If the employer provides day care services to employees' dependents or information and referral services to employees, then a credit against corporation tax can be claimed for a share of the costs. The allowed credit is 25 percent of the cost of the day care assistance, with a limit of \$1,575 per employee receiving the assistance. The day care must be provided by a licensed or registered day care provider; it must meet IRS requirements and cannot be part of the employee's compensation. The employer can also claim a credit on 25 percent of the cost of providing day care information and referral services to employees (15-31-131, MCA).

Under 15-31-133, MCA, there is a credit allowed against corporation tax for a portion of the cost of setting up a day care facility to be used by the taxpayer's employees' dependents. The credit is the lowest of either:

- (1) 15 percent of the costs incurred, or
- (2) \$2,500 times the number of dependents the facility accommodates, or
- (3) \$50,000.

To claim the credit, the facility must meet certain criteria. For example, it must accommodate six or more children, be run by a licensed operator, and have been placed in operation by January 1, 2006. The credit is to be claimed over a 10-year period, with one-tenth of the credit claimed each year.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was created in 1989 with the passage of SB 282.

Dependent Care Assistance Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

Empowerment Zone New Employees Tax Credit (15-31-134, MCA)

A local government may establish an empowerment zone in an area with chronic high unemployment (7-21-3710, MCA). Employers in an empowerment zone are eligible for a credit against either income tax or corporation income tax for the first three years of employment for new positions. The credit per new employee is \$500 for the first year, \$1,000 for the second year, and \$1,500 for the third year.

To receive the credit, the taxpayer must apply for and receive certification from the Department of Labor and Industry.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was created in 2003 with the passage of SB 484.

Empowerment Zone New Employees Tax Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

Geothermal Heating System Credit (15-32-115, MCA)

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporation tax for up to \$1,500 of costs of installing a geothermal heating system (ground-source heat pump) in the taxpayer's principal residence or in a residence the taxpayer constructs. Only one credit may be claimed per residence, and any credit remaining after the year of installation can be carried forward and claimed in succeeding tax years.

This credit could not be claimed by corporate taxpayers, such as builders of residential units, until Tax Year 2006. The change was made by the 2005 Legislature (SB 340). The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

Geothermal System Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	*	\$1,500
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	*	\$50

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit (15-31-132, MCA)

A corporation with 20 or fewer employees working at least 20 hours per week may claim a non-refundable credit of up to \$3,000 against corporation income tax. In order to claim the credit, the employer must pay at least 50 percent of the employee's premium and can claim a credit for a maximum of 10 employees' health or disability insurance (ARM 42.4.2802).

A credit of \$25 a month is allowed if the employer pays 100 percent of the employee's premium. If the employer pays a share of the employee's premium, then the \$25 credit is pro-rated by the same percentage share.

The credit is subject to many restrictions, including that the credit may not exceed 50 percent of the total premium for each employee, may not be claimed for more than 36 consecutive months, and may not be granted to an employer or its successor within 10 years of when the last credit was claimed. The employer must have been in business in Montana for at least 12 months and the credit cannot be carried forward or backward and claimed against another year's taxes.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was established in 1989 with the passage of HB 166.

Health Insurance for Uninsured Montanans Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	28	\$29,619
2012	19	\$15,220
2013	15	\$11,741
2014	*	\$5,581
2015	*	\$5,750
2016	*	\$350
2017	*	\$68
2018	*	\$50

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Historic Property Preservation Credit (15-31-151, MCA)

Corporate taxpayers may take a credit against corporation income tax for costs of rehabilitating a historic building in Montana. The credit is 25 percent of the federal credit allowed by 26 U.S.C. 47. The federal credit is 20 percent of the rehabilitation cost of a building certified as having historic significance, or 10 percent of the cost of rehabilitation of a building placed in service before 1936 that has not been certified.

The credit is not refundable if it exceeds the amount of taxes owed, but unused credits can be carried over to the seven succeeding tax years. If the corporation is a partnership or S Corporation, the credit must be attributed to the partners or shareholders in the same proportion used to report the partnership or corporation income or loss for Montana income tax purposes.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018. An asterisk indicates that fewer than 10 corporate taxpayers claimed the credit in the fiscal year.

The credit was created in 1997 with the passage of HB 601.

Historic Property Preservation Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	*	\$85,520
2015	*	\$374,586
2016	*	\$39,653
2017	*	\$50
2018	*	\$50

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Infrastructure Users Fee Credit (17-6-316, MCA)

The Board of Investments may make loans to local governments to finance infrastructure to serve a new or relocated business that will result in 15 or more new full-time jobs. The infrastructure may serve as collateral for the loan, and the local government may charge fees to the users for extending the infrastructure. The business may claim a credit against income or corporation tax for the fee it pays.

The total credit claimed may not exceed the amount of the loan. The credit can be carried forward for seven years and used to reduce tax liability or carried back for three years.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018. An asterisk (*) indicates that fewer than 10 corporate taxpayers claimed the credit in the fiscal year.

The credit was created in 1995 with the passage of SB 100 and HB 602.

Infrastructure Users Fee Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	*	\$45,913
2012	*	\$305,304
2013	*	\$472,732
2014	*	\$741,261
2015	*	\$1,676,702
2016	*	\$706,524
2017	*	\$276,976
2018	12	\$579,462

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Mineral Exploration Incentive Credit (15-32-501 through 509, MCA)

Taxpayers are allowed a credit, not to exceed 50 percent of the taxpayer's liability and not greater than \$20 million, for certified mineral exploration expenses. The credit is for the full amount of solid mineral or coal exploration activity in the state (oil and gas exploration expenditures are not eligible). The credit is available only for expenses incurred up to the time that construction of a new mine or reopening of a previously closed mine begins. The credit can be carried forward for 15 years.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018. An asterisk indicates that fewer than 10 corporate taxpayers claimed the credit in the fiscal year.

The credit was created in 1999 with the passage of SB 625.

Mineral Exploration Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	*	\$2,767
2012	*	\$25
2013	*	\$534
2014	*	\$25
2015	*	\$25
2016	*	\$25
2017	*	\$25
2018	*	\$25

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

New and Expanded Industry Credit (15-31-124 and 125, MCA)

New or expanding manufacturing industries are allowed a tax credit equal to 1 percent of the total new wages paid in Montana for the first three years of operation or expansion. Expanding operations must increase total full-time jobs by 30 percent or more. “New” industry means a corporation engaging in manufacturing in Montana for the first time.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018. An asterisk indicates that fewer than 10 corporate taxpayers claimed the credit in the fiscal year.

The credit was created in 1975 with the passage of HB 593.

New and Expanded Industry Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	*	\$4,221
2015	*	\$2,465
2016	*	\$872
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Facility Credit (15-32-701 and 702)

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporation tax of 15 percent of the costs of investments in depreciable property in Montana that is used primarily for crushing oilseeds for producing biodiesel or lubricants, or to produce biodiesel or bio-lubricants. The taxpayer can claim credits on investments for the two tax years prior to when the facility begins production or any tax year that the equipment is in production up to January 1, 2015. Unused credits can be carried forward seven years. Taxpayers claiming the credit can still claim depreciation or amortization and other credits allowed by the state.

The credit is subject to several restrictions including how the credit can be carried forward. Total credits claimed may not exceed \$500,000, and use of the depreciable property for which the credit has been claimed must have begun by 2015 for oilseed crushing and biodiesel or bio-lubricant production.

The credit was first enacted by the 2005 Legislature in HB 756. The 2007 Legislature passed HB 166, which extended this credit's life from January 1, 2010, to January 1, 2015; allowed the credit to apply to bio-lubricants too; and allowed the credit to be claimed on investment in the two tax years prior to when the equipment is used in production. The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

Oilseed Crushing and Biodiesel Production Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	0	\$0
2012	0	\$0
2013	0	\$0
2014	0	\$0
2015	0	\$0
2016	0	\$0
2017	0	\$0
2018	0	\$0

Qualified Research Credit (15-31-150, MCA)

Taxpayers may receive a non-refundable tax credit for increases in qualified research expense and basic research payments for research conducted in Montana. The amount of the credit is determined under Section 41 of the IRC, 26 U.S.C. 41, as it read on July 1, 1996, or as subsequently amended. Section 41 of the IRS code provides a credit equal to 20 percent of any increase in research expenditures over the taxpayer's baseline research expenditures. Montana provides a 5 percent credit against individual income tax or corporation income tax for the same increases in expenditures in the state.

The taxpayer may not claim a current year credit after December 31, 2010. Unused credits from any tax year can be carried back for two years or carried forward for up to 15 years and used to reduce tax liability.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was created in 1999 with the passage of HB 638.

Qualified Research Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	18	\$365,643
2012	14	\$47,394
2013	*	\$16,264
2014	*	\$1,627
2015	*	\$300
2016	*	\$223
2017	*	\$150
2018	*	\$100

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Recycling Credit (15-32-601-611, MCA)

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against individual income tax or corporate income tax for a portion of the cost of investments in depreciable property used in collecting or processing reclaimable material or manufacturing a product from reclaimed material. The amount of the credit is equal to 25 percent of the cost of the first \$250,000 invested in property, 15 percent of the cost of the next \$250,000 invested in property and 5 percent of the next \$500,000 of investment.

Therefore, if the taxpayer invests a total investment \$1,000,000 in property that qualifies for the credit, the taxpayer can claim a credit of \$125,000. If the taxpayer invests \$250,000 in property qualifying for the credit then the taxpayer can claim a credit of \$62,500. The credit was to end December 31, 2011, but the 2009 Legislature made the credit permanent (HB 21). An asterisk in the table indicates fewer than 10 corporate taxpayers claimed this credit.

The table shows credits claimed on corporate tax returns for Tax Years 2011 through 2018.

The credit was originally established in 1991 by SB 111.

Recycling Credit

Year	Number of Credits Claimed	Total Credits Claimed
2011	*	\$112,359
2012	*	\$79,815
2013	*	\$40,379
2014	*	\$114,755
2015	*	\$20,777
2016	*	\$7,605
2017	*	\$12,982
2018	*	\$38,176

**Not disclosed due to confidentiality concerns.*

Short-Term Temporary Lodging Credit (15-31-171, MCA)

The 2007 Legislature created a refundable individual and corporate income tax credit available to lodging establishments that provide free temporary lodging to individuals displaced from their homes due to domestic abuse (HB 240). The 2015 Legislature expanded the statutory definition to include families as well as individuals (SB 175). The tax credit is equal to \$30 for each day of lodging provided, limited to a maximum of five nights of lodging for everyone each year. The individuals must be referred to the lodging establishment by a designated charitable organization. The credit may be claimed only for lodging provided in Montana.

The credit may not be claimed if the individual is displaced by a major disaster declared by the President under federal law (42 U.S.C. 5170 or 5191) and financial assistance for temporary housing assistance is available. This credit has not been claimed by any corporate taxpayers.

Unlocking Public Lands Credit (15-30-2380, MCA)

The 2013 Legislature created a refundable individual and corporate income tax credit for taxpayers that provide access to state land. The 2015 Legislature expanded the credit to those providing public access to any public land and increased the credit amount. The tax credit is equal to \$750 for each qualified access to public land that is provided. The maximum credit a taxpayer may claim in a year is \$3,000. This credit has not been claimed by any corporate taxpayers.

Media Production Credit (15-31-1001 through 1012, MCA)

The 2019 Legislature created the Montana Economic Development Industry Advancement Act, which provides a tax credit for media productions within the state. These transferable tax credits can be claimed on returns beginning with Tax Year 2020 for expenditures beginning July 1, 2019, so credits will probably not be claimed or be paid out until Fiscal Year 2021.

Corporate Tax Expenditures - Passive Expenditures

Passive Expenditures

Passive tax expenditures refer to the loss of Montana tax revenue due to federal tax laws. These tax expenditures are not due to actions taken by the Montana Legislature but by our adherence to the definitions of income, exemptions, and deductions set at the federal level. Montana's corporate income tax calculations rely to some extent on these definitions so if there are changes at the federal level then the tax collected by the state can also be affected.

One example of these federal tax credits is the accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment listed in the table below. Depreciation is an income tax deduction that allows a taxpayer an annual allowance for the wear and tear, deterioration, or obsolescence of the property.

The figures provided below are an estimate of the impact that Montana's adherence to these definitions has on state income tax collections. The estimates are based on the federal tax expenditures estimated by the U.S. Treasury Department and included in the annual Executive Budget of the United States and are scaled down to Montana proportions. These passive tax expenditures are estimates based on other estimates and should be viewed as approximations. As with other tax expenditures, the figures shown do not necessarily equal the increase in tax revenues that would occur if the provision did not exist.

Estimated Impact of Passive (Federal) Corporate Tax Expenditures on Montana Tax Revenue

Exemptions	2019	2020
Deferral of Income from Controlled Foreign Corporations (normal tax method)	\$7,411,004	\$8,357,490
Deferred Taxes for Financial Firms on Certain Income Earned Overseas	\$1,573,297	\$1,692,392
Expensing Research and Experimentation Expenditures	\$900,520	\$971,558
Exclusion of Interest on Life Insurance Savings	\$259,082	\$267,440
Excess of Percentage Over Cost Depletion, Fuels	\$89,843	\$100,290
Exemption of Certain Mutuals' and Cooperatives' Income	\$18,804	\$18,804
Exemption of Credit Union Income	\$399,279	\$368,565
Deferral of Gain on Sale of Farm Refiners	\$3,134	\$3,134
Deferral of Tax on Shipping Companies	\$2,089	\$2,089
Deductions	2019	2020
Accelerated Depreciation of Machinery and Equipment (normal tax method)	\$5,666,378	\$4,866,148
Accelerated Depreciation on Rental Housing (normal tax method)	\$248,635	\$267,440
Deductibility of Charitable Contributions (education)	\$119,094	\$125,362
Empowerment Zones, Enterprise Communities, and Renewal Communities	\$10,447	\$6,268
Expensing of Exploration and Development Costs, Fuels	\$43,877	\$50,145
Expensing of Certain Multiperiod Production Costs for Farmers	\$2,089	\$2,089
Expensing of Certain Small Investments (normal tax method)	-\$37,609	-\$10,447
Expensing of Exploration and Development Costs, Nonfuel Minerals	\$8,357	\$8,357
Expensing of Research and Experimentation Expenditures (normal tax method)	\$900,520	\$971,558
Other	2019	2020
Special Alternative Tax on Small Property and Casualty Insurance Companies	\$22,983	\$25,072
Special ESOP Rules	\$411,606	\$422,053
Special Rules for Certain Film and TV Production	\$4,179	\$2,089
Tax Incentives for Preservation of Historic Structures	\$135,809	\$121,184

Sources: Estimates of corporate tax expenditures are calculated by the U.S. Treasury and published annually as a part of the Executive Budget of the United States. The data is in the Analytical Perspectives section of the Executive Budget. The Montana estimates were developed using the ratio of total income subject to tax and total income tax before credits for Montana and federal taxes. Total income subject to tax and total income tax comes from www.irs.gov, SOI tax statistics, total returns of active corporations, and from Montana data.

Property Tax Expenditures

Property Tax Expenditures

Property tax expenditures are provisions in the property tax laws that reduce taxes for properties that meet certain criteria.

The cost of property tax expenditures are the revenue losses from statewide mills that would have been collected if these programs did not reduce the properties' taxable value. Property tax expenditures can cost other property owners as well due to laws governing local government budgeting procedures. This law allows local governments to increase mills to offset a reduction in the tax base. Property tax expenditures work to lower taxable value for one sub-group of taxpayers which decreases the tax base and can cause mills to increase so that local jurisdictions can maintain budget levels.

In this section, the tax expenditure is reported as the decrease of state revenue caused by each program and the tax shift to other taxpayers is reported as a tax shift.

Residential Property Tax Expenditures

There are three major property tax programs that target homeowners: The Property Tax Assistance Program (PTAP), the Montana Disabled Veterans (MDV) Program and the Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program.

The Elderly Homeowner/Renter Credit is a credit based on property taxes. However, it is administered through the income tax, so it is classified as an income tax expenditure.

Property Tax Assistance Program (PTAP): 15-6-305, MCA Legislation: HB 398, 1979 Session

The Property Tax Assistance Program (PTAP) reduces property taxes for low-income households. The program works by reducing the Class 4 tax rate by 80 percent, 50 percent, or 30 percent, depending on the income of the owners. To qualify for this program in Tax Year 2020, homeowners must report a household income below \$23,337 for one qualified homeowner and below \$31,116 for more than one qualified owner. To qualify for PTAP, homeowners must reside in their home for seven months out of the year. PTAP applies to the first \$200,000 of the taxable market value of residential improvements and residential land.

The table below shows that in 2020 there were 22,650 property taxpayers who qualified for PTAP. This program reduced the taxable value of these properties by \$27.696 million, which reduced the state revenue collected with the 95 school mills, 1.5 vo-tech mills, and the 6 university mills by \$2.814 million. Additionally, the reduction in taxable value increased local mills, effectively shifting \$15.725 million in taxes to other taxpayers.

In 2020, PTAP participants paid a total of \$18.540 million less than they would have otherwise paid in taxes, an average benefit of \$669 per participant.

Property Tax Expenditure - PTAP

Tax Year	Participants	Reduction in Taxable Value	Loss in State Revenue	Tax Shifts	Total Tax Benefit to Participants	Avg. Tax Benefit
2005	8,568	\$4,316,852	\$436,002	\$1,817,049	\$2,253,051	\$263
2006	8,192	\$4,130,616	\$417,192	\$1,758,981	\$2,176,173	\$266
2007	7,729	\$3,856,960	\$389,553	\$1,651,280	\$2,040,833	\$264
2008	7,399	\$3,508,914	\$354,400	\$1,533,817	\$1,888,217	\$255
2009	10,716	\$10,088,764	\$1,024,553	\$4,715,210	\$5,739,763	\$536
2010	11,583	\$10,691,795	\$1,086,019	\$5,139,997	\$6,226,016	\$538
2011	13,115	\$11,925,684	\$1,211,511	\$5,769,721	\$6,981,233	\$532
2012	14,013	\$13,130,717	\$1,333,840	\$6,450,295	\$7,784,135	\$555
2013	18,302	\$17,035,076	\$1,730,774	\$8,604,113	\$10,334,886	\$565
2014	19,446	\$18,075,495	\$1,836,544	\$9,333,585	\$11,170,129	\$574
2015	20,397	\$20,491,472	\$2,082,193	\$10,828,944	\$12,911,136	\$633
2016	22,551	\$22,768,947	\$2,313,681	\$12,278,536	\$14,592,217	\$647
2017	22,381	\$24,404,373	\$2,479,756	\$13,622,589	\$16,102,346	\$719
2018	23,021	\$25,488,134	\$2,589,729	\$14,603,900	\$17,193,630	\$747
2019	23,479	\$27,615,293	\$2,805,878	\$15,482,499	\$18,288,377	\$779
2020	22,650	\$27,696,111	\$2,814,211	\$15,725,362	\$18,539,573	\$819

Montana Disabled Veterans (MDV) Program: 15-6-311, MCA Legislation: HB 213, 1979 Session

The Montana Disabled Veterans (MDV) Program reduces property taxes for disabled veterans and is established in 15-6-311, MCA. It reduces the residential Class 4 tax rate by 100 percent, 80 percent, 70 percent, or 50 percent depending on the level of income of qualified veterans. It applies to residential improvements and up to five acres of land. To qualify, the property must be the primary residence of a veteran who was honorably discharged and paid at the 100 percent disabled rate by the Department of Veterans Affairs for a service-connected disability. The spouse of a veteran killed while on active duty or who died from a service-connected disability qualifies for MDV benefits as well.

The table below shows that in 2020 there were 2,824 property taxpayers who qualified for MDV. This reduced the taxable value of these properties by \$7.944 million, which reduced the state revenue collected with 95 school equalization mills, 1.5 vo-tech mills, and the 6 university mills by \$807,196. The reduction in taxable value increased the local mills, effectively shifting \$4.316 million to other taxpayers.

In 2020, participants of MDV paid \$5.123 million less in taxes because of this program, an average benefit of \$1,814.

Property Tax Expenditure - MDV

Tax Year	Participants	Reduction in Taxable Value	Loss in State Revenue	Tax Shifts	Total Tax Benefit to Participants	Avg. Tax Benefit
2005	1,457	\$2,700,858	\$272,787	\$1,136,845	\$1,409,632	\$967
2006	1,546	\$2,915,543	\$294,470	\$1,241,555	\$1,536,024	\$994
2007	1,608	\$3,158,974	\$319,056	\$1,352,451	\$1,671,508	\$1,039
2008	1,711	\$3,237,648	\$327,002	\$1,415,241	\$1,742,243	\$1,018
2009	1,643	\$3,768,883	\$383,125	\$1,711,423	\$2,094,548	\$1,275
2010	1,800	\$4,001,902	\$406,865	\$1,904,963	\$2,311,828	\$1,284
2011	2,037	\$4,061,664	\$412,888	\$1,937,029	\$2,349,917	\$1,154
2012	2,095	\$4,230,522	\$429,951	\$2,024,742	\$2,454,693	\$1,172
2013	2,147	\$4,413,666	\$448,579	\$2,156,731	\$2,605,310	\$1,213
2014	2,199	\$4,562,601	\$463,708	\$2,268,044	\$2,731,752	\$1,242
2015	2,103	\$4,916,616	\$499,854	\$2,495,371	\$2,995,225	\$1,424
2016	2,383	\$5,324,319	\$541,332	\$2,764,896	\$3,306,227	\$1,387
2017	2,427	\$5,920,080	\$601,769	\$3,176,103	\$3,777,872	\$1,557
2018	2,567	\$6,370,030	\$647,417	\$3,528,561	\$4,175,978	\$1,627
2019	2,660	\$7,266,634	\$738,592	\$3,937,860	\$4,676,452	\$1,758
2020	2,824	\$7,944,119	\$807,196	\$4,315,708	\$5,122,904	\$1,814

Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program: 15-6-240, MCA Legislation: SB 94, 2017 Session

The Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program helps residential property owners if the value of their land is disproportionately higher than the value of their home or other buildings on their land, and the land has been in their family for at least 30 years. The benefit applies to the portion of the property owner's land value that is more than 150 percent of the department's appraised market value of the home and other improvements located on the land, effectively capping the value of the property owners land to 150 percent of the Improvement value. The benefit applies to a maximum of five acres, although there is no maximum on the tax benefit of this program, nor is there an income qualification.

The table below provides some summary data on the properties that received assistance under this program. In Tax Year 2020, there were 152 participants. The reduction in taxable value was equal to \$690,142. The reduction in state taxes was equal to \$69,748. The shift in tax burden to other tax payers was equal to \$328,471. However, as the table below illustrates, these tax savings disproportionately distributed to the higher valued homes.

Land Value Property Tax Assistance Program Exemption Tax Expenditure Tax Year 2018 to Tax Year 2020

Tax Year	Exempted Taxable Value	Loss in State Revenue	Tax Shift	Benefit to Participants	Participants	Average Benefit
2018	\$592,904	\$59,909	\$291,587	\$351,496	104	\$3,380
2019	\$594,461	\$60,072	\$285,401	\$345,473	120	\$2,879
2020	\$690,142	\$69,748	\$328,471	\$398,219	152	\$2,620

Tax Year	Market Value of Properties			Associated Tax Savings		
	Min	Median	Max	Min	Median	Max
2018	\$61,422	\$797,950	\$3,753,800	\$252	\$3,318	\$14,727
2019	\$58,346	\$755,010	\$3,349,040	\$201	\$2,893	\$7,406
2020	\$58,346	\$755,010	\$3,197,290	\$203	\$2,808	\$8,413

Economic Development Tax Expenditures

In addition to the residential property tax exemptions, there are tax expenditures in statute that encourage economic development by reducing the taxable value of properties or by creating a Tax Increment Finance district. These expenditures are described below.

Energy Production or Development Tax Abatement: 15-24-3111, MCA Legislation: HB 3, May 2007 Special Session

The energy production or development tax abatement provides a 50 percent rate reduction on a qualified energy production or development facility and equipment. The tax rate reduction may be in effect during the construction period and the first 15 years after the facility begins operation, up to a total of 19 years. Currently, the properties using this abatement are Class 14 and Class 15, both of which are normally taxed at 3 percent. This program changes the tax rate to 1.5 percent for these properties.

In Tax Year 2020, approximately \$168.989 million in market value was reported in this program, providing for an abatement of approximately \$0.987 million in taxes. Approximately \$224,000 of this amount is a reduction in state revenue; the remaining amount was shifted to other taxpayers.

Energy Production or Development State and Local Tax Abatement

Tax Year	Market Value	Reduction in Taxable Value	Loss in State Revenue	Tax Shifts	Total Tax Benefit to Participants
2012	\$64,844,968	\$972,675	\$98,466	\$463,966	\$562,432
2013	\$176,656,421	\$2,649,846	\$268,027	\$1,137,804	\$1,405,831
2014	\$240,744,779	\$3,611,173	\$365,159	\$1,556,291	\$1,921,449
2015	\$292,397,489	\$4,252,907	\$429,985	\$1,450,428	\$1,880,413
2016	\$265,608,525	\$3,984,127	\$402,397	\$1,533,187	\$1,935,584
2017	\$311,476,994	\$4,352,038	\$439,556	\$1,641,084	\$2,080,640
2018	\$270,122,970	\$3,793,800	\$383,174	\$1,491,642	\$1,874,816
2019	\$264,778,742	\$3,652,952	\$368,948	\$1,445,754	\$1,814,703
2020	\$168,989,059	\$2,214,106	\$223,625	\$763,286	\$986,911

Electrical Generation and Transmission Facility Exemption: 15-24-3001, MCA Legislation: HB 3, May 2007 Special Session

The electrical generation and transmission facility exemption provides a 10-year exemption from taxation for certain qualified property that was constructed in the state of Montana between May 5, 2001, and January 1, 2006.

In 2020, this exemption was not claimed by any taxpayer.

Tax Increment Finance Districts: 7-15-4282, MCA Legislation: HB 193, 1974 Session

Tax increment financing (TIF) provides for the segregation of the taxable value, in a qualified district, into base and increment values. Qualified districts may include urban renewal districts and targeted economic development districts. Tax increment financing may be used to pay for a variety of development activities within the TIF district, including land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, relocation of occupants, infrastructure costs, construction of publicly owned buildings and improvements, administration of urban renewal activities, and paying bonds that were issued to fund appropriate costs. To learn more about TIF districts, please refer to the property tax chapter of this report.

The TIF increment value is the amount of taxable value of a TIF district less the taxable value when it was formed. All local and state mills are levied against the TIF increment value and the TIF district retains this revenue, except for the 6 university mills.

The state only receives revenue for mills levied against TIF increment value from the 6 university mills, so the tax expenditure cost to the state is the revenue generated from the 95 and 1.5 statewide mills on the increment value. Unlike the other property tax expenditure programs, there is not a clear shift to other taxpayers. There are however some instances when the creation of a TIF district can lead to increases in property taxes relative to what the mills would have been without the TIF district for taxpayers located inside and outside the TIF.

Development within a TIF district may necessitate an increase of services by local jurisdictions, whether they are school districts, towns, counties, or fire districts. Since local budgets are constrained by 15-10-420, MCA, local governments may propose voted mill levy increases to pay for new services. A voted levy would increase taxes for all property owners located in the jurisdiction, increase TIF revenue, and may increase taxes on property located outside of the TIF district.

If development is intended inside a proposed TIF district, but does not occur before the TIF base is determined, the TIF district may collect revenue that may have otherwise been used to reduce mills and taxes due by property owners in affiliated taxing jurisdictions.

The following table presents the amount of revenue used by TIFs in Montana by type of jurisdictions for Tax Years 2009 through 2020. In 2020, the amount of TIF revenue that came from the 95 state education equalization mills and 1.5 vo-tech mills was \$5.509 million.

TIF Districts - Revenue Generated by Mill Type

Tax Year	Increment	Revenue From Statewide Mills	Revenue From County Mills	Revenue From School Mills	Revenue from City Mills	Revenue From Misc. Mills	Total From All Mills
2009	\$32,014,815	\$3,069,779	\$6,079,435	\$6,599,541	\$2,853,160	\$778,881	\$19,380,796
2010	\$42,266,864	\$4,057,293	\$7,767,739	\$9,969,301	\$3,905,254	\$995,454	\$26,695,041
2011	\$46,300,358	\$4,438,575	\$9,385,018	\$10,625,763	\$4,264,645	\$1,213,209	\$29,927,210
2012	\$46,053,586	\$4,408,555	\$8,627,610	\$10,660,530	\$4,220,604	\$1,681,498	\$29,598,797
2013	\$48,039,378	\$4,652,871	\$8,694,981	\$9,843,858	\$4,525,461	\$1,873,798	\$29,590,969
2014	\$45,186,770	\$4,324,414	\$7,822,155	\$10,879,496	\$4,910,109	\$1,654,865	\$29,591,039
2015	\$50,785,821	\$4,871,444	\$9,031,894	\$12,909,760	\$5,823,421	\$1,498,020	\$34,134,539
2016	\$52,929,104	\$5,069,499	\$13,090,100	\$10,221,322	\$5,369,837	\$1,618,956	\$35,369,714
2017	\$58,171,093	\$5,571,918	\$10,688,524	\$14,728,273	\$6,639,817	\$2,245,574	\$39,874,104
2018	\$54,926,982	\$5,258,806	\$10,385,468	\$15,769,712	\$6,436,009	\$1,561,221	\$39,411,215
2019	\$72,989,242	\$6,993,062	\$13,560,838	\$20,471,046	\$8,999,505	\$2,408,196	\$52,432,647
2020	\$57,415,783	\$5,509,341	\$11,408,482	\$16,239,131	\$8,042,248	\$1,279,789	\$42,478,990

Centrally Assessed Tax Expenditures

The next type of property tax deals with the way Centrally Assessed Properties are valued relative to locally assessed properties.

Intangible Personal Property (IPP) Exemption **Legislation: SB 111, 1999 Session**

Montana is a unit value state, which means a total unit value of a centrally assessed company is determined, and the relevant portion of the total value is allocated to Montana, using an apportionment formula for property tax purposes. The Montana unit value includes both tangible and Intangible Personal Property (IPP). Since centrally assessed companies are valued as a whole unit and not as a sum of each individual part, the value of IPP must be excluded from the unit value.

Intangible personal property can be exempt Class 8 personal property, or exempt personal property owned by a centrally assessed company. The concept of intangible personal property is not easily grasped, since it lacks a physical presence and cannot be seen or touched. IPP is statutorily defined in 15-6-218, MCA, but unfortunately, these definitions can be ambiguous. In some instances, statute very clearly defines IPP. Certificates of stock, bonds, promissory notes, licenses, copyrights, patents, trademarks, contracts, software, and franchises are all specifically defined as IPP. However, IPP is also defined as the following more nebulous descriptions: goodwill, property that “has no intrinsic value but is representative of value,” or property that “lacks a physical presence.”

The department excludes IPP by automatically granting each company a percentage reduction to account for the inclusion of IPP in the unit value. However, a company may claim a larger reduction if it can prove that the value of IPP is greater than the default percentage provided by rule.

The fiscal impact of exempting intangible personal property is estimated by calculating the taxable value decrease caused by exempting IPP market value from centrally assessed companies. This decrease is the difference of taxable value under current law and the taxable value that would exist in the absence of the IPP exemption.

The following table displays the market value of exempt IPP, the impact the exemption has on taxable value, the impact on statewide property taxes, and the estimated amount of tax revenue shifted to local tax taxpayers. In Tax Year 2020, it is estimated state property tax revenues would have been \$15.984 million higher if there was no IPP exemption.

Intangible Personal Property Exemption State and Local Tax Effects

Tax Year	Exempt Market Value	Reduction in Taxable Value	Loss in State Revenue	Tax Shifts	Total Tax Benefit to Central. Assess. Comp.
2012	\$1,694,045,680	\$106,005,997	\$10,774,142	\$46,527,597	\$57,301,739
2013	\$1,883,034,088	\$117,423,302	\$11,934,115	\$53,480,744	\$65,414,859
2014	\$1,777,563,764	\$112,421,730	\$11,420,628	\$51,779,273	\$63,199,901
2015	\$1,864,874,318	\$116,341,728	\$11,818,446	\$53,397,311	\$65,215,756
2016	\$1,738,771,588	\$111,478,545	\$11,322,582	\$51,124,671	\$62,447,253
2017	\$2,445,472,074	\$154,291,592	\$15,680,073	\$77,326,355	\$93,006,427
2018	\$2,447,543,291	\$153,466,984	\$15,595,004	\$80,224,603	\$95,819,607
2019	\$2,390,922,811	\$151,032,836	\$15,346,013	\$76,664,770	\$92,010,783
2020	\$2,485,862,974	\$157,320,301	\$15,984,335	\$80,955,489	\$96,939,825

Generally Exempt Property: Title 15, Chapter 6, Part 2 (and Various Other Sections) Legislation: N/A

Certain property may qualify for a reduced taxable value. This can be a direct reduction or a reduction of assessed value. In addition, Montana does not tax certain types of property or organizations.

For example, Montana exempts from property taxation real property owned by federal, state, and local governments; public libraries; irrigation districts not operated for gain or profit; property owned by municipal corporations, fire districts and some volunteer fire departments; and property owned by a federally recognized tribe located within the boundaries of the reservation and used for essential governmental services.

Montana also recognizes the tax-exempt status of the following organizations: church property used for religious worship, clergy residence, or educational or youth recreational activities open to the public; nonprofit agricultural or horticultural societies; organizations with specific educational facilities; low-income housing nonprofits; organizations with nonprofit health care facilities; cemeteries; public charities; public museums, art galleries, zoos, or observatories operating as not-for-profit; nonprofits that lease railroad right-of-way land for less than \$100 per year; landowners with land within 660 feet on either side of qualifying transmission right-of-way constructed after January 1, 2007; organizations with a nonprofit veterans' clubhouse; organizations with nonprofit facilities used in international sports and athletic event competitions or used in training and practicing for such competitions; nonprofits organized to furnish potable water to its members (other than for agricultural irrigation); and nonprofits caring for the developmentally disabled, the mentally ill, the vocationally handicapped, the retired, aged, or chronically ill.

Some personal property is specifically exempt from property taxation including: freeport merchandise and business inventories; agricultural irrigation systems livestock and the unprocessed products of livestock; livestock that is subject to a per capita fee; producer-held grain in storage; unprocessed agricultural products; poultry and the unprocessed products of poultry; bees and the unprocessed products of bees; biological control insects; some sugar beet equipment; agricultural implements and machinery worth less than \$100; down-hole equipment in oil and gas wells; certain motion picture and television property; intangible personal property, including software; harness, saddles, and other tack; the first \$15,000 or less of handheld tools; household goods and furniture; bicycles used for personal use; personal property intended for rent or lease if it meets specific conditions; space vehicles and all associated equipment; title plane owned by a title insurer; business equipment used in the manufacture of ammunition components; machinery and equipment used in a canola seed oil processing facility, malting barley facility, industrial dairy or milk processing, or in the production of ethanol from grain in the first 10 years; small electrical generation equipment with a nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt; and property subject to registration fees. For Class 8 property, the first \$100,000 in market value per owner; or low valued mobile homes.

The State of Montana exempts any mobile home, manufactured home or house trailer that is manufactured 28 or more years from before the current date, has a value of \$10,000 or less, and is determined to be an improvement to real property. This exemption is the result of SB 204 passed by the 2019 Legislature. This program was implemented because the collection of delinquent taxes for older, low-valued mobile homes often cost more than the delinquent taxes. Further, taxes on older low value mobile homes did not represent a significant portion of any taxing jurisdiction budget, but the taxes on an individual property may represent a substantial portion of a taxpayer's income.

Some property is contained in the property tax system, such as property owned by a governmental entity, and the tax impact of exempting this property can therefore be estimated. Other types of property are not reported, so the tax impact of exempting these properties cannot be accurately estimated, Class 8 property owners who don't report the value of their business equipment property under \$100,000 as an example.

The table below shows the tax impact of some of the property tax exemptions that could be estimated in the property tax database. However, this is an underestimate, as the tax impact cannot be estimated for all types of exempt property.

TY 2020 Estimated Tax Expenditures for Generally Exempt Property

Exemption Type	Properties	Market Value	Tax Shift	Tax Expenditure
Governmental Exemptions	25,330	\$9,292,021,554	\$67,312,411	\$12,103,925
Religious Exemptions	11,011	\$3,576,198,411	\$34,921,094	\$6,233,313
Non-Profit Health Care	505	\$1,343,784,100	\$15,814,628	\$2,583,275
Charitable Exemptions	956	\$633,071,136	\$7,225,410	\$1,191,047
Educational Exemptions	331	\$469,372,372	\$5,220,325	\$889,520
Low-Income Housing	171	\$274,338,983	\$3,336,613	\$511,606
Community Service Building/Fraternal	405	\$159,846,188	\$1,808,554	\$304,357
Developmentally Disabled Org/Mentally Impaired	311	\$138,708,018	\$1,608,418	\$249,816
Low Value Mobile Home (SB 204, 2019)	17,715	\$101,889,827	\$750,003	\$139,672
Retired/Aged/Chronically Ill	46	\$99,767,526	\$1,238,293	\$191,173
Art Galleries/Observatories/Zoos/Museums	96	\$57,179,294	\$619,400	\$108,267
Cemetery, Mausoleums, Crematories	142	\$44,619,849	\$527,286	\$85,255
Veteran's Clubhouse	89	\$21,303,727	\$248,462	\$40,258
Non-Profit Water Association	80	\$7,413,136	\$63,907	\$13,544
Horticulture/Agricultural Societies	3	\$6,512,406	\$78,646	\$12,532
Non-Profit International Athletic Facility	3	\$6,174,359	\$77,933	\$11,866
Natural Disaster	70	\$1,883,050	\$14,089	\$2,805
Historic Abatement	3	\$312,380	\$3,289	\$596
Missing	8,749	\$179,183,229	\$1,751,538	\$307,669
Total	66,016	\$16,413,579,545	\$142,620,299	\$24,980,496

Natural Resource Tax Expenditures

Oil and Gas Tax Expenditures

There are many tax rates for production from oil and natural gas wells, depending on the type of well, when it was drilled, and whether the production is owned by working interest or royalty owners. The following tax expenditures only apply to working interest owners; the tax rate on royalties is always 15.1 percent. When this section refers to the “regular rate” for oil, that implies a tax rate of 9.3 percent for post-1999 oil wells, or 12.8 percent for pre-1999 oil wells. The “regular rate” for natural gas is 9.3 percent for post-99 gas wells, or 15.1 percent for pre-1999 gas wells. Estimated expenditures are summarized in a table at the end of this section.

Reduced Rates for “New” Oil and Gas Production

Code: 15-36-304, MCA

Legislation: HB 553, 1977 Session

Oil and gas produced from a well that qualifies as “new” production is taxed at a reduced rate of 0.8 percent. This reduced rate applies for the first 12 months of production from a conventional vertical well and the first 18 months of production from a horizontally completed well. New production includes production from new wells, and from wells that have not produced oil or gas during the previous 60 months. This reduced rate is intended to provide an incentive for the exploration, development and production of oil and gas.

Reduced Rate for Horizontally Recompleted Oil Wells

Code: 15-36-304, MCA

Legislation: SB 18, 1993 Session

The first 18 months of incremental production from a horizontally recompleted well is taxed at 5.8 percent. After this period, the tax rate reverts to the regular rate. There has been no production reported from horizontally recompleted oil wells since Fiscal Year 2012.

Reduced Rates for Incremental Oil Production from Enhanced Recovery Projects

Code: 15-36-304, MCA

Legislation: HB 636, 1985 Session; SB 28, 2019 Session

Incremental production (excess production generated by an enhanced recovery project) receives preferential tax rates. In any quarter when the average price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is less than \$54 per barrel, incremental production from secondary recovery projects is taxed at 8.8 percent. Otherwise, these wells are taxed at the regular rate.

Incremental production from tertiary recovery projects is always taxed at 6.1 percent. See 15-36-303, MCA, for the definitions and differences between secondary and tertiary recovery projects. These reduced rates provide incentive to keep existing wells open by subsidizing the cost of increasing their productive capacity.

Reduced Rates for Stripper Exemption and Stripper Oil Wells

Code: 15-36-304, MCA

Legislation: HB 661, 1999 Session; HB 658, 1999 Session; HB 535, 2005 Session; HB 411, 2015 Session

In any quarter when the average price received by the well operator is less than \$54 per barrel of crude oil, oil from wells on leases that produce less than 3 barrels per well per day is taxed at 0.8 percent (stripper exemption). If the price received is equal to or greater than \$54 per barrel, this oil is taxed at 6.3 percent.

In any quarter when the average price of WTI crude oil is less than \$30 per barrel, wells on leases that produce between 3 and 15 barrels per well per day (stripper oil), are taxed at 5.8 percent on the first 10 barrels, and at the regular rate on daily barrels 11 through 15, if applicable. In quarters when the average price of WTI is at least \$30 per barrel, stripper oil is taxed at the regular rate. The reduced rates on stripper exemption and stripper oil provide an incentive to keep low-volume wells in production.

Reduced Rates for Pre-1999 “Stripper” Gas Wells

Code: 15-36-304, MCA

Legislation: SB 530, 1999 Session

Gas wells drilled prior to January 1, 1999, that produced less than 60,000 cubic feet of natural gas a day during the previous year (stripper wells) receive a preferential tax rate of 11.3 percent. The reduced rate for stripper gas wells provides an incentive to keep low-volume wells in production.

Oil and Natural Gas Severance Tax Expenditures

Natural Gas: New Production Tax Holiday

Fiscal Year	Working Interest Value	Actual Tax Rate	Tax Revenue	Normal Tax Rate	Normal Tax Revenue	Tax Expenditure
2016	\$3,259,367	0.760%	\$24,771	9.260%	\$301,817	\$277,046
2017	\$409,529	0.787%	\$3,225	9.287%	\$38,033	\$34,808
2018	\$1,542,607	0.800%	\$12,341	9.300%	\$143,462	\$131,122
2019	\$5,124,041	0.800%	\$40,992	9.300%	\$476,536	\$435,543
2020	\$2,736,537	0.800%	\$21,892	9.300%	\$254,498	\$232,606

Natural Gas: Drilled Before 1999 and Average Less Than 60 MCF/Day in Prior Calendar Year

Fiscal Year	Working Interest Value	Actual Tax Rate	Tax Revenue	Normal Tax Rate	Normal Tax Revenue	Tax Expenditure
2016	\$12,426,517	11.260%	\$1,399,226	15.060%	\$1,871,433	\$472,207
2017	\$11,750,406	11.290%	\$1,326,579	15.090%	\$1,773,136	\$446,557
2018	\$9,532,877	11.300%	\$1,077,216	15.100%	\$1,439,464	\$362,249
2019	\$9,185,609	11.300%	\$1,037,974	15.100%	\$1,387,027	\$349,053
2020	\$7,009,932	11.300%	\$792,122	15.100%	\$1,058,500	\$266,377

Oil: New Production Tax Holiday

Fiscal Year	Working Interest Value	Actual Tax Rate	Tax Revenue	Normal Tax Rate	Normal Tax Revenue	Tax Expenditure
2016	\$107,543,080	0.760%	\$817,327	9.260%	\$9,958,489	\$9,141,162
2017	\$11,268,317	0.789%	\$88,876	9.289%	\$1,046,714	\$957,838
2018	\$29,850,102	0.800%	\$238,801	9.300%	\$2,776,060	\$2,537,259
2019	\$201,183,177	0.800%	\$1,609,465	9.300%	\$18,710,035	\$17,100,570
2020	\$148,706,257	0.800%	\$1,189,650	9.300%	\$13,829,682	\$12,640,032

Oil: Incremental Production

Fiscal Year	Working Interest Value	Actual Tax Rate	Tax Revenue	Normal Tax Rate	Normal Tax Revenue	Tax Expenditure
2016	\$0	5.760%	\$0	9.260%	\$0	\$0
2017	\$0	5.790%	\$0	9.290%	\$0	\$0
2018	\$0	5.800%	\$0	9.300%	\$0	\$0
2019	\$0	6.100%	\$0	9.300%	\$0	\$0
2020	\$18,870,988	6.100%	\$1,151,130	9.300%	\$1,755,002	\$603,872

Oil: Stripper Well Production

Fiscal Year	Working Interest Value	Actual Tax Rate	Tax Revenue	Normal Tax Rate	Normal Tax Revenue	Tax Expenditure
2016	\$17,747,394	0.765%	\$135,737	9.260%	\$1,643,409	\$1,507,672
2017	\$20,798,632	0.790%	\$164,334	9.290%	\$1,932,193	\$1,767,859
2018	\$21,519,867	4.904%	\$1,055,394	9.300%	\$2,001,348	\$945,954
2019	\$23,569,091	6.300%	\$1,484,853	9.300%	\$2,191,925	\$707,072
2020	\$21,540,485	1.351%	\$290,929	9.300%	\$2,003,265	\$1,712,336

Sum

Fiscal Year	Natural Gas Expenditures	Oil Tax Expenditures	Oil and Natural Gas Tax Expenditures
2016	\$749,254	\$10,648,834	\$11,398,087
2017	\$481,365	\$2,725,697	\$3,207,062
2018	\$493,371	\$3,483,213	\$3,976,583
2019	\$784,596	\$17,807,642	\$18,592,238
2020	\$498,983	\$14,956,239	\$15,455,222

Shared Revenue



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Overview

The Department of Revenue is responsible for allocating certain revenue from the state to local governments. This includes revenue from natural resources and the Entitlement Share Payment. The summary table below describes the distributions.

Revenue Source	Share Provision	Share Cycle	FY 2019 Shared Amount	FY 2020 Shared Amount
Bentonite Tax (15-39-110, MCA)	Revenue is distributed among state and local entities according to a statutory formula.	October 1, April 1	\$1,015,015	\$599,224
Coal Gross Proceeds Tax (15-23-703, MCA)	Revenue is distributed to the taxing jurisdictions in which production occurred based on the mills levied in Fiscal Year 1990.	May 31, November 30	\$11,142,748	\$13,201,062
Federal Mineral Royalties (17-3-240, MCA)	25% percent of the federal mineral royalties received by the state is distributed to counties based on the revenue generated by mineral extraction in each county.	August 15	\$6,491,282	\$6,731,148
Metalliferous Mines License Tax (15-37-117, MCA)	Revenue is distributed to various entities, including 35 percent to the county in which the mine is located or a county experiencing fiscal impacts from the mine.	60 days following August 15 and March 31	\$5,308,957	\$7,000,009
Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax (15-36-332, MCA)	Approximately half of revenue received by the state is distributed to counties based on statutory proportions. These funds are distributed among elementary retirement funds, high school retirement funds, countywide transportation funds, school districts, community colleges, and county governments.	August 1, November 1, February 1, May 1	\$53,308,546	\$35,859,898
Entitlement Share Payment (15-1-121, MCA)	Revenue is distributed to local governments as reimbursement for permanent reductions in local revenue.	September, December, March, June	\$135,981,105	\$140,342,508

In the past, most natural resource taxation was a property tax where state and local taxing jurisdictions taxed mineral production based on the amount of mills levied at the location of production activity. Since differences in tax bases leads to different mill rates, the same resource extraction could end up with wildly different tax rates based on location. Over time, the Legislature has changed this system, where almost all resource extraction taxes are the responsibility of the Department of Revenue to collect at a fixed tax rate. Revenue is then shared in fixed proportions with the local jurisdictions where production occurred.

The next two tables show total combined revenue distributed to the counties. This revenue is shared with schools, cities, and towns.

Shared Revenue by County - Fiscal Year 2019

County	Oil and Natural Gas Tax	Oil and Gas Resource Account	Coal Gross Proceeds Tax	Federal Mineral Royalties	Bentonite Tax	Metalliferous Mines License Tax	Entitlement Share Payments	Total Shared Revenue
Beaverhead	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$494	\$0	\$0	\$1,226,332	\$1,226,826
Big Horn	\$89,562	\$0	\$5,139,430	\$2,953,182	\$0	\$0	\$1,045,520	\$9,227,696
Blaine	\$714,956	\$1	\$0	\$34,603	\$0	\$0	\$881,795	\$1,631,356
Broadwater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$850,484	\$850,484
Carbon	\$871,871	\$1	\$0	\$139,042	\$142,160	\$0	\$1,396,651	\$2,549,724
Carter	\$24,517	\$0	\$0	\$10,490	\$872,855	\$0	\$333,377	\$1,241,240
Cascade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,280,654	\$10,280,654
Chouteau	\$19,704	\$0	\$0	\$3,292	\$0	\$0	\$1,412,180	\$1,435,177
Custer	\$453	\$0	\$0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$2,015,215	\$2,029,417
Daniels	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$479	\$0	\$0	\$686,048	\$686,527
Dawson	\$1,316,607	\$2	\$0	\$133,708	\$0	\$0	\$2,248,991	\$3,699,307
Deer Lodge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,519,080	\$1,519,080
Fallon	\$8,302,739	\$1	\$0	\$636,332	\$0	\$0	\$843,160	\$9,782,233
Fergus	\$169	\$0	\$0	\$729	\$0	\$0	\$1,708,648	\$1,709,546
Flathead	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,257,214	\$10,257,214
Gallatin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$0	\$0	\$9,472,153	\$9,472,216
Garfield	\$18,227	\$0	\$0	\$6,763	\$0	\$0	\$385,703	\$410,692
Glacier	\$719,199	\$1	\$0	\$3,341	\$0	\$0	\$1,527,553	\$2,250,094
Golden Valley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$120,450	\$120,525
Granite	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,265	\$598,673	\$599,937
Hill	\$76,256	\$1	\$0	\$3,593	\$0	\$0	\$2,553,353	\$2,633,203
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,254	\$1,396,561	\$1,604,815
Judith Basin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$497,782	\$497,782
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,324,506	\$2,324,506
Lewis and Clark	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,355,710	\$7,355,710
Liberty	\$230,830	\$0	\$0	\$4,560	\$0	\$0	\$700,239	\$935,629
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,961,389	\$1,961,389
Madison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,169,031	\$1,169,031
McCone	\$9,068	\$0	\$0	\$1,645	\$0	\$0	\$611,623	\$622,335
Meagher	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$299	\$354,922	\$355,221
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$655,201	\$655,201
Missoula	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,955,972	\$14,955,972
Musselshell	\$294,541	\$0	\$962,756	\$13,969	\$0	\$0	\$609,167	\$1,880,434
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$268	\$0	\$314,747	\$2,113,915	\$2,428,929
Petroleum	\$20,363	\$0	\$0	\$3,285	\$0	\$0	\$123,847	\$147,496
Phillips	\$682,969	\$3	\$0	\$290,363	\$0	\$0	\$716,934	\$1,690,268
Pondera	\$156,129	\$0	\$0	\$1,414	\$0	\$0	\$1,148,276	\$1,305,820
Powder River	\$5,892,406	\$8	\$0	\$366,237	\$0	\$0	\$577,844	\$6,836,495
Powell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$773,913	\$773,913
Prairie	\$94,076	\$0	\$0	\$33,962	\$0	\$0	\$358,159	\$486,198
Ravalli	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,254,936	\$3,254,936
Richland	\$22,568,970	\$43	\$189,850	\$182,925	\$0	\$0	\$1,872,156	\$24,813,943
Roosevelt	\$6,811,662	\$21	\$0	\$77,291	\$0	\$0	\$1,582,326	\$8,471,299
Rosebud	\$322,174	\$1	\$3,094,962	\$1,379,457	\$0	\$0	\$4,037,299	\$8,833,892
Sanders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,823,126	\$1,823,126
Sheridan	\$1,856,259	\$2	\$0	\$9,633	\$0	\$0	\$1,239,034	\$3,104,928
Silver Bow	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,433,035	\$5,098,037	\$6,531,072
Stillwater	\$5,313	\$0	\$0	\$784	\$0	\$2,281,334	\$1,507,496	\$3,794,927
Sweet Grass	\$1,229	\$0	\$0	\$155	\$0	\$1,070,023	\$639,918	\$1,711,326
Teton	\$97,632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,033,260	\$1,130,891
Toole	\$626,479	\$1	\$0	\$31,974	\$0	\$0	\$1,394,974	\$2,053,428
Treasure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$399	\$0	\$0	\$187,722	\$188,120
Valley	\$255,883	\$1	\$0	\$14,224	\$0	\$0	\$1,058,179	\$1,328,287
Wheatland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$0	\$0	\$387,025	\$387,123
Wibaux	\$1,213,403	\$1	\$0	\$138,655	\$0	\$0	\$460,695	\$1,812,754
Yellowstone	\$14,899	\$0	\$1,755,749	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$20,636,699	\$22,407,400
Total	\$53,308,546	\$89	\$11,142,748	\$6,491,282	\$1,015,015	\$5,308,957	\$135,981,105	\$213,247,741

Shared Revenue by County - Fiscal Year 2020

County	Oil and Natural Gas Tax	Oil and Gas Resource Account	Coal Gross Proceeds Tax	Federal Mineral Royalties	Bentonite Tax	Metalliferous Mines License Tax	Entitlement Share Payments	Total Shared Revenue
Beaverhead	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$494	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,378	\$1,263,872
Big Horn	\$43,940	\$243	\$5,979,797	\$2,172,795	\$0	\$0	\$1,081,706	\$9,278,481
Blaine	\$523,058	\$2,053	\$0	\$35,369	\$0	\$0	\$904,563	\$1,465,043
Broadwater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53	\$873,021	\$873,074
Carbon	\$672,320	\$2,367	\$0	\$167,674	\$97,973	\$0	\$1,437,282	\$2,377,617
Carter	\$17,467	\$60	\$0	\$10,667	\$501,251	\$0	\$339,890	\$869,335
Cascade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,654,752	\$10,654,752
Chouteau	\$23,733	\$142	\$0	\$3,227	\$0	\$0	\$1,442,161	\$1,469,262
Custer	\$363	\$1	\$0	\$370	\$0	\$0	\$2,076,574	\$2,077,307
Daniels	\$9,015	\$131	\$0	\$554	\$0	\$0	\$699,262	\$708,962
Dawson	\$909,151	\$3,026	\$0	\$172,981	\$0	\$0	\$2,304,000	\$3,389,158
Deer Lodge	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,592,652	\$1,592,652
Fallon	\$5,837,782	\$24,628	\$0	\$1,004,898	\$0	\$0	\$862,508	\$7,729,815
Fergus	\$270	\$2	\$0	\$741	\$0	\$0	\$1,759,149	\$1,760,162
Flathead	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,569,903	\$10,569,903
Gallatin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$0	\$0	\$9,840,640	\$9,840,703
Garfield	\$10,112	\$28	\$0	\$1,429	\$0	\$0	\$392,738	\$404,306
Glacier	\$347,451	\$1,812	\$0	\$8,157	\$0	\$0	\$1,571,054	\$1,928,473
Golden Valley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,814	\$123,814
Granite	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69	\$613,322	\$613,391
Hill	\$100,954	\$602	\$0	\$2,910	\$0	\$0	\$2,629,530	\$2,733,996
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,560	\$1,432,221	\$1,449,781
Judith Basin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$508,407	\$508,407
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,401,951	\$2,401,951
Lewis and Clark	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,604,349	\$7,604,349
Liberty	\$138,442	\$490	\$0	\$65,495	\$0	\$0	\$713,623	\$918,050
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,018,523	\$2,018,523
Madison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,198,529	\$1,198,529
McCone	\$1,659	\$0	\$0	\$1,358	\$0	\$0	\$622,420	\$625,437
Meagher	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,234	\$363,975	\$365,209
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$672,048	\$672,048
Missoula	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,442,863	\$15,442,863
Musselshell	\$209,124	\$478	\$2,614,286	\$214,463	\$0	\$0	\$626,485	\$3,664,835
Park	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115	\$0	\$444,165	\$2,178,646	\$2,622,926
Petroleum	\$8,985	\$88	\$0	\$5,274	\$0	\$0	\$126,355	\$140,701
Phillips	\$323,974	\$1,759	\$0	\$200,666	\$0	\$0	\$736,797	\$1,263,195
Pondera	\$28,491	\$452	\$0	\$1,164	\$0	\$0	\$1,176,757	\$1,206,865
Powder River	\$5,048,938	\$17,835	\$0	\$467,987	\$0	\$0	\$588,955	\$6,123,715
Powell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$798,412	\$798,412
Prairie	\$62,064	\$237	\$0	\$37,067	\$0	\$0	\$365,482	\$464,850
Ravalli	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,358,017	\$3,358,017
Richland	\$14,818,637	\$63,784	\$228,614	\$248,659	\$0	\$0	\$1,926,193	\$17,285,888
Roosevelt	\$4,242,173	\$23,606	\$0	\$152,715	\$0	\$0	\$1,640,347	\$6,058,842
Rosebud	\$199,396	\$719	\$3,041,148	\$1,532,661	\$0	\$0	\$4,123,811	\$8,897,735
Sanders	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,869,279	\$1,869,279
Sheridan	\$1,182,467	\$3,483	\$0	\$10,106	\$0	\$0	\$1,264,411	\$2,460,467
Silver Bow	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,481,772	\$5,354,521	\$6,836,293
Stillwater	\$28,964	\$2	\$0	\$384	\$0	\$3,447,439	\$1,543,564	\$5,020,353
Sweet Grass	\$448	\$1	\$0	\$452	\$0	\$1,607,719	\$656,641	\$2,265,261
Teton	\$39,017	\$289	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,059,958	\$1,099,264
Toole	\$89,474	\$1,575	\$0	\$41,599	\$0	\$0	\$1,429,101	\$1,561,748
Treasure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$324	\$0	\$0	\$191,738	\$192,061
Valley	\$147,470	\$534	\$0	\$27,184	\$0	\$0	\$1,089,040	\$1,264,229
Wheatland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$98	\$0	\$0	\$397,446	\$397,544
Wibaux	\$786,771	\$2,458	\$0	\$140,998	\$0	\$0	\$470,325	\$1,400,552
Yellowstone	\$7,785	\$50	\$1,337,217	\$52	\$0	\$0	\$21,359,422	\$22,704,527
Total	\$35,859,898	\$152,935	\$13,201,062	\$6,731,148	\$599,224	\$7,000,009	\$140,342,508	\$203,886,785

Bentonite Tax

Bentonite Revenue

Revenue is distributed according to a statutory formula (15-39-110, MCA). Two counties produce bentonite: Carbon and Carter.

Bentonite Distribution

County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Carbon	\$141,247	\$79,408	\$142,160	\$97,973
Carter	\$751,841	\$707,686	\$872,855	\$501,251
Total	\$893,088	\$787,094	\$1,015,015	\$599,224

Coal Gross Proceeds

Unlike the other revenue sources in this section, coal gross proceeds are collected by the counties. The Department of Revenue certifies the gross proceeds of the mine, and the county collects the tax and remits part of this revenue back to the state. Revenue from coal gross proceeds is distributed to taxing authorities in the same proportion as it was in Fiscal Year 1990 (15-23-703, MCA). Coal gross proceeds are currently allocated in five counties.

Coal Gross Proceeds Distribution

County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Big Horn	\$5,143,610	\$3,592,823	\$5,139,430	\$5,979,797
Musselshell	\$610,660	\$1,775,718	\$962,756	\$2,614,286
Richland	\$186,895	\$214,701	\$189,850	\$228,614
Rosebud	\$3,333,529	\$3,427,207	\$3,094,962	\$3,041,148
Yellowstone	\$1,352,467	\$126,497	\$1,755,749	\$1,337,217
Total	\$10,627,162	\$9,136,947	\$11,142,748	\$13,201,062

Federal Mineral Royalties

Twenty-five percent of the revenue received by the state for federal mineral royalties is given to local governments. It is distributed based on mineral production in each county (17-3-240, MCA).

Federal Mineral Royalties Distribution

County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Beaverhead	\$3,063	\$1,357	\$494	\$494
Big Horn	\$2,057,260	\$1,911,082	\$2,953,182	\$2,172,795
Blaine	\$32,680	\$40,887	\$34,603	\$35,369
Carbon	\$121,119	\$126,341	\$139,042	\$167,674
Carter	\$12,327	\$10,000	\$10,490	\$10,667
Chouteau	\$6,378	\$5,101	\$3,292	\$3,227
Custer	\$11,181	\$973	\$13,750	\$370
Daniels	\$338	\$456	\$479	\$554
Dawson	\$105,409	\$122,605	\$133,708	\$172,981
Deer Lodge	\$15	\$14	\$0	\$0
Fallon	\$479,203	\$442,872	\$636,332	\$1,004,898
Fergus	\$2,489	\$39,920	\$729	\$741
Flathead	\$0	\$16	\$0	\$0
Gallatin	\$22	\$84	\$63	\$63
Garfield	\$1,388	\$1,376	\$6,763	\$1,429
Glacier	\$5,540	\$2,677	\$3,341	\$8,157
Golden Valley	\$165	\$74	\$75	\$0
Hill	\$3,288	\$11,747	\$3,593	\$2,910
Jefferson	\$139	\$134	\$0	\$0
Lewis and Clark	\$63	\$60	\$0	\$0
Liberty	\$5,150	\$7,326	\$4,560	\$65,495
Madison	\$37	\$369	\$0	\$0
McCone	\$9,521	\$2,245	\$1,645	\$1,358
Musselshell	\$32,025	\$20,440	\$13,969	\$214,463
Park	\$2	\$1	\$268	\$115
Petroleum	\$4,540	\$5,341	\$3,285	\$5,274
Phillips	\$132,766	\$21,537	\$290,363	\$200,666
Pondera	\$3,426	\$0	\$1,414	\$1,164
Powder River	\$220,202	\$271,395	\$366,237	\$467,987
Powell	\$3	\$3	\$0	\$0
Prairie	\$30,896	\$32,306	\$33,962	\$37,067
Richland	\$266,541	\$229,860	\$182,925	\$248,659
Roosevelt	\$0	\$163,390	\$77,291	\$152,715
Rosebud	\$1,638,466	\$1,823,378	\$1,379,457	\$1,532,661
Sheridan	\$7,373	\$10,632	\$9,633	\$10,106
Silver Bow	\$157	\$151	\$0	\$0
Stillwater	\$2,488	\$401	\$784	\$384
Sweet Grass	\$4	\$1	\$155	\$452
Teton	\$265	\$26	\$0	\$0
Toole	\$28,243	\$33,853	\$31,974	\$41,599
Treasure	\$103,242	\$23,841	\$399	\$324
Valley	\$4,435	\$734	\$14,224	\$27,184
Wheatland	\$27	\$28	\$98	\$98
Wibaux	\$122,851	\$123,967	\$138,655	\$140,998
Yellowstone	\$53	\$58	\$52	\$52
Total	\$5,454,776	\$5,489,060	\$6,491,282	\$6,731,148

Metalliferous Mines

Metalliferous Mines License Tax

Of this revenue, 35 percent is distributed to the counties in which the mine is located or that is experiencing fiscal impacts from the mine, as indicated by an economic impact study (15-37-117, MCA). See the metalliferous mines license tax section of the Natural Resources chapter for more information.

Metalliferous Mines Distribution

County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Beaverhead	\$372	\$0	\$0	\$0
Broadwater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53
Granite	\$0	\$1,534	\$1,265	\$69
Jefferson	\$279,122	\$274,114	\$208,254	\$17,560
Meagher	\$578	\$479	\$299	\$1,234
Park	\$187,802	\$244,938	\$314,747	\$444,165
Silver Bow	\$1,174,784	\$1,737,667	\$1,433,035	\$1,481,772
Stillwater	\$1,281,582	\$1,807,543	\$2,281,334	\$3,447,439
Sweet Grass	\$702,857	\$867,224	\$1,070,023	\$1,607,719
Total	\$3,627,095	\$4,933,499	\$5,308,957	\$7,000,009

Oil and Natural Gas Production

Each county receives a fixed percentage of tax revenue from oil and natural gas production in that county. The percentage is based on the allocation under the pre-2003 system which distributed revenue based on mill levies. In Fiscal Year 2020, counties received 48 percent of total oil and natural gas tax revenue. Within each county, revenue is allocated to school districts, county-wide school funds, and the county in proportions based on pre-2003 distributions. Recent legislatures have made changes to how the school portion of this tax revenue is distributed, see the Oil and Gas Tax section of the Natural Resources chapter for further information.

Shared revenue from oil and natural gas production is shown in the table on the next page. The majority of oil and natural gas production takes place in Montana’s eastern counties, so these counties have the largest distributions. Richland County alone traditionally receives almost half of total oil and natural gas county distributions.

Oil and Natural Gas Resource Distribution Account

In addition to production tax revenue from oil and gas production, cities and towns receive revenue from the Oil and Gas Natural Resource Distribution Account. This tax rate is the difference between 0.3 percent of total oil and gas revenue and the rate set by the Board of Oil and Gas Conservation to fund its operations, up to 0.08 percent. The account distributes money to the counties where production occurred and the counties are responsible for distributing money to their incorporated cities based on relative population size. There have been periods in recent years when the Board of Oil and Gas Conservation uses the full 0.3 percent for its operations, meaning there is no revenue to be distributed for the Oil and Gas Natural Resource Distribution Account during these time periods.

The following two tables show the distribution of oil and gas production revenue by county and the distribution of the Oil and Gas Natural Resource Distribution Account by county over the past four years.

Oil and Natural Gas Distribution

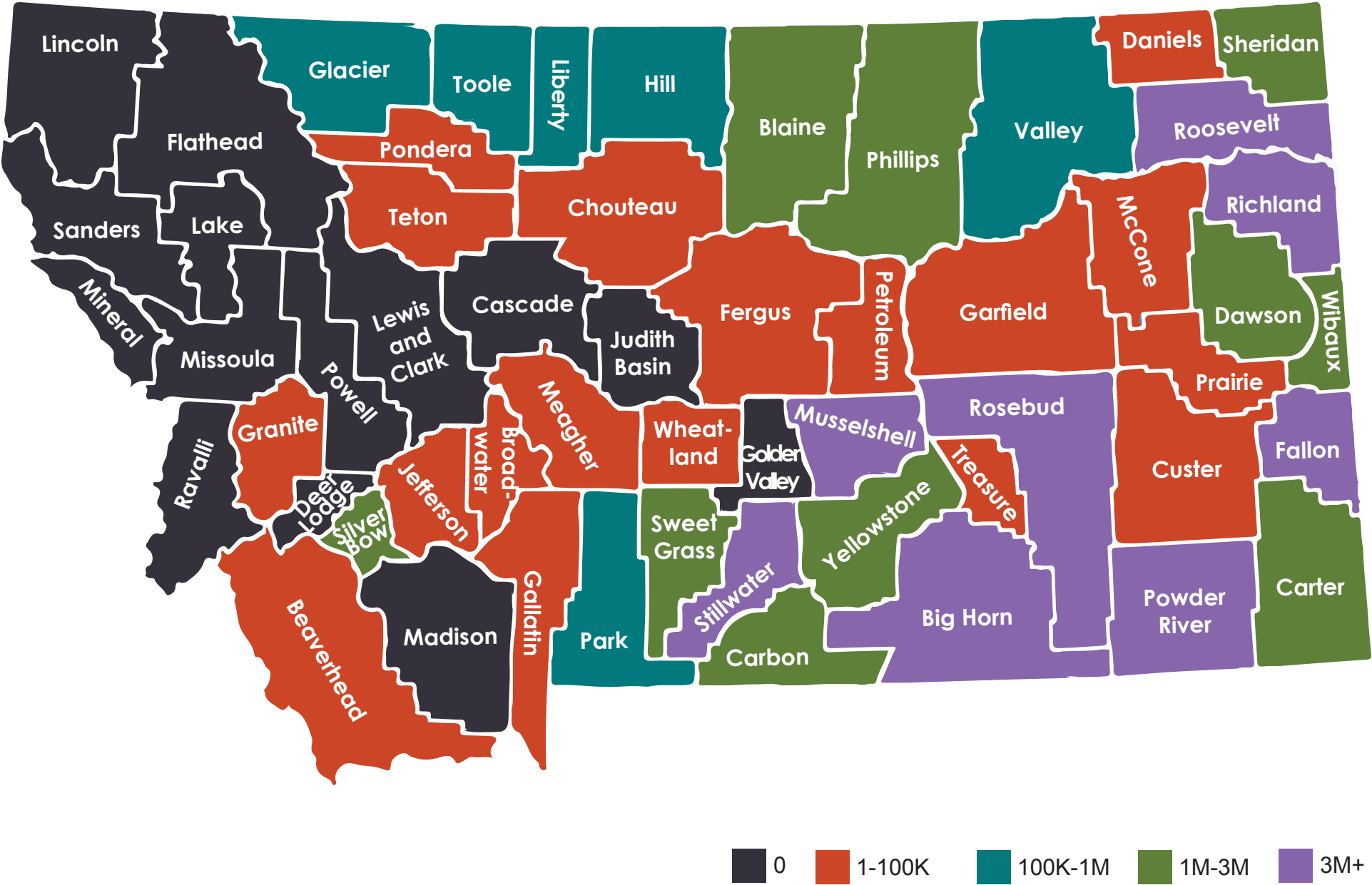
County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Big Horn	\$84,111	\$103,377	\$89,562	\$43,940
Blaine	\$741,082	\$776,582	\$714,956	\$523,058
Carbon	\$798,779	\$897,530	\$871,871	\$672,320
Carter	\$19,376	\$29,886	\$24,517	\$17,467
Chouteau	\$40,922	\$34,564	\$19,704	\$23,733
Custer	\$4,276	\$10,135	\$453	\$363
Dawson	\$1,257,676	\$1,492,189	\$1,316,607	\$909,151
Fallon	\$7,263,576	\$8,711,741	\$8,302,739	\$5,837,782
Fergus	\$570	\$157	\$169	\$270
Garfield	\$18,293	\$17,844	\$18,227	\$10,112
Glacier	\$524,262	\$739,542	\$719,199	\$347,451
Golden Valley	\$9,678	\$4,664	\$0	\$0
Hill	\$230,199	\$157,708	\$76,256	\$100,954
Liberty	\$201,565	\$223,093	\$230,830	\$138,442
McCone	\$7,776	\$7,764	\$9,068	\$1,659
Musselshell	\$292,809	\$332,785	\$294,541	\$209,124
Petroleum	-\$11,230	\$18,348	\$20,363	\$8,985
Phillips	\$376,331	\$1,222,572	\$682,969	\$323,974
Pondera	\$78,310	\$155,446	\$156,129	\$28,491
Powder River	\$3,463,154	\$5,242,990	\$5,892,406	\$5,048,938
Prairie	\$83,240	\$96,303	\$94,076	\$62,064
Richland	\$22,203,249	\$24,892,328	\$22,568,970	\$14,818,637
Roosevelt	\$4,872,448	\$5,898,634	\$6,811,662	\$4,242,173
Rosebud	\$288,671	\$375,957	\$322,174	\$199,396
Sheridan	\$1,521,534	\$1,816,671	\$1,856,259	\$1,182,467
Stillwater	\$10,143	\$6,225	\$5,313	\$28,964
Sweet Grass	\$1,511	\$1,683	\$1,229	\$448
Teton	\$54,855	\$96,566	\$97,632	\$39,017
Toole	\$510,794	\$614,647	\$626,479	\$89,474
Valley	\$237,075	\$270,989	\$255,883	\$147,470
Wibaux	\$1,124,505	\$1,332,305	\$1,213,403	\$786,771
Yellowstone	\$30,859	\$18,766	\$14,899	\$7,785
Total	\$46,340,400	\$55,599,988	\$53,308,546	\$35,859,898

Oil and Natural Gas Resource Distribution Account

County	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Big Horn	\$1,031	\$11	\$0	\$243
Blaine	\$7,241	\$76	\$1	\$2,053
Carbon	\$5,809	\$56	\$1	\$2,367
Carter	\$239	\$3	\$0	\$60
Chouteau	\$606	\$7	\$0	\$142
Custer	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$1
Daniels	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131
Dawson	\$10,272	\$96	\$2	\$3,026
Fallon	\$63,232	\$620	\$1	\$24,628
Fergus	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$2
Garfield	\$258	\$2	\$0	\$28
Glacier	\$6,017	\$56	\$1	\$1,812
Golden Valley	\$79	\$1	\$0	\$0
Hill	\$2,927	\$29	\$1	\$602
Liberty	\$1,840	\$22	\$0	\$602
McCone	\$15	\$1	\$0	\$0
Musselshell	\$1,860	\$21	\$0	\$478
Petroleum	\$301	\$2	\$0	\$88
Phillips	\$5,011	\$86	\$3	\$1,759
Pondera	\$1,621	\$14	\$0	\$452
Powder River	\$21,267	\$247	\$8	\$17,835
Prairie	\$809	\$8	\$0	\$237
Richland	\$190,572	\$1,594	\$43	\$63,784
Roosevelt	\$40,244	\$468	\$21	\$23,606
Rosebud	\$3,023	\$27	\$1	\$719
Sheridan	\$11,677	\$107	\$2	\$3,483
Stillwater	\$77	\$1	\$0	\$2
Sweet Grass	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$1
Teton	\$821	\$9	\$0	\$289
Toole	\$6,646	\$64	\$1	\$1,575
Valley	\$2,352	\$20	\$1	\$534
Wibaux	\$7,844	\$79	\$1	\$2,458
Yellowstone	\$211	\$1	\$0	\$50
Total	\$393,943	\$3,726	\$89	\$152,935

The following map shows total natural resource revenue shared with local governments for Fiscal Year 2020.

FY 2020 Total Natural Resource Shared Revenue by County



Entitlement Share Payments

The Entitlement Share Payment is an annual payment from the state to local governments to provide funding for loss of revenue due to legislative action. It was enacted with HB 124 (2001). As described in law:

15-1-121(1), MCA – “each local government is entitled to an annual amount that is the replacement for revenue received by local governments for diminishment of property tax base and various earmarked fees and other revenue that [...] were consolidated to provide aggregation of certain reimbursements, fees, tax collections, and other revenue in the state treasury with each local government’s share.”

Prior to Fiscal Year 2002, revenue from motor vehicle fees, gaming, taxes on alcohol, the financial institutions tax, and a variety of other revenue sources were collected by or shared with local governments. After Fiscal Year 2002, this revenue is distributed to the state. The state also assumed the full costs of public assistance and district courts. Prior to this, local governments shared in this cost. The sum of the gain and loss to each specific local government was the basis of their Entitlement Share Payment.

A growth rate is applied to the Entitlement Share Payments every year. This is calculated using the formula described in 15-1-121(4), MCA, and is based on three years of revenue from: vehicle, boat, and aircraft fees; gaming revenue; beer, wine, and liquor revenue; individual income tax; and corporate income tax. The maximum growth rate is 1.03 (3 percent) for counties, 1.0325 for consolidated local governments, and 1.035 for cities and towns. Growth rates are not applied to payments to Tax Increment Finance districts.

The growth rates are not applied to each local government’s individual Entitlement Share Payment. Instead, the county growth rate is applied to the sum of all the counties’ Entitlement Share Payments; the city/town growth rate applies to the sum of all the cities’ and towns’ Entitlement Share Payments; and the consolidated local governments’ growth rate applies to the sum of all the consolidated local government Entitlement Share Payments. Half of the total growth is then distributed to each individual local government based on population and the other half is distributed based on the previous year’s Entitlement Share Payment. The functional outcome of this formula is to shift payment growth towards areas experiencing higher population growth while also carrying forward previous payment growth amounts.

Legislation has also changed the amount distributed to Entitlement Share Payments. When the Legislature reduced tax rates on Class 8 property (business equipment) in 2011 and 2013, it increased the Entitlement Share Payments to compensate for reduced local property taxable value. In the 2015 Legislative Session, the pool of money to be grown was reduced by \$1,049,904 for the Fiscal Year 2016 calculation. The 2017 Legislature prescribed a growth rate of 1.005 for Fiscal Year 2018 and 1.0187 for 2019, with the stipulation that the entitlement share for Fiscal Year 2020 would be calculated as if normal growth rates has been applied in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019 (HB 565 in 2017). This legislative session also changed the entitlement share growth factor calculation for the Class 8 reimbursement to half the rate of inflation of the prior three years.

In the current year, Fiscal Year 2021, total Entitlement Share Payments are \$144,119,959.41. The following tables show four years of payments.

County Entitlement Share Payment

County	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beaverhead	\$591,970	\$600,366	\$615,494	\$629,618
Big Horn	\$237,087	\$243,495	\$254,902	\$265,849
Blaine	\$477,446	\$483,485	\$494,111	\$504,469
Broadwater	\$556,937	\$563,794	\$576,251	\$587,949
Carbon	\$716,977	\$727,010	\$745,379	\$762,361
Carter	\$264,465	\$267,030	\$271,513	\$275,847
Cascade	\$1,533,354	\$1,574,774	\$1,650,108	\$1,720,424
Chouteau	\$1,096,505	\$1,107,411	\$1,126,498	\$1,144,832
Custer	\$696,941	\$706,731	\$724,070	\$740,426
Daniels	\$534,397	\$539,116	\$547,134	\$555,103
Dawson	\$1,472,819	\$1,488,809	\$1,517,420	\$1,543,764
Fallon	\$559,658	\$565,138	\$574,570	\$583,700
Fergus	\$665,184	\$674,340	\$690,347	\$705,699
Flathead	\$4,894,659	\$4,973,067	\$5,116,626	\$5,250,780
Gallatin	\$3,356,313	\$3,423,388	\$3,546,618	\$3,664,146
Garfield	\$337,802	\$340,892	\$346,183	\$351,373
Glacier	\$811,340	\$823,103	\$844,269	\$864,101
Golden Valley	\$83,807	\$84,798	\$86,554	\$88,217
Granite	\$427,114	\$431,972	\$440,628	\$448,769
Hill	\$996,629	\$1,010,509	\$1,035,130	\$1,058,476
Jefferson	\$992,162	\$1,005,178	\$1,028,801	\$1,050,734
Judith Basin	\$405,678	\$409,893	\$417,479	\$424,520
Lake	\$1,216,655	\$1,238,165	\$1,277,778	\$1,314,244
Lewis and Clark	\$2,396,674	\$2,441,733	\$2,524,012	\$2,600,799
Liberty	\$578,262	\$583,588	\$592,717	\$601,725
Lincoln	\$1,059,580	\$1,075,836	\$1,105,529	\$1,133,143
Madison	\$883,687	\$894,218	\$913,405	\$931,540
McCone	\$516,586	\$521,145	\$528,897	\$536,587
Meagher	\$205,801	\$208,149	\$212,332	\$216,305
Mineral	\$406,809	\$411,916	\$421,288	\$429,907
Missoula	\$5,338,421	\$5,427,093	\$5,589,037	\$5,739,715
Musselshell	\$311,613	\$315,732	\$323,047	\$330,048
Park	\$809,459	\$822,475	\$846,407	\$868,630
Petroleum	\$95,955	\$96,875	\$98,473	\$100,042
Phillips	\$380,450	\$385,149	\$393,593	\$401,447
Pondera	\$731,949	\$739,932	\$753,873	\$767,273
Powder River	\$495,400	\$500,202	\$508,744	\$516,756

County	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Powell	\$307,301	\$312,345	\$321,425	\$329,999
Prairie	\$265,341	\$267,870	\$272,205	\$276,406
Ravalli	\$1,717,480	\$1,748,093	\$1,804,359	\$1,856,439
Richland	\$888,031	\$898,904	\$917,800	\$935,889
Roosevelt	\$861,276	\$871,597	\$904,935	\$922,585
Rosebud	\$2,743,255	\$2,772,125	\$2,825,408	\$2,873,040
Sanders	\$1,178,952	\$1,193,911	\$1,221,442	\$1,246,551
Sheridan	\$884,221	\$892,327	\$906,097	\$919,657
Stillwater	\$1,035,243	\$1,047,860	\$1,070,910	\$1,092,051
Sweet Grass	\$412,212	\$417,049	\$425,802	\$433,958
Teton	\$686,784	\$694,635	\$708,630	\$721,891
Toole	\$808,880	\$817,383	\$832,452	\$846,641
Treasure	\$152,321	\$153,844	\$156,539	\$159,081
Valley	\$435,497	\$441,451	\$451,840	\$461,895
Wheatland	\$207,879	\$210,411	\$214,975	\$219,293
Wibaux	\$354,005	\$357,495	\$363,754	\$369,528
Yellowstone	\$4,447,945	\$4,541,987	\$4,712,724	\$4,872,838
Total	\$54,523,166	\$55,345,796	\$56,850,517	\$58,247,060

City/Town Entitlement Share Payment

County	City/Town	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Beaverhead	Dillon	\$589,874	\$600,323	\$621,233	\$641,702
Beaverhead	Lima	\$25,144	\$25,642	\$26,651	\$27,636
Big Horn	Hardin	\$761,154	\$772,728	\$795,924	\$818,528
Big Horn	Lodge Grass	\$27,735	\$28,519	\$30,102	\$31,647
Blaine	Chinook	\$241,416	\$245,094	\$252,488	\$259,758
Blaine	Harlem	\$150,861	\$153,216	\$157,964	\$162,627
Broadwater	Townsend	\$281,736	\$286,690	\$296,770	\$306,754
Carbon	Bearcreek	\$5,645	\$5,797	\$6,103	\$6,398
Carbon	Bridger	\$178,976	\$181,500	\$186,599	\$191,569
Carbon	Fromberg	\$36,264	\$37,127	\$38,905	\$40,646
Carbon	Joliet	\$49,718	\$50,935	\$53,418	\$55,853
Carbon	Red Lodge	\$388,047	\$394,282	\$406,879	\$419,199
Carter	Ekalaka	\$65,332	\$66,347	\$68,377	\$70,395
Cascade	Belt	\$111,049	\$112,771	\$116,235	\$119,546
Cascade	Cascade	\$85,522	\$87,132	\$90,383	\$93,534
Cascade	Great Falls	\$8,339,431	\$8,485,246	\$8,777,069	\$9,061,267
Cascade	Neihart	\$5,647	\$5,759	\$5,983	\$6,200
Chouteau	Big Sandy	\$71,623	\$72,980	\$75,704	\$78,349
Chouteau	Fort Benton	\$200,617	\$204,180	\$211,325	\$218,274
Chouteau	Geraldine	\$21,032	\$21,534	\$22,558	\$23,549
Custer	Ismay	\$1,500	\$1,538	\$1,612	\$1,684
Custer	Miles City	\$1,284,954	\$1,306,946	\$1,350,893	\$1,393,334
Daniels	Flaxville	\$7,396	\$7,548	\$7,851	\$8,148
Daniels	Scobey	\$136,926	\$139,384	\$144,277	\$149,075
Dawson	Glendive	\$732,269	\$745,235	\$770,945	\$795,462
Dawson	Richey	\$14,596	\$14,948	\$15,636	\$16,290
Fallon	Baker	\$257,614	\$262,280	\$271,508	\$280,453
Fallon	Plevna	\$15,392	\$15,742	\$16,429	\$17,067
Fergus	Denton	\$32,981	\$33,574	\$34,766	\$35,919
Fergus	Grass Range	\$11,140	\$11,371	\$11,839	\$12,288
Fergus	Lewistown	\$938,171	\$953,727	\$985,013	\$1,015,312
Fergus	Moore	\$19,914	\$20,316	\$21,110	\$21,883
Fergus	Winifred	\$14,939	\$15,320	\$16,074	\$16,800
Flathead	Columbia Falls	\$709,820	\$722,543	\$748,105	\$773,794
Flathead	Kalispell	\$3,110,338	\$3,165,523	\$3,275,871	\$3,386,576
Flathead	Whitefish	\$842,020	\$858,361	\$891,581	\$925,004
Gallatin	Belgrade	\$784,767	\$801,698	\$836,031	\$871,010
Gallatin	Bozeman	\$4,414,455	\$4,507,846	\$4,695,154	\$4,886,072
Gallatin	Manhattan	\$166,583	\$170,107	\$177,227	\$184,453
Gallatin	Three Forks	\$178,433	\$182,379	\$190,431	\$198,444

County	City/Town	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Gallatin	West Yellowstone	\$287,179	\$291,404	\$299,849	\$308,150
Garfield	Jordan	\$43,939	\$44,811	\$46,554	\$48,243
Glacier	Browning	\$70,189	\$72,052	\$75,806	\$79,505
Glacier	Cut Bank	\$623,098	\$632,398	\$650,979	\$669,143
Golden Valley	Lavina	\$10,296	\$10,596	\$11,189	\$11,772
Golden Valley	Ryegate	\$24,549	\$25,056	\$26,071	\$27,062
Granite	Drummond	\$41,488	\$42,282	\$43,865	\$45,424
Granite	Philipsburg	\$122,201	\$124,419	\$128,829	\$133,192
Hill	Havre	\$1,505,986	\$1,531,508	\$1,582,582	\$1,632,216
Hill	Hingham	\$11,093	\$11,336	\$11,817	\$12,286
Jefferson	Boulder	\$167,780	\$170,784	\$176,824	\$182,795
Jefferson	Whitehall	\$180,995	\$183,987	\$189,984	\$195,898
Judith Basin	Hobson	\$28,869	\$29,395	\$30,453	\$31,486
Judith Basin	Stanford	\$57,510	\$58,494	\$60,475	\$62,408
Lake	Polson	\$660,410	\$672,152	\$695,845	\$719,401
Lake	Ronan	\$336,315	\$341,800	\$352,891	\$363,779
Lake	St. Ignatius	\$57,802	\$59,308	\$62,356	\$65,340
Lewis and Clark	East Helena	\$593,962	\$601,838	\$617,491	\$632,829
Lewis and Clark	Helena	\$4,236,711	\$4,312,139	\$4,462,845	\$4,613,117
Liberty	Chester	\$114,542	\$116,651	\$120,906	\$125,057
Lincoln	Eureka	\$128,784	\$131,251	\$136,219	\$141,132
Lincoln	Libby	\$552,125	\$560,401	\$576,979	\$593,265
Lincoln	Rexford	\$18,087	\$18,434	\$19,132	\$19,823
Lincoln	Troy	\$164,739	\$167,320	\$172,516	\$177,653
Madison	Ennis	\$140,394	\$142,738	\$147,502	\$152,334
Madison	Sheridan	\$61,114	\$62,477	\$65,273	\$68,123
Madison	Twin Bridges	\$41,416	\$42,266	\$44,023	\$45,815
Madison	Virginia City	\$26,847	\$27,332	\$28,326	\$29,328
McCone	Circle	\$88,950	\$90,478	\$93,522	\$96,484
Meagher	White Sulphur Springs	\$144,366	\$146,773	\$151,643	\$156,412
Mineral	Alberton	\$64,567	\$65,661	\$67,896	\$70,079
Mineral	Superior	\$175,029	\$177,623	\$182,863	\$187,983
Missoula	Missoula	\$8,553,269	\$8,715,797	\$9,040,744	\$9,363,870
Musselshell	Melstone	\$13,010	\$13,247	\$13,713	\$14,175
Musselshell	Roundup	\$275,460	\$280,189	\$289,725	\$299,036
Park	Clyde Park	\$41,677	\$42,430	\$43,970	\$45,483
Park	Livingston	\$1,175,322	\$1,194,853	\$1,234,113	\$1,273,182
Petroleum	Winnett	\$26,521	\$26,972	\$27,882	\$28,786
Phillips	Dodson	\$15,587	\$15,878	\$16,462	\$17,026
Phillips	Malta	\$287,702	\$292,662	\$302,609	\$312,238
Phillips	Saco	\$22,803	\$23,245	\$24,133	\$24,990

County	City/Town	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Pondera	Conrad	\$352,407	\$358,657	\$371,144	\$383,268
Pondera	Valier	\$48,661	\$49,686	\$51,740	\$53,741
Powder River	Broadus	\$76,368	\$77,642	\$80,211	\$82,685
Powell	Deer Lodge	\$453,815	\$461,568	\$476,987	\$491,985
Prairie	Terry	\$88,752	\$90,288	\$93,277	\$96,172
Ravalli	Darby	\$157,940	\$160,311	\$165,084	\$169,780
Ravalli	Hamilton	\$1,069,146	\$1,084,507	\$1,115,244	\$1,145,484
Ravalli	Pinesdale	\$38,508	\$40,005	\$43,024	\$46,030
Ravalli	Stevensville	\$196,186	\$200,310	\$208,597	\$216,842
Richland	Fairview	\$134,984	\$137,319	\$141,999	\$146,470
Richland	Sidney	\$820,682	\$835,934	\$866,394	\$895,544
Roosevelt	Bainville	\$49,531	\$50,362	\$52,030	\$53,664
Roosevelt	Culbertson	\$110,295	\$112,264	\$116,213	\$120,050
Roosevelt	Froid	\$23,790	\$24,240	\$25,138	\$26,035
Roosevelt	Poplar	\$134,706	\$136,959	\$141,477	\$145,869
Roosevelt	Wolf Point	\$380,091	\$386,905	\$400,554	\$413,758
Rosebud	Colstrip	\$919,321	\$930,638	\$953,374	\$975,251
Rosebud	Forsyth	\$329,304	\$334,536	\$345,029	\$355,142
Sanders	Hot Springs	\$48,932	\$50,041	\$52,270	\$54,475
Sanders	Plains	\$230,657	\$234,060	\$240,902	\$247,623
Sanders	Thompson Falls	\$340,355	\$345,114	\$354,665	\$364,023
Sheridan	Medicine Lake	\$25,256	\$25,773	\$26,802	\$27,792
Sheridan	Outlook	\$4,863	\$4,969	\$5,180	\$5,382
Sheridan	Plentywood	\$286,904	\$291,762	\$301,303	\$310,527
Sheridan	Westby	\$23,780	\$24,202	\$25,029	\$25,842
Silver Bow	Walkerville	\$36,251	\$37,415	\$39,772	\$42,095
Stillwater	Columbus	\$453,116	\$459,635	\$472,654	\$485,396
Sweet Grass	Big Timber	\$218,924	\$222,869	\$230,839	\$238,650
Teton	Choteau	\$182,568	\$186,252	\$193,697	\$200,996
Teton	Dutton	\$49,928	\$50,754	\$52,438	\$54,083
Teton	Fairfield	\$99,844	\$101,617	\$105,192	\$108,660
Toole	Kevin	\$21,812	\$22,176	\$22,911	\$23,620
Toole	Shelby	\$511,809	\$520,287	\$537,146	\$553,423
Toole	Sunburst	\$34,413	\$35,129	\$36,593	\$38,007
Treasure	Hysham	\$33,218	\$33,878	\$35,199	\$36,481
Valley	Fort Peck	\$16,145	\$16,587	\$17,474	\$18,330
Valley	Glasgow	\$542,664	\$551,579	\$569,382	\$586,718
Valley	Nashua	\$35,371	\$36,040	\$37,401	\$38,716
Valley	Opheim	\$12,307	\$12,521	\$12,944	\$13,356
Wheatland	Harlowton	\$159,448	\$162,081	\$167,373	\$172,646
Wheatland	Judith Gap	\$14,256	\$14,533	\$15,099	\$15,663

County	City/Town	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Wibaux	Wibaux	\$101,493	\$103,200	\$106,570	\$109,853
Yellowstone	Billings	\$14,159,702	\$14,418,871	\$14,936,309	\$15,442,079
Yellowstone	Broadview	\$28,350	\$28,841	\$29,828	\$30,778
Yellowstone	Laurel	\$943,373	\$960,131	\$993,693	\$1,026,277
Total		\$70,503,939	\$71,767,074	\$74,296,057	\$76,788,080

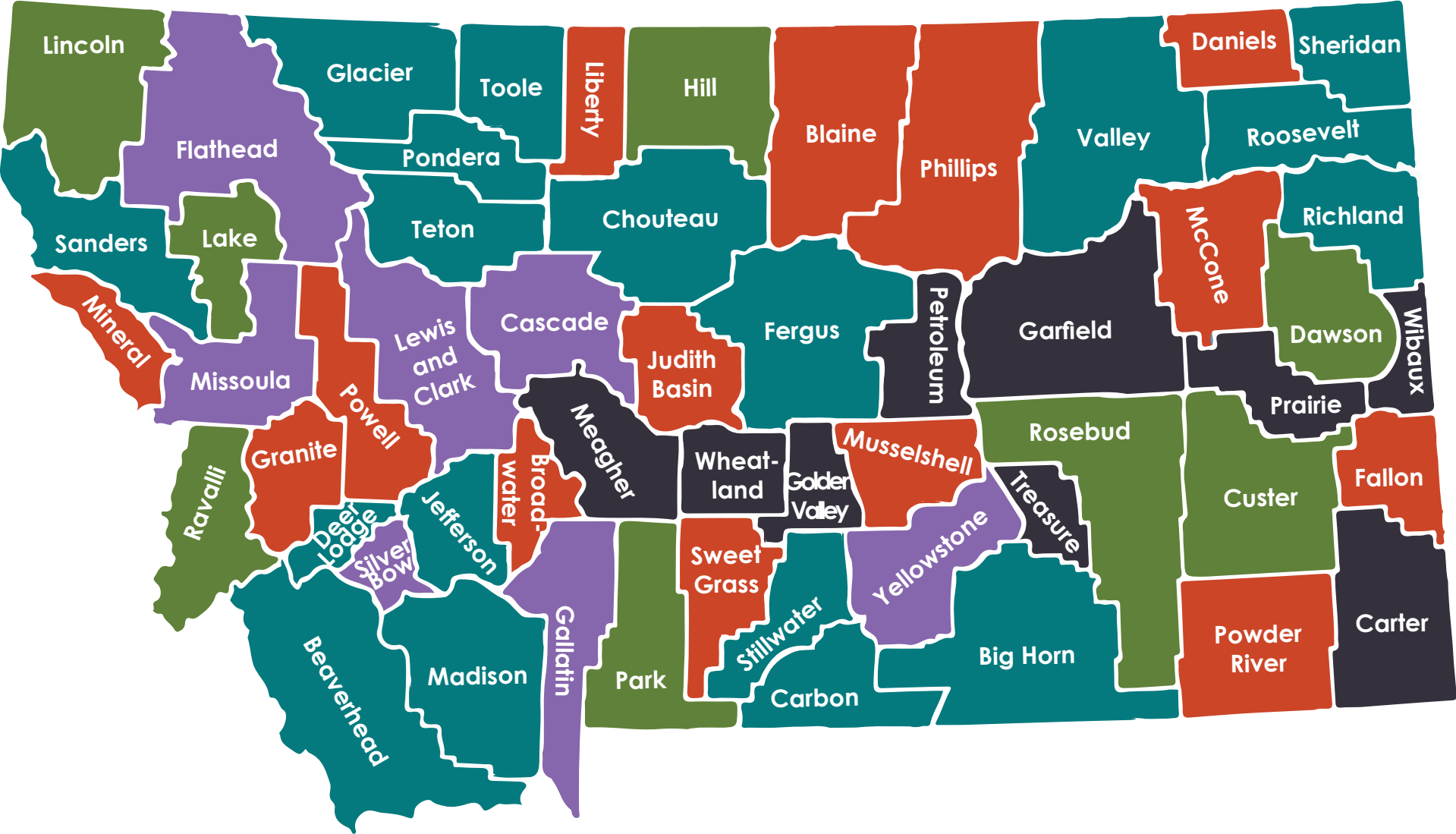
Consolidated Government Entitlement Share Payment

Consolidated Government	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Deer Lodge	\$1,517,867	\$1,519,080	\$1,592,652	\$1,638,459
Silver Bow	\$4,907,794	\$4,911,300	\$5,165,427	\$5,324,246
Total	\$6,425,660	\$6,430,379	\$6,758,079	\$6,962,705

Tax Increment Financing Entitlement Share Payment

County	TIF	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Big Horn	Hardin Industrial Infrastructure	\$777	\$777	\$777	\$777
Cascade	International Malting Plant	\$3,517	\$3,517	\$3,517	\$3,517
Cascade	Great Falls Urban Renewal	\$2,245	\$2,245	\$2,245	\$2,245
Cascade	Great Falls International Airport	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23
Cascade	Manchester Exit Industrial	\$1,856	\$1,856	\$1,856	\$1,856
Cascade	Montana Milling Industrial	\$2,648	\$2,648	\$2,648	\$2,648
Cascade	West Bank Urban Renewal	\$4,684	\$4,684	\$4,684	\$4,684
Chouteau	1 TIFD	\$6,075	\$6,075	\$6,075	\$6,075
Gallatin	Bozeman Downtown	\$56,050	\$56,050	\$56,050	\$56,050
Gallatin	North-East Urban Renewal	\$1,353	\$1,353	\$1,353	\$1,353
Gallatin	North 7th Urban Renewal	\$37,926	\$37,926	\$37,926	\$37,926
Jefferson	16RT	\$36,612	\$36,612	\$36,612	\$36,612
Flathead	Old School Technology	\$3,057	\$3,057	\$3,057	\$3,057
Flathead	Kalispell B	\$42,671	\$42,671	\$42,671	\$0
Flathead	Kalispell C	\$243,128	\$243,128	\$243,128	\$243,128
Flathead	Whitefish	\$248,865	\$248,865	\$248,865	\$0
Lake	Polson	\$13,081	\$13,081	\$13,081	\$13,081
Lincoln	Lincoln Industrial (4)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	Riverside	\$8,147	\$8,147	\$8,147	\$8,147
Missoula	Airport Industrial (20-3A)	\$150,568	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missoula	Urban Renewal District III (1-1D)	\$277,850	\$277,850	\$277,850	\$277,850
Missoula	Technology District (20-3E)	\$15,365	\$15,365	\$15,365	\$0
Missoula	Urban Renewal District II (1-1C)	\$400,286	\$400,286	\$400,286	\$400,286
Missoula	Urban Renewal District II (4-1C)	\$42,305	\$42,305	\$42,305	\$42,305
Missoula	Front Street URD (1-1F)	\$53,975	\$53,975	\$53,975	\$53,975
Missoula	River Front URD (1-1R)	\$9,316	\$9,316	\$9,316	\$9,316
Missoula	Bonner Mill Industrial District	\$13,986	\$13,986	\$13,986	\$13,986
Park	West End Industrial	\$13,189	\$13,189	\$13,189	\$13,189
Park	Livingston Urban Renewal	\$40,967	\$40,967	\$40,967	\$40,967
Ravalli	North Stevensville Industrial	\$21,710	\$21,710	\$21,710	\$21,710
Silver Bow	Ramsey TIFD	\$140,482	\$140,482	\$140,482	\$140,482
Silver Bow	Eastside TIFD	\$8,840	\$8,840	\$8,840	\$0
Yellowstone	North 27th Street	\$76,855	\$76,855	\$76,855	\$76,855
Yellowstone	East Billings	\$146,654	\$146,654	\$146,654	\$146,654
Yellowstone	South Billings Blvd	\$256,218	\$256,218	\$256,218	\$256,218
Yellowstone	Laurel	\$72,175	\$72,175	\$72,175	\$72,175
Yellowstone	Expanded North 27th Street	\$134,966	\$134,966	\$134,966	\$134,966
Total		\$2,588,424	\$2,437,856	\$2,437,856	\$2,122,115

FY 2020 Entitlement Share Revenue by County



<500K 500K-1M 1M-2M 2M-5M 5M+

AD VALOREM TAX	A tax based on the value of property, such as real estate or a particular good.
ARMS-LENGTH TRANSACTION	A transaction in which the buyer and seller are not related and act independently in their own self-interest, not subject to each other's influence.
BRITISH THERMAL UNIT (BTU)	The amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit. This is the standard for measuring the energy content of fuels.
CAPITAL GAIN	The profit an investor gains from selling an investment (property, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, etc.) that has increased in value over its purchase price.
CARRYBACK	An accounting technique with which a company retroactively applies net operating losses to a preceding year's income to reduce tax liabilities present in that year.
CARRYFORWARD	To adjust an amount against succeeding amounts, or to transfer it to the next period.
CARRYOVER	See carryforward.
C CORPORATION	Any corporation that is, in general, taxed separately from its shareholders.
CENTRALLY ASSESSED PROPERTIES	Large utilities, pipelines, airlines, and railroads, operating in more than one county or state, valued by the department.
COAL SEVERANCE TAX	State tax on coal extracted (or severed) from the earth, based on its value. Tax rate varies with the heat content of the coal and the type of mine (open pit or underground).
COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)	Commonly known as Superfund, a law that provided a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to clean up releases of hazardous substances.
DECEDENT	A person who has died.
DECILE	A method of dividing a set of values or statistics into 10 equally large groups.

EMPOWERMENT ZONE	A financially distressed area that receives tax credits, grants, and other advantages to help revitalize the area.
ESTATE TAX	A tax on the net value of the estate of a deceased person before transfer to person's heirs.
EXCISE TAX	A tax on the use or consumption of a certain products, such as gasoline, cigarettes and alcohol.
HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION	A type of property tax relief whereby the assessed value of a home, on which property tax is based, is reduced. Following SB 157 of the 2015 session, Montana no longer has a homestead exemption.
HORIZONTAL WELL	A drilling method in which the drill turns and runs horizontally once it reaches the source of energy to be extracted, be it gas or oil.
INPATIENT BED DAY	A day of care provided to a patient in a hospital. A day begins at midnight and ends 24 hours later. Part of a day, including day of admission, counts as a full day. Day of discharge or death does not. If admission and discharge or death occur on the same day, that day is counted as one bed day.
LICENSE TAX	A fee paid to the government for the privilege of holding a license to conduct a certain trade, such as sell alcohol or practice medicine.
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LLC)	A hybrid company structure combining characteristics of both a corporation and a sole proprietorship (or partnership). Members of the company cannot be held personally liable for the company's debts or liabilities.
MARKET VALUE	The value at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller.
MILLAGE RATE	Tax per dollar of assessed value of property, where the rate is referred to in "mills." A mill is one-tenth of a cent.
NET OPERATING LOSS	Occurs when a company's allowable tax deductions are greater than its taxable income.
OFFSET	To hold a tax refund amount, or part of the amount, if an individual owes money to the state of Montana because of a delinquent debt. The department can offset that individual's state payment, or withhold part of a tax refund to satisfy the debt.

ORPHAN SHARE	Part of the liability of a Superfund site that belongs to insolvent or defunct parties that cannot pay their fair share of a site's cleanup cost.
PROOF GALLON	A gallon of spirits that is 50 percent alcohol by volume.
PROPERTY TAX ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (PTAP)	Property tax relief program for property owners who meet certain qualifications.
PASS-THROUGH ENTITY	An entity that passes its income, loss, deductions or credits to its owners, who may include partners, shareholders, beneficiaries, and investors.
STATE GENERAL FUND	The primary fund of the state composed mainly of revenue from taxes and used to budget for state operations.
SUB-JOBBER	An entity or a person who purchases tobacco products from a Montana licensed wholesaler with the cigarette tax insignia affixed, and sells or offers to sell those products to a licensed retailer or tobacco product vendor.
RESIDENT BED DAY	Each 24-hour period that a resident in an intermediate care facility is present in the facility and receiving care or that a resident is on leave but a bed is being held for him or her.
S CORPORATION	Any corporation that, in general, does not pay any federal income tax, but rather divides its income and losses among its shareholders, who are then subject to taxation.
SIMPLIFIED EMPLOYEE PENSION (SEP) PLAN	A Simplified Employee Pension plan. A SEP provides employers a simplified method to make contributions toward their employees' retirement and their own retirement. Contributions are made directly to an IRA set up for each employee (a SEP-IRA).
SAVINGS INCENTIVE MATCH PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES (SIMPLE) PLAN	Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees. It gives small employers a simplified method to make contributions toward their employees' retirement and their own retirement. Under a SIMPLE IRA plan, employees may choose to make salary reduction contributions and the employer makes matching or non-elective contributions. All contributions are made directly to an IRA set up for each employee (a SIMPLE-IRA).
SPECIAL JURISDICTION OR SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICT	Single purpose jurisdictions—such as a school district, fire district, water district, etc.—that exist separately from local governments and are funded by special taxes outside of the normal mill-based tax system, such as a lighting district that charges each property a set, flat amount.

STRIPPER WELL	An oil or gas well nearing the end of its economically useful life.
STATUTE	A written law passed by the Legislature.
SUITS INDEX	A measure of tax progressiveness.
TAXABLE INCOME	The income factored in calculating how much tax an individual or company owes, usually the gross income minus any deductions, exemptions or other adjustments.
TAXABLE VALUE	A percentage of property value used to calculate property tax.
TAX EXPENDITURES	Any reduction in government revenue through provisions in tax laws, such as deductions, exclusions, deferrals, exemptions and preferential tax rates.
TAX GAP	The difference between total amounts of taxes owed to the government and the amount it actually receives.
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF)	A method of public financing used to encourage development and redevelopment in financially distressed areas.
TAX LIABILITY	The total amount of tax an individual or entity owes the government after credits and advance payments (such as withholding and estimated payments).
TREASURE STATE ENDOWMENT PROGRAM AND FUND (TSEP AND TSEF)	State program that awards matching grants to local governments for the construction of local infrastructure projects. TSEF is fed by the coal severance tax, the interest on which helps pay for the TSEP projects.
VALUATION	The process of determining the current value of an asset, such as a home.
WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE (WTI)	A grade of crude oil used as a benchmark in oil pricing.

ARM	Administrative Rules of the State of Montana
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
DOR	Department of Revenue
DPHHS	Department of Public Health and Human Services
EPTAP	Extended Property Tax Assistance Program
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
MDV	Montana Disabled Veteran Property Tax Relief Program
MMHNCC	Montana Mental Health Nursing Care Center
NCSL	National Conference of State Legislatures
NOL	Net Operating Loss
PSC	Public Service Commission
PTAP	Property Tax Assistance Program
RIC	Revenue Interim Committee
TDD	Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TSEF	Treasure State Endowment Fund
TSEP	Treasure State Endowment Program
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

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